Indian Education

1915-16, 1917-18, 1918-19 to 1920-21

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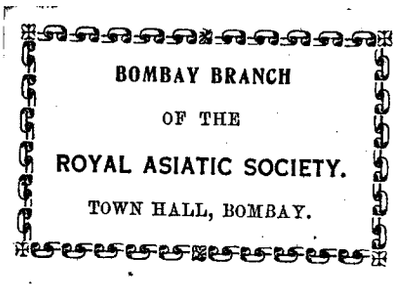

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

1915=16.

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Introduction.

The complication caused in the preceding year by the decision to exclude figures for certain Native States, which had been included in the general tables previous to 1914-15, still renders comparisons difficult in this year's narrative The point is noted in appropriate passages.

A minor modification has been introduced in the year under review, whereby the classification of *maktabs, mulla* schools, *tols, pathshalas* and *kyaung* schools is made uniform. In some provinces (notably in the western divisions of Bengal) these institutions had largely figured under the head "other schools." In the present tables such of them as teach all or a reasonable part of the primary course are classed as primary schools.

Other minor modifications are the inclusion of technical and industrial schools in Madras and of tea-garden schools as public institutions in Assam, and the exclusion from general table VI of the results of certain supplementary examinations in Bombay.

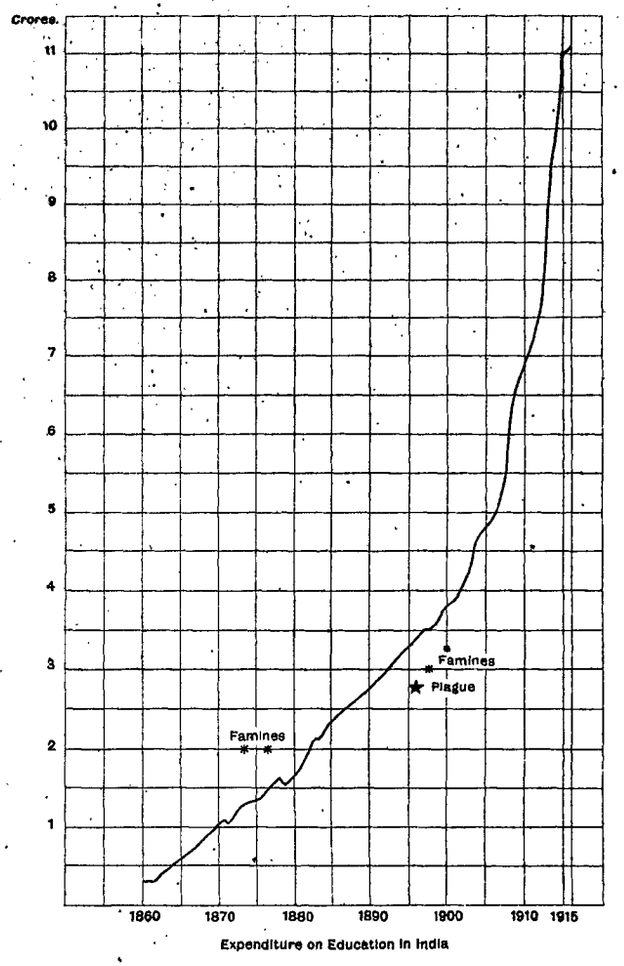
In view of the vexed nature of the question of the percentage of the population, which should be regarded as of school-going age, the percentages of pupils are now shown, not against 15 per cent. of the population, but against the population as a whole.

In conformity with the policy at present pursued of curtailing reports and statistics, the usual illustrations have been omitted, as well as notices of any branch of education whose development does not call for special remarks in a short narrative. To avoid expense, the report is this year issued in paper binding. There will be no annual narrative for 1916-17, its place being taken by the Quinquennial Review, in which it is hoped to publish some of the photographs collected for the present volume.

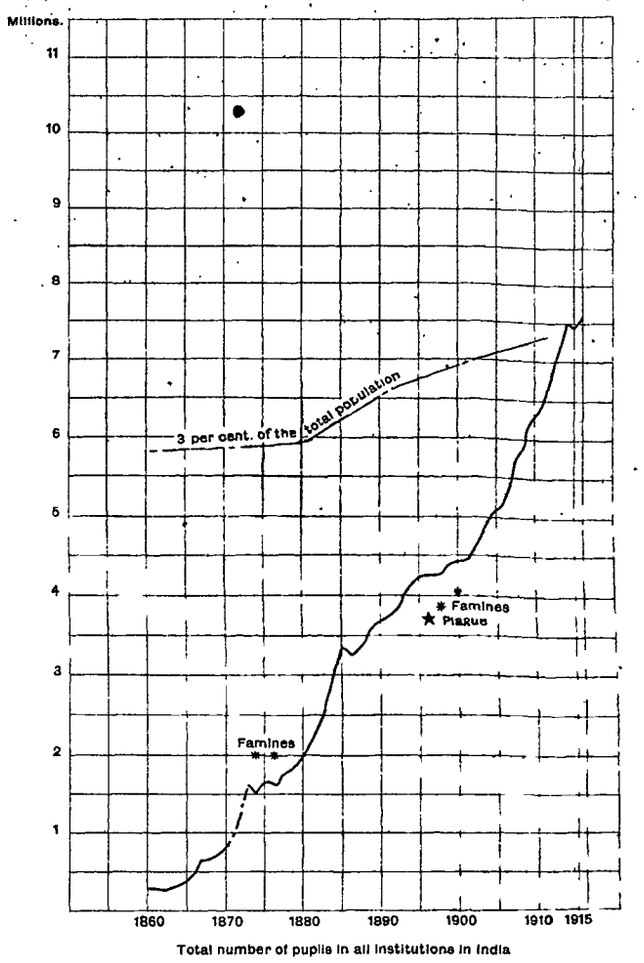
H. SHARP,

Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI,
1917.



Expenditure on Education in India



Total number of pupils in all institutions in India

Helio-Zincographed at the Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee. February, 1917.—No. 6058.-3100

INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

1915-16.

I.—Main features of the year.

This section deals, as usual, with matters of general interest.

The war.

The difficulties arising out of the war, to which allusion was made in last year's narrative, continue to be experienced. The Indian Educational Service and the staffs of private colleges have been further depleted for military duty. Recruitment from England has practically ceased. Arrangements have had to be made for schools managed by enemy missions, whose agents have been repatriated. In Madras, the management of some such schools was transferred to Government or to local boards. The Missionary Educational Council of South India agreed to undertake the management of others without further aid than that permissible under the rules governing recurring grants. Recognition and aid have been continued for the present on these conditions. It is understood that similar arrangements are being made in other provinces. The Government of Bombay furnished financial aid to Roman Catholic schools which had suffered through loss of German or Austrian members of their staff. Financial stringency has dictated curtailment of expenditure in some (though not the most important) directions. The general expansion of education, though far from checked, has been retarded.

In addition to members of the teaching and inspecting staff, pupils and ex-pupils of institutions have contributed their quota, in one form or another, to the war. Many past students of European schools, writes the Director in Bombay, are serving in various capacities, and each school is keeping its roll of honour. The same is the case in the Punjab; the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar has provided a long list of recruits as well as a signalling detachment; no less than ten students out of the small training class at the same place are on service together with the master in charge; over twenty old boys of the Bishop Cotton School at Simla have obtained commissions. Other schools have not been backward; in some districts of the Rawalpindi division 868 teachers and students are known to have enlisted, in addition to 1,682 ex-pupils of primary schools. Teachers and boys have liberally subscribed to war funds; *e.g.*, the Government high school at Amritsar contributed ₹500 towards the Punjab æroplane fund. The Bihar School of Engineering and other institutions have assisted in the manufacture of munitions.

Efforts continue to keep the school population informed of the progress of the war. The *Al Haqiqat* is to be found in the reading room of many

institutions. Lectures were delivered in some provinces. Copies of the Bryce Commission's report were distributed in Burma. Similar action for distributing news is reported from other provinces. Perhaps the most noticeable development is that which has taken place at the Lahore Government College, where a college war news association has been formed, the members of which have written pamphlets and undertaken to disseminate information.

Expenditure

The total expenditure during the last three years, and the portions of it borne by public funds (*i.e.*, provincial, local and municipal) and by private funds (*i.e.*, fees, subscriptions, endowments, etc.), are as follows:—

Year.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
1913-14	5,50,11,490	4,52,12,387	10,02,23,877
1914-15	6,33,02,792	4,58,67,700	10,91,70,492
1915-16	6,21,68,904	4,86,60,345	11,08,29,249

Thus in two years, during the last twenty months of which the Empire has been at war, expenditure has increased by over 1 crore of rupees, to which must be added a sum of about 30 lakhs expended in Native States, last shown in 1913-14 and since omitted. Hence the total increase has been ₹1,36,00,000 (£907,000) and the total expenditure in British India now just exceeds 11 crores which equals £7,333,000 sterling. Madras, the Punjab and the Central Provinces show the largest increases during the year, amounting respectively to nearly 13, 5 and 4 lakhs. The United Provinces, Burma and Bihar and Orissa show considerable decreases.

Expenditure from public funds, though greater by 71½ lakhs than in the pre-war year, was less by 11⅓ lakhs than in 1914-15. This diminution has taken place in expenditure from provincial revenues upon buildings, furniture and apparatus, which was less by nearly 50 lakhs than in the previous year. The expenditure upon buildings of large sums out of the non-recurring imperial grants had swollen the education budgets during the past few years. Owing to the war, Local Governments have been unable to draw to any large extent upon the balances which they still retain. Nevertheless, reports indicate that building activity has by no means ceased. On the other hand, expenditure from provincial funds upon the establishments and maintenance of colleges and secondary, primary and special schools, as well as upon universities, scholarships, etc., has increased under every head. But no new imperial grants were allotted during the year.

The other source of public expenditure—local and municipal funds—has contributed an additional 16½ lakhs of expenditure during the current year. It is necessary here to allude to the remarks of the Government of the Punjab upon under-expenditure by boards and municipalities in 1914-15. The Director now explains that the local bodies, relieved by enhanced grants from a certain amount of recurring expenditure, temporarily diverted the portion of their own resources thus set free to capital expenditure, but since then have again raised their recurring outlay beyond its former level. In Assam it was found that the additional grants made had been of much help to several

of the boards, but the result had in some cases been a decline from the standard previously set up.

A change was made in the system of distributing grants to local bodies in the Punjab for the extension of vernacular education. The variable grants previously assessed from year to year were fixed grants and it was decided that new grants should be distributed to boards most in need of assistance at a rate of ₹200 and ₹150 for each boys' and girls' school, respectively, which should be opened, subject to the condition that the amount allotted should not be exceeded. The Director remarks that this system, while it possesses certain advantages, leaves the local bodies in ignorance as to the assistance they may expect and hence unable to frame programmes of extension in advance, does not permit them to raise salaries and add teachers to understaffed schools and does not afford any guarantee to proportionate expenditure on the part of the board.

Fees show an increase of about 18 lakhs and private subscriptions have steadily increased.

Imperial grants.

The expenditure from Imperial grants is shown mainly under that from provincial revenues, or, where funds have been permanently allocated to local bodies, under the heads local and municipal. But it is necessary to treat of these grants separately. In previous narratives it was impossible to do this with accuracy, since the figures in the general tables did not distinguish between expenditure from this source and expenditure from other sources. All that could be done was to show the total increase over the expenditure of 1910-11; and, as stated last year, the table then appended did not give an accurate description of the position regarding these grants, since it was known that expenditure had been increased from other sources. It has therefore appeared better to rely entirely upon figures of approximate expenditure from the imperial grants which are compiled from information supplied by Local Governments and other spending authorities. Hence it is no longer necessary to publish the table which figured as an appendix to the previous narratives. Instead, the figures referred to above are now published as an appendix to the present volume.

With a view to the understanding of this appendix, it should be explained that the allotted grants to which it refers are the following :—

Grants of		Lakhs of rupees.	
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.
1910-11		...	93·00
1912-13		60·00	3,87·18
1913-14	old	60·00	...
	new	55·00	·95
1914-15	old	1,15·00	...
	new	9·00	12·25
1915-16	old	1,24·00	...
	new	...	...
TOTAL		4,23·00	4,93·38

Hence a total of 493·38 lakhs non-recurring and 423 lakhs recurring has been made in the past six years. (The annual recurring allotment now amounts to 124 lakhs.) The total allotment up to date has been 916·38 lakhs.

Out of the last-mentioned total, 916·04 lakhs have been placed in provincial balances or made available for expenditure, and 0·34 lakh has been surrendered. Out of the sum of 916·04 lakhs, 685·19 lakhs have been spent and 230·85 lakhs are as yet unspent, 229·43 lakhs standing in balances of major provinces and the remaining sum of 1·42 remaining unspent by minor administrations or other spending authorities, but available for re-allotment by special sanction.

The figures given in brief in the preceding paragraph are elaborated in the appendix. In order to avoid misunderstanding it may be observed that the recurring balance shown in the penultimate column of the appendix is available only for capital expenditure.

Last year an attempt was made to show the distribution of imperial grants on different kinds of education. It was stated that the figures could not lay claim to accuracy. Accurate and detailed figures, however, are to be found in some of the provincial reports. The Director in Bombay has made a particularly careful and valuable calculation; and an admirable series of statements is appended to the report from the Central Provinces.

Several of the Directors describe the great improvements which imperial grants have rendered possible. Thus the Bengal report states that good work is now being done in board lower primary schools and that the teachers are reasonably prosperous and contented. There is especially a real advance in the work attempted in some of the *guru* training schools. The Punjab report reviews the period from 1904-05 (the earliest date at which large imperial grants were made) and points out that in every stage of education in that province, the volume of education has doubled or more than doubled during the period. Nor has the advance been merely numerical; salaries have been enhanced, additional teachers appointed and new facilities given for the training of teachers. At the same time the Directors in these two provinces deplore the cessation of new funds and the lack of a financial programme. Mr. Hornell says that without money there can be no advance and that with the funds at its disposal the department cannot even proceed effectively with the various schemes which were worked out in connection with the recent grants. Mr. Godley states that the question of financing primary education has never received the attention which its importance deserves. "Much has been said about schemes and programmes; too little about the exact means of carrying them into effect. Systematic extension of primary education is impracticable without an assurance of a continuously expanding provision of funds from one quarter or another. Experience has shown that local resources in the Punjab are unequal to the task, and no definite liability has hitherto been assumed in the case of provincial revenues. The imposition of school-rates such as are levied in England from towns-people as well as owners and tenants of agricultural land has not even been suggested. The result is that extension has been virtually dependent on occasional and irregular doles from the Government of India. These doles accomplish much at the time, although the unexpected receipt of large sums of money is not favourable to economical spending. But the progress is by fits and starts; whereas

it is steady development on lines planned beforehand with a view to the funds available which is likely to achieve the most solid and permanent results. So long as there is no sort of pledge that a regular supply of money will be forthcoming for bringing new schools into existence, the drawing up of imaginary programmes of extension based on imaginary finance is an occupation which lacks practicality."

Statistical progress.

There are now 189,248 educational institutions in British India. This represents an increase of 4,192 institutions in the year under review. Special institutions, classified as 'other schools,' and private institutions have decreased by 2,553. Public institutions, other than special, have increased by 6,673. The increase among primary schools is no less than 6,377—a satisfactory feature, but, together with the decrease in 'other schools,' partly to be accounted for by the transfer from the latter to the former head of a certain number of *maktabs* and *pathshalas*.

Pupils have increased by 169,077 and now number 7,617,496. Comparison with the remoter past is complicated by the fact that in 1914-15 the decision to exclude figures for Native States wrought a decrease of about 4,000 institutions, a third of a million pupils and some 30 lakhs of expenditure. But the following comparisons are possible and significant. First, the three years 1911—1914 represent the period during which large grants were being allotted for education. The average increase of pupils during each of these years was 390,855. In the year 1914-15 imperial grants were still being made available. But in the same year the war broke out and the basis of collecting statistics was changed. Owing mainly to the last cause, the numbers apparently dropped from 7,518,147 to 7,448,419; but, had the figures for Native States not been discontinued, this decrease would have been converted into an increase of some 260,000 pupils. The year 1915-16 was one of great financial stringency and the increase, though still continued, fell to 169,077. It is remarkable that the increase among girl-pupils (though in itself small) is proportionately far higher than that among boy-pupils. Last year, 5·1 per cent. of the male population, ·94 of the female and 3·06 of the whole population were under instruction. This year the answering figures are 5·2, 1·0 and 3·1.

The increase has been largest in Madras, but is shared by all provinces save Bihar and Orissa, and Coorg. Analysed according to grade of institution, the totals and the increases and decreases are as follows:—

	Thousands of pupils.	
	Totals.	Increase or decrease.
Collegiate	55·5	+ 4·9
Secondary	1,128·4	+ 30·4
Primary	5,638·2	+ 190·4
Special	161·1	— 59·1
Private	634·3	+ 2·4
Total	7,617·5	+ 169·0

The increase under primary pupils is satisfactory, though, like the increase of schools, it is partly accounted for by a transfer from 'other schools.'

General features of the year's work. As might be expected in view of the circumstances, the feature of the year's work was consolidation rather than rapid advance. Educational codes were issued for the new province of Bihar and Orissa and for the North-West Frontier Province, which had hitherto used the Punjab code. The Government of India issued a circular regarding the Decentralisation Commission's report in its bearing on education, especially the functions of local bodies. Financial stringency has not checked the working out of schemes for the future, even if these cannot be brought into early effect. The main activities are indicated in the general remarks which immediately follow and in the sections devoted to specific forms of education.

Pay of teachers. The reports do not, as they did in the past two years, indicate measures taken for raising the pay of teachers. By the aid of imperial grants, substantial progress has recently been made in this much needed reform. In Bombay a slight retrogression is observed, the average pay of untrained and unqualified assistant teachers having slightly fallen—possibly owing to the employment of pupil-teachers.

Examinations. In some quarters dissatisfaction has been expressed at the number of failures in examinations. Various reasons have been assigned for this. It may not be without bearing on the point to observe that the average cost of education in an ordinary arts college is ₹150 and in a secondary school less than ₹27 per student. It has also been a matter of complaint that the standards of university examinations are apt to vary to a large degree. Some variation is inevitable; but that variation has not been excessive in recent years may be seen from the following percentages of success in the university examinations most commonly taken :—

—	1906-07.	1911-12.	1915-16.
B.A.	39·2	56·8	51·1
B.Sc.	51·4	57·4	64·4
Intermediate Arts	40	49·5	42·6
Intermediate Science		49·8	52·7
Matriculation	44·2	53·6	52·8

The results cannot be described as satisfactory. But they are at least better now than nine years ago. Whether or no the standard of attainment among those who pass has remained steady, is a different question; and certain remarks made by principals of colleges and quoted in the report of the Director in the United Provinces appear to indicate variations of standard as between one university and another. One principal says that the type of student who gets a first class in the Calcutta matriculation would normally fail altogether in that of Allahabad. Another, who is reported to have opportunities of judging the products of both universities, declares that a third division in the Calcutta examination means sheer illiteracy and adds that a boy who fails to get through the Allahabad matriculation or the school-leaving certificate of the United Provinces can go over the border, read in a school

*Excluding final honours as shown in general table VI.

recognised by Calcutta and get a first division. Whether or no these criticisms are justified, the University of Calcutta have formed a committee for the consideration of questions touching their matriculation.

The numbers who take the school-leaving certificate continue slowly to grow. During the year there were 10,065 candidates, of whom 7,150 (71 per cent.) were successful. The Director in *Madras* reports as follows :—

> During the year 5,276 secondary school-leaving certificates were completed, while 3,195 candidates were taking a supplementary course in order to improve their certificates against 5,529 and 2,339, respectively, in the previous year.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> Towards the close of the year, the strength of the Board was temporarily raised to 12 by the addition of four members nominated by the university, its number has since been fixed at 10 including the university members. An important change was introduced by the action of the university, in publishing a list of secondary school-leaving certificate holders eligible for admission to university courses of study. It was felt necessary to control the admissions instead of leaving them entirely to the principals of colleges.

In the *United Provinces*, 2,135 candidates appeared, of whom 47 per cent. passed, as against 29 per cent. of male candidates for matriculation. One of the inspectors writes :—

> The improvement effected in the method of teaching as also of examining by the introduction of the school-leaving certificate examination, is at last beginning to find weight both with the boys and their parents, with the result that it is growing in popularity every day. A number of schools which used to teach both for the matriculation and the school-leaving certificate examination, have lately dropped the matriculation classes and in some cases simply because they could not find boys to join the latter. An interesting case in point is that of the Harish Chandra High School at Benares. The school committee, for reasons best known to themselves, decided in April, 1915, to maintain the matriculation classes despite my recommendation to the contrary, but when the school met in July last, by an irony of fate, there were scarcely any boys to join the matriculation class so that the school had, by sheer force of necessity, to adopt my suggestion of abolishing the matriculation classes and teaching only the school-leaving certificate course.

Of the scheme recently introduced in the *North-West Frontier Province* the Director says :—

> It is possible after one year of the working of the school final system to make some estimate of the effect that it is likely to have on school work. A considerable number of students availed themselves of the opportunity offered of taking commercial and clerical subjects in preference to the ordinary course leading to the university; in fact at the Government high school, Peshawar, where a good commercial master joined at the beginning of the school year, the number taking commercial subjects exceeded those taking the ordinary course. In this the first year, however, it is too early to expect those students who do not propose to proceed to college to realise the advantage offered them under the new system of selecting such groups of subjects as may be congenial to them or specifically useful in their after career.

The same Director contends that the system has brought about great improvement in the written work, that oral work has been emphasised, and that the terminal marks in the record have been judiciously awarded by head masters.

Thus the progress made in introducing a more wholesome form of secondary final test, though slow, has been steady. The school-leaving certificate has also been firmly established in *Burma* and a scheme has been framed for *Ajmer-Merwara.* In *Bombay* the examination exists but does not qualify for admission to university courses. Here and in the *Punjab* the whole subject was under consideration during the year and evoked a good deal of criticism indicative of a conservative adherence to the external examination and suspicion of a system which has proved beneficial elsewhere.

Manual training.

Most of the 20 teachers who were undergoing instruction in manual work in *Bombay* qualified in the subject. But lack of funds has restricted the starting of wood-work to three centres. The Director states that the training of the other teachers has been thrown away. The scheme, mentioned last year, of introducing manual training into selected high schools of *Bengal,* has been brought into effect. It is regarded as experimental and applies at present only to 24 schools. The boys are stated to have taken to the work with keenness. In the *Punjab,* a manual training centre has been started for certain high schools in Lahore, where the pupils assemble by batches of 20 in rotation for two hours of instruction a week. This scheme has the advantage of economy, has been successfully adopted in other countries and appears to promise well. In *Bihar and Orissa,* classes were opened at Patna, Cuttack, Ranchi and Bhagalpur. The course is optional but has been freely chosen. Similar classes made a promising start at Sylhet and Dibrugarh in *Assam.* In several other provinces, notably the *United Provinces* and *Burma,* classes had already been established.

The Director in *Bombay* complains of the want of special training in drawing masters; and the inspector of drawing has little time for inspecting and reporting on the work in schools. The inspector in the *Punjab* has produced a drawing book, and teachers of the subject in that province have to undergo a long and searching course of preparation. The effect is excellent and drawing in the Punjab schools is attaining a high standard. Good work is done in *Burma* in connection with the subjects of ordinary study—map drawing and book-illustrations; and a useful series of Burmese designs has been issued to schools with satisfactory results. But in some provinces it is not yet recognised how much is gained in interest and lasting impression by a close correlation of simple means of expression with ordinary class-work.

Hostels.

The number of hostels rose by 144 and of boarders by 5,542. The present number of hostels is 3,764 and of boarders 139,941. Each college affiliated to the University of *Madras* was required to furnish an annual return showing the residence of students. Good progress was made in the erection of hostels in *Calcutta* from the imperial grant of 10 lakhs allotted to the University. The University appear to have exceeded the sum annually allotted by the Local Government for the Calcutta mess scheme. The imperial grant was partially utilised in starting a scheme of revised allowances to hostel superintendents in Bengal and in paying three-fourths of the cost of supervision of hostels attached to schools under private management. In some provinces, notably the *Punjab,* the percentage of boarders in colleges is now very high and some institutions are practically residential. A students' residence

committee with a wholetime inspector has been started at *Patna* and houses have been hired for students under a regular system.

School hygiene.

Bombay and the *Punjab* have made systematic arrangements for the medical inspection of pupils. In *Bombay* five appointments of doctors have been sanctioned for this work in certain classes of schools; in the *Punjab* six assistant surgeons carry out the inspection at secondary schools in the larger centres. In *Assam* also arrangements were made for publicly managed Anglo-vernacular schools. *Madras, Bengal,* and the *Punjab* have arranged through the Y. M. C. A. for directors of physical instruction. In some provinces rules have been framed regarding the passing of school plans by sanitary authorities; in others type-plans have been laid down. Courses in hygiene, long established in some provinces, are now being instituted or considered elsewhere. Classes are now very generally held at convenient centres under the St. John Ambulance Association. Classes in domestic hygiene also exist, but to a less extent. In some cases correspondence with Local Governments regarding these subjects is not yet complete. But good impetus has been given in the direction of greater care of pupils.

Religious and moral instruction.

No new developments are reported in religious and moral instruction, save the change from English to vernacular as the medium in Bombay. The change is said to have been beneficial, as boys can now follow with ease and reproduce stories of their own. The desirability of introducing a conscience clause has been discussed in some quarters.

Maktabs, tols, etc.

This place appears suitable for some mention of indigenous institutions which impart instruction in the works or tenets of Hinduism, Islam and Buddhism. The reclassification of *maktabs, mulla* schools, *tols*, etc., alluded to in the preface, had two objects. It was intended to show as primary schools those which may fairly be regarded as such, and secondly to furnish information about classes of institutions at present scattered and concealed under various headings. The figures given below show the institutions, the pupils and the expenditure under the three headings in which they are included in the general tables. The heading ' primary schools ' includes institutions which are recognised and teach all or a reasonable part of the primary course. The heading ' other schools ' includes such as are recognised but do not teach any part of the primary course. The heading ' private institutions ' includes such as fulfil neither condition. The figures for Madras, the United Provinces and Burma have not been supplied. Those for the remaining provinces are as follows :—

Kind of institution.	Classed in general table III as			Totals.
	Primary schools.	Other schools.	Private institutions.	
Maktabs.				
Institutions	7,157	2,471	4,262	13,890
Pupils	235,716	60,510	83,994	380,220
Expenditure	R7,27,960	2,38,651	64,248	10,30,859

Kind of institution.	Classed in general table III as			Totals.
	Primary schools.	Other schools.	Private institutions.	
Mulla schools.				
Institutions	588	...	1,122	1,710
Pupils	15,883	...	18,637	34,520
Expenditure	₹1,04,568	...	1,338	1,05,906
Tols.				
Institutions	4	1,010	295	1,309
Pupils	107	18,488	3,159	21,754
Expenditure	₹ 730	2,66,020	3,076	2,69,826
Pathshalas.				
Institutions	176	85	555	816
Pupils	6,663	2,272	15,502	24,437
Expenditure	₹ 39,987	29,677	16,556	86,220
Kyaung schools.				
Institutions	...	...	54	54
Pupils	...	...	805	805
Expenditure	...	...	...	...
Total of all institutions.				
Institutions	7,925	3,566	6,288	17,779
Pupils	258,369	81,270	122,097	461,736
Expenditure	₹8,73,245	5,34,348	85,218	14,92,811

In the case of expenditure on private institutions the figures cannot be regarded as complete, as information is not available in all cases.

Discipline. The reports on discipline in most provinces are generally satisfactory. But there are some grave exceptions, notably in *Bengal* where strikes took place among the students of four institutions—the Presidency and Engineering (Sibpur) Colleges, and two privately managed colleges. As regards the first of these institutions, the Director comments on the complete failure of the first attempt to give the students of the premier college in Bengal some real responsibility in the management of the affairs of their own college. The students' representative committee, established by the late principal and elected by the students, proved, it is reported, to be an obstacle to authority in time of difficulty. Of the strike at Sibpur the Director remarks that, occurring as it did in an institution where the students are supposed to be living under discipline on the college premises, it is indicative of the extent to which the

bounds of law and order have been relaxed in Bengal. The arrest and internment of certain students in Calcutta were also found necessary and the head master of a Government high school was murdered—the second occurrence of this kind which has taken place in that Presidency. A serious strike also broke out at the Government high school at *Rangoon*, due, it is reported, to an epidemic of megalomania and an almost entire absence of any realisation of responsibility on the part of the more senior pupils. One of the inspectors in the *United Provinces* complains of irregular and unpunctual attendance, lack of courtesy and recklessness in making unfounded statements against masters who have taken any punitive action.

Text-book Committees.

The unobtrusive and arduous work performed by the provincial text-book committees is a subject which deserves mention. The *Madras* Committee examined 714 books and found 571 suitable for school use. In the *United Provinces* and *Bihar and Orissa* they dealt with 807 and 986 books respectively and approved 212 and 529 for various purposes. The *Calcutta* Committee reported on 172 books and the *Dacca* Committee on 245. In the *Central Provinces* 539 books were submitted and 297 were sanctioned, chiefly for library and prize purposes. These figures shew the amount of labour thrown upon the members, whether official or non-official. In the *United Provinces* considerable time was bestowed upon the preparation of text-books to meet revised curricula and special committees were formed to consider works submitted for this purpose. The *Punjab* Committee continued its patronage of vernacular literature and spent a substantial sum in the presentation of books and periodicals to primary and other schools, books on the war were also distributed to schools and a volume on sanitation to *lambardars* and other village officials.

The Vernacular as the medium of instruction.

A question that has been agitating the public during the year is the substitution of vernacular for English as the medium of instruction up to a comparatively advanced standard. The matter has been much discussed in the press, with divers views. Important action has been taken in the United Provinces, where vernacular has been made the sole medium up to the middle standard. Opinion is divided as to the wisdom of the change, which involves the use of two forms of the vernacular by the same teacher and, it is suggested by one of the inspectors, may be detrimental to progress in English. The Director states that it is as yet premature to comment and adds, "an age-long controversy has thus been decided—whether permanently or not time alone can shew—against those who hold that the supreme importance of acquiring a familiarity with the English language outweighs all other considerations in Anglo-vernacular schools. The change has excited singularly little public interest."

Associations.

Deserving of mention are the establishment of a co-operative society by the students of the Morris College, Nagpur, for aiding poor boys, and the continuance of a similar fund at Jubbulpore for paying the examination fees of needy students. Teachers' associations were formed in Bihar and Orissa and are reported to be doing excellent work; a guild of trained teachers is in contemplation.

Administration.

Sir Harcourt Butler, who had been Education Member of the Governor-General's Council for five years, became Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, and

his place on the Council was taken by Sir C. Sankaran Nair. The organisation of the department was changed and a post of Educational Commissioner was created. There were no important administrative changes in the provinces.

II.—Universities and Colleges.

New Universities.

The bill for establishing the Benares Hindu University was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council. This measure constitutes a new development in university organisation in India. First, the university is denominational. Though persons of all classes, castes and creeds may be admitted, religious instruction will be imparted in the Hindu religion only and may by statute be made compulsory upon Hindu students; and membership of the Court* is restricted to Hindus (the word "Hindu" being taken throughout to include Jain and Sikh). Second, the university is founded to meet a popular demand, backed by large private contributions, and is, in some important respects, more independent than its predecessors. The act requires that a portion (50 lakhs) of these contributions (in no small measure due to the generosity of Ruling Princes) be invested as a permanent endowment to meet recurring charges. Government has also undertaken to allot one lakh per annum. Appointment to the posts of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor will not, as in the older universities, be limited to the head of the imperial or local administration, or made by nomination of Government, but will be decided through election by the Court. The State will have no power of nomination to the governing bodies, save that the Lieutenant-Governor will nominate five members to a Senate which may consist of 50 members. The Council will appoint principals of colleges, university professors, etc. At the same time, control by Government is provided. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces is the Visitor, with powers of inspection, of annulment after due enquiry of proceedings which are not in conformity with law, of the admission of colleges and of final sanction to the Vice-Chancellor's appointment and (save where this power is reserved to the Governor-General in Council) to new or modified statutes and regulations. The Viceroy is styled Lord Rector and the Government of India retain an emergency power to issue (again after due enquiry) instructions incumbent on the Court in case of mismanagement, etc. Third, the University is not an affiliating body with colleges scattered over a vast area, but a unitary university in the sense that its jurisdiction is limited to Benares and that, though the admission of colleges is contemplated, the entire organisation of study will be in the hands of the Senate. Fourth, an important change is made in the constitution and functions of the governing bodies. The five existing universities possess Senates composed both of teaching and of lay elements, which are further organised in faculties, and syndicates which are really executive committees of the Senates, being mainly elected by them and by the faculties. These syndicates indiscriminately perform administrative and academic functions. At Benares, administration is vested in a Court, which is the supreme body, mainly composed of donors and their representatives and persons elected by various bodies (including the Senate); and in a

*The description given here and below of the principal bodies and officers of the university must be interpreted as referring to their normal constitution or appointment. The first Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Court and Senate are notified by the Governor-General in Council.

smaller Council, mainly elected by and from the Court (the Senate sending five of its members as representatives), which is the executive of the Court. On the other hand, academic control—the courses of study, instruction, examination, general discipline, the conferment of degrees, the organisation of faculties, the award of fellowships, prizes, etc.—is vested in a Senate, which though it contains representatives of the Court and of the graduates who need not necessarily be teachers, includes the principals of colleges and university professors as well as teachers elected by the Senate; and in an executive Syndicate, two-thirds of whose ordinary members will be principals or professors. The statutes and the regulations, too, are separated, the former dealing with administration and being framed by the Court, the latter dealing with academic matters and being framed by the Senate.

The existing Central Hindu College at Benares is declared by the act to be a college maintained by the university and will, when notified as such, form the nucleus of the new university. An extensive site outside but adjoining the city has been acquired. The foundation stone was laid with full ceremony by His Excellency Lord Hardinge. The Maharajas of Mysore and Gwalior have been declared Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor. Certain statutes have been framed in addition to the essential statutes scheduled to the act; and regulations, framed in discussion by representatives of the University and the Education Department, were notified after the close of the year under review.

The provisions of the act did not pass uncriticised. Objections were raised to the amount of control retained by Government, to the multiplicity of governing bodies, to the composition of the Court, to the lack of guarantee of an effective standard and to the expressed recognition of the degrees of this as equal to those of the older universities. These criticisms, however, found expression mainly in opinions received from various bodies and persons consulted rather than in the Legislative Council.

Progress has not been made with the scheme for an Aligarh Moslem University. A section of the Muhammadan community is dissatisfied with the conditions contained in the Benares Act, on which that for Aligarh would naturally be modelled. The measure of control retained and the unitary nature of the university are probably the main causes for this dissatisfaction. The Patna University bill was introduced after the close of the year. Progress was made with the schemes for universities in Burma and the Central Provinces. Outside British India legislation was undertaken shortly after the close of the year in Mysore for the creation of a university for that State.

University teaching.

University teaching was continued on an extensive scale at *Calcutta*, and university lectures and the continuance of grants to investigators at *Bombay*. The University of *Madras* appointed Dr. Gilbert Slater, Principal of Ruskin College, as professor of Indian economics. The report from the *United Provinces* gives an interesting description of Mr. Rushbrooke Williams' researches in some libraries of upper India; seminar work was also commenced in Indian history but proved rather disappointing "owing to the fact that a detailed study of Indian history takes more time than the average student, who has his degree examination constantly in mind, can afford to give." The Univer-

sity of the *Punjab* continued the arrangement of cold weather lectures, engaging the services of Professors Todd and Leonard for economics and history.

Colleges.

The number of students in arts colleges affiliated to the five territorial universities continued to increase rapidly. There are now 43,989 students contained in 119 colleges. The main difficulty in college work is the inadequate preparation of candidates in the secondary schools. This is emphasised in the report of the Director in Bombay, who quotes the opinion of some of the examiners regarding the inaccurate and slovenly habits displayed by examinees. Another difficulty of which much is heard is that of over-crowding or rejection of students owing to the increasing number of applicants for collegiate education. At the same time it is interesting to learn that the Patna College is not up to its possible strength, largely owing to the fact that many applicants for whom vacancies were reserved failed to present themselves.

III.—Secondary education.

General progress.

Last year an increase of over 23,000 pupils was recorded in boys' secondary schools. During the year under review the increase exceeded 25,000, being from 1,031,148 to 1,056,438. There are 1,440 high schools with 503,063 pupils, 2,773 middle English schools with 317,762 pupils, and 2,419 middle vernacular schools with 235,613 pupils. This last class alone shews a decline—and that a very small one. Expenditure has risen from ₹2,43,28,049 to ₹2,59,81,227, of which ₹77,62,089 is met from public funds. ₹21,88,934 of this expenditure is upon middle vernacular schools. More than one-third of the total number of pupils is contained in Bengal.

The expansion and improvement of secondary education is now proceeding on definite lines in most of the provinces. An extensive scheme was sanctioned for Bihar and Orissa. At the close of the year schemes were still awaited from Bengal and Assam.

Features of the year.

The year was signalised by the allotment of increased teaching grants in *Madras*. In *Bombay*, it was notified that grants could not be reassessed owing to the financial situation, that additional schools could not be placed on the aided list, and that building and equipment grants must be suspended. Perhaps the most important development (says the director), in the schools of this Presidency is that of practical science work in the higher standards. The Hastings House school, established to meet a definite need in *Bengal* for an institution modelled on English public school lines, was opened during the year and attracted 37 pupils, whose fees for nine months exceeded ₹21,000. The remainder of the cost is found from provincial revenues. "Its success, indeed its very continuance, will depend upon the support which it receives. It was started after the European war had begun, at a time when European masters are practically unattainable. The assistant master in charge has put his whole soul into the work. His reward is the response which he has awakened in the boys. The teaching work is sound, and the tone of the school excellent." The adoption of vernacular in the *United Provinces* as the medium of instruction up to class VIII has already been mentioned. The *Punjab* report comments on the increase of middle school pupils and contains some interesting remarks by one of the inspectors, which indicate the necessity of a simpler curriculum; as it is, some schools add to their difficulties by needlessly introducing subjects merely to compete with neighbouring schools. In *Bihar and Orissa* progress was made in the building programme for high schools. Action was taken in *Assam* with a view to making all middle English schools conform to a single standard, which should constitute this type of institution as one offering a course complete in itself and not

as a high school in embryo. The introduction of the school final certificate in the *North-West Frontier Province* has already been mentioned; the grant-in-aid rules also were revised. Elsewhere there were no special developments.

Condition of secondary schools.

The note of pessimism observed last year again manifests itself. Mr. Hornell describes the condition of secondary education in Bengal as bad. The condition of the schools, he says, " is undoubtedly prejudicing the development of the Presidency and is by no means a negligible feature in the existing state of general disturbance. It is customary to trace the genesis of much sedition and crime to the back streets and lanes of Calcutta and Dacca, where the organisers of anarchist conspiracies seek their agents from among university students. This view is correct so far as it goes, but it is in the high schools with their under-paid and discontented teachers, their crowded, dark and ill-ventilated class rooms and their soul-destroying process of unceasing cram, that the seeds of discontent and fanaticism are sown." Some of the reasons for this condition of things in Bengal and for the poor condition of schools and low attainment of pupils elsewhere are indicated in various reports. Mr. Hornell regards their remedy as mainly a matter of funds, remarking that the secondary education system is being run at a figure at which the genuine article, or anything approaching it, cannot be delivered. Other Directors emphasise the difficulty of securing teachers who are not mere birds of passage; and one of them instances a single school more than twenty of whose teachers had not put in a year of service at the institution. The Central Provinces report complains of the dead level of mediocrity and sameness in the methods of teaching, mainly attributable to lack of general knowledge and attainments in the staff. There are two other contributing causes—the dominance of the matriculation and the absence of any effective control over the organisation of the system. " The dominance of the university matriculation over the curriculum," says Mr. Hornell. " and the fact that the majority of the schools still acknowledge no law and submit to no supervision or guidance, other than that which that examination imposes on them, are important factors in the situation." One of the Punjab inspectors says that some of the schools, especially in small towns and localities where there are more than one school and in which one school only would easily suffice, are ill-managed and inefficient to a degree, doing more harm than good to the community for whose benefit they are supposed to have been opened and who liberally pay for them.

IV.—Primary education.

General progress.

Last year it was shown that during the seven pre-war years there had been an increase of 1,343,248 pupils in public primary schools for boys—equivalent to an average annual increase of about 192,000. In 1914-15 there was an apparent decrease of nearly 86,000 scholars, due to the exclusion of Native States; in reality, there had been an approximate increase of 100,000 in British India. The figures for the close of 1915-16 show a total of over 5 million pupils in boys' primary schools, which represents an apparent increase of 146,270. This, however, is an over-statement, certain institutions previously classed as ' other schools ' being now shown as primary schools, and a

decrease of nearly 63,000 having accordingly taken place in the former category. The figures below must be read with this reservation.

Province.	Number of boys' primary schools.		Number of pupils in boys' primary schools.		Increase or decrease of pupils.
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	
Madras	26,917	28,166	1,144,806	1,202,219	+57,413
Bombay	9,929	9,797	594,728	588,790	— 5,938
Bengal	28,335	31,617	1,047,262	1,124,468	+77,206
United Provinces	10,543	10,476	576,547	592,754	+16,207
Punjab	4,552	4,757	228,561	234,762	+ 6,201
Burma	6,029	6,492	209,605	215,537	+ 5,932
Bihar and Orissa	21,339	21,233	601,764	591,864	— 9,900
Central Provinces	3,727	3,699	271,886	270,557	— 1,329
Assam	3,926	3,859	175,414	175,284	— 130
North-West Frontier Province	539	584	25,643	26,363	+ 720
Coorg	94	91	6,622	6,326	— 296
Delhi	82	87	5,181	5,365	+ 184
TOTAL	116,012	120,858	4,888,019	5,034,289	+146,270

The large increase in Bengal is due to the fact that 62,869 pupils reading in *maktabs* have this year been included among primary school pupils.

Expenditure rose by about 11⅔ lakhs to ₹2,42,23,122. The increase is mainly under local funds.

The figures for boys and girls in primary schools, the primary classes of secondary schools, other schools and private schools which teach a vernacular, will serve to correct the re-classification and are as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
In primary stage of public schools	5,143,512	1,065,906	6,209,418
In other public schools giving primary education	100,947	18,170	119,117*
In elementary private schools teaching a vernacular	323,552	17,875	341,427
TOTAL	5,568,011	1,101,951	6,669,962

In 1913-14 the total of children in the elementary stage of instruction was 6·6 millions; in the next year, owing to the exclusion of Native States, it fell to 6·5 millions; it has now risen again to over 6·6 millions, or an increase of 112,762 over last year. Thus 2·7 per cent. of the population are undergoing elementary education, namely 4·5 in the case of boys and ·9 in the case of girls.

Features of the year.

The sustained increase in *Madras* is all the more satisfactory as the rate of increase is greater among schools having standards above the fourth. The decrease in *Bombay* is ascribed to various causes—closure of schools owing to poor attendance, outbreaks of plague, etc. The conversion of ordinary into rural schools continues to excite some

*The precise number of those in 'other schools' who can be regarded as undergoing primary education is uncertain, and there are miscellaneous institutions which appear under other headings not here included where primary education is imparted. Directors of Public Instruction are being asked to make a computation of those undergoing primary instruction in institutions of these types.

agitation and it is understood that the question is under reconsideration. Upper primary schools have decreased in *Bengal*, apparently owing to the unpopularity of purely vernacular education. In the *United Provinces* the policy has been pursued of transforming aided into board schools and the recommendations of the primary education committee have been followed. Those recommendations assumed that education carried no higher than the lower primary stage is useless, and proposed (among other things) the abolition of the distinction of upper and lower primary, that a primary school should consist of six classes, and that when such a school is not possible, preparatory schools should be grouped round a central institution. Surveys were prepared accordingly but did not prove altogether successful. A strict adherence to the recommendations would have disturbed the existing and natural distribution of schools. Accordingly the schemes had to be revised. Very few boys, remarks one of the inspectors, are prepared to migrate to another school in order to continue their studies beyond the second standard. The policy of closing inefficient aided schools, commended by the committee, has also been criticised by the chairmen of some district boards. The Director in *Burma* observes that the average number enrolled in primary schools has fallen. *Bihar and Orissa* shows an increase of schools and pupils in every class of public institution save boys' primary schools, which decreased. Among reasons assigned are unskilful concentration of schools and the apparent devotion by boards to secondary education of funds which ought to be spent on primary education. It is to be noticed that the decline in numbers has been accompanied by a decline in private schools and their pupils. The slight decrease in the *Central Provinces* is attributed to lack of grants for the opening of new schools, the prevalence of epidemic disease, etc. The revision of the curriculum and the preparation of new text-books were commenced.

Buildings.

Building activity was continued. The Director in Bombay reports that the type-plan there adopted is satisfactory. The Punjab report speaks of buildings costing ₹1,135, states that no type is suitable for all localities and suggests a veranda type with open arches towards the side unexposed to the sun and screened windows on the other. It adds that the plan of entrusting repairs to local agency has worked well in some districts.

Factory and garden schools.

The difficult question of factory schools is undoubtedly finding satisfactory solution in some localities, though the general silence of reports possibly indicates that these are the exceptions. The *Bihar and Orissa* report mentions the Peninsular Tobacco Factory school at Monghyr, night schools for colliery children, mica miners and workers of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, as well as 31 schools maintained by the East Indian Railway at Giridih. In *Assam* there are 167 schools for tea-garden children, with 3,615 pupils. The Commissioner of the Assam Valley thinks there are signs that prejudices are to some extent being combated, " but it will take years before the majority of cooly parents can be got to see the advantage of education for their children."

V.—Professional and special education.

Training of teachers.

The number of those in training colleges rose from 693 to 774. The number of men in training schools rose slightly from 15,221 to 15,327 and that of women from 2,184 to 2,405. In 1914-15 there were 252,804 teachers in employ, of whom 73,258 or 29 per cent. were trained. In 1915-16 there were 267,458 teachers, of whom 80,246, or 30 per cent., were trained. Thus it would appear that the training institutions are capable of keeping pace with expansion, but not of materially reducing the large proportion of untrained teachers. The proportion of trained teachers is slightly greater among

teachers of English and the classical languages than among those of vernacular. But among 85,899 of the former class only 8,114 have taken a degree.

Among schemes alluded to last year, that for the expansion and improvement of the *Patna* training college was brought into effect. The institution was moved into new quarters, a class was added for the degree of teaching and the number of students was raised from 15 to 40. The most interesting among recent developments in the training of elementary teachers is the system of training classes in the *United Provinces*. The number of classes rose during the year from 228 to 254 and the number of their pupils from 1,365 to 1,680. A similar organisation has been started in *Burma* and inspectors are unanimous in approval of it and as to the desirability of expansion. Once more there comes from *Bombay* a complaint regarding the failure of teachers to avail themselves of opportunities. The principal of the secondary training college observes that during his incumbency no school in Bombay city has ever sent a teacher to be trained notwithstanding that there must be at least a hundred teachers of secondary schools within ten minutes walk of the institution. Owing to the poor attendance the courses of lectures for outsiders were discontinued. It is also disappointing to find a substantial decline in the numbers at the David Hare training college in *Calcutta*. The report from the *Punjab* is more cheering. The proportion of trained teachers in secondary schools is steadily rising and is now 61 per cent. In board primary schools two-thirds of the teachers are trained, though in aided schools the proportion is comparatively small, since training is not a necessary condition for grant. "The out-turn of the various normal schools and training classes is fairly adequate for existing needs, and improved pay and provident funds have checked the tendency to desert the teacher's calling for other paths of employment." It is noticeable that third-year classes have been opened in the principal normal schools in *Assam* and that similar action (extending even to a fourth year) is recommended in the *Central Provinces*. Most board schools in the *North-West Frontier Province* now have trained headmasters.

Medical education.

The sanction of the Secretary of State for India has been accorded to the appointment of the professorial and other staff required for the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta. The school will not, however, be opened till officers are available to fill the professorial appointments and the financial position permits.

The affiliation of the Medical School, Belgatchia, to the Calcutta University, has been effected, the standard in medicine being that of the preliminary Sc. M. B. examination. The question of financial assistance to the institution by Government is under consideration. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for women, Delhi, has been affiliated to the Punjab University, (*a*) in the Science Faculty for the Intermediate courses in biology, physics and chemistry, and the additional test in chemistry, with effect from the 1st September, 1916, and (*b*) in the Medical Faculty for the courses for the first Professional Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, with effect from the 1st September, 1917. The college was opened in October, 1916.

The Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916), has passed into law. Medical Registration Acts have been passed for all provinces, except the United Provinces.

The question of raising the standard of education imparted at the Agra Medical School, and the affiliation of the institution to the Allahabad University, has been deferred till after the conclusion of the war. Authority has been given for the inclusion of the United Provinces State Board of Medical Examinations in the schedule of the Indian Medical Degrees Act.

The scheme for improving the course of training of Military Assistant Surgeons is held in abeyance pending the final decision of the General Medical Council as to recognition of the membership of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and the State Faculty of Medicine, Calcutta.

Technical and industrial schools.

The number of students in the engineering colleges was 1,296—a slight increase. The number of engineering and survey schools remained constant at 18, while the number of pupils rose from 743 to 775. Technical and industrial schools showed an increase from 198 to 237 and their pupils from 11,176 to 12,685. This increase is mainly due to the inclusion of figures in Madras which were previously omitted, and hence is largely apparent. Bombay registers a decline.

The most interesting remarks in the reports have reference to weaving. The weaving institute at Serampore near *Calcutta* is regarded as having passed the experimental stage and shows promise of development. The applications for admission to the higher and artisan classes have increased and numbers could be doubled were accommodation available. The expansion and reorganisation of this school are deemed to be the one urgent industrial proposition before the local department of instruction, and steps are being taken. The period of instruction at the schools of *Bihar and Orissa* has been extended to a year and a fly-shuttle is presented to each student on leaving—modifications which it is hoped will make these places more useful. The centres for mining instruction in both these provinces, including the classes at Sibpur and those in the coalfields, have been placed under the advisory board and a single lecturer appointed for classes conducted in English. The number of students in the vernacular classes has trebled and the preparation of Bengali manuals on mining and mine surveying is being considered. The artisan classes in these provinces are attaining considerable success. Other matters are less encouraging. The tinctorial chemistry classes at Sibpur have failed to attract and are to be closed. In *Burma*, the engineering school at Insein is now doing useful work, but schools at Akyab and elsewhere languish for want of stipends, without which pupils will not join them.

Commercial schools.

The numbers at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics have increased; but the principal complains that it is encumbered with youths who have no aptitude for a business career and mistakenly suppose that they can gain a degree more easily than at an arts college or will somehow obtain easy employment. The strength of the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, declined, mainly in the evening classes; a class was opened for accountancy and auditing.

Agricultural education.

The revision of the curricula at several of the agricultural colleges which was referred to in last year's report has had successful results, notably in the Cawnpore and the Lyallpur Colleges, in the former of which the farm has been enlarged, new buildings have been erected and arrangements have been made for a course in mechanical engineering. A further revision has now been effected in the Sabour Agricultural College of Bihar and Orissa where a two years' course has been substituted for the existing three years' course from the session 1916-17. It was still felt, however, that the position in regard to agricultural education was susceptible of improvement, and a conference of officials and non-officials under the presidency of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Revenue and Agriculture Department was convened at Pusa in February 1916 to discuss this subject. The recommendations of this conference are still under the consideration of Government.

Forestry education. The students' quarters, the club house and the Curator's quarters at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, which were commenced in 1914-15, were completed during the year.

Veterinary education. The post-graduate course at the Punjab Veterinary College to which a reference was made in last year's report was inaugurated in the present year and the completion of the equipment of the college has led to a marked improvement in the training of the students.

Reformatory schools. One of the inspectors in Madras who had previously been an inspector of industrial and reformatory schools in England was employed on the preparation of draft bills on the lines of the English Children's act for Madras and for Bengal.

VI.—Education of special classes.

Education of girls. The number of girls in public institutions rose from 1,054,161 to 1,112,024, and of those in all institutions from 1,126,536 to 1,186,281. Thus there was an increase of 59,745 against one of 24,294 in the previous year. The percentage of increase was 5·3 compared with that of 1·7 in the case of boys. Institutions of all kinds increased from 19,536 to 20,529. The provincial figures for the 31st March 1916 are as follows:—

Province.	No. of institutions for girls.	Increase or decrease on the figures for 1915.	Number of girls under instruction.	Increase or decrease on the figures for 1915.	Direct recurring expenditure.	Increase or decrease on the expenditure for 1915.
					₹	₹
Madras	1,875	+126	313,315	+16,742	18,38,568	+ 1,09,164
Bombay	1,295	+59	145,928	+ 6,480	17,30,397	+ 1,09,834
Bengal	9,259	+572	284,813	+20,603	14,82,792	+ 53,079
United Provinces	1,423	— 18	64,931	+ 1,897	9,92,418	+ 14,989
Punjab	1,873	— 53	68,852	+ 4,037	8,68,746	+ 1,18,781
Burma	1,046	+130	117,273	+ 4,471	6,12,493	+ 68,527
Bihar and Orissa	2,852	+173	116,843	+ 2,394	5,05,326	+ 56,119
Central Provinces	378	+ 15	36,054	+ 1,545	2,71,555	+ 8,177
Assam	367	— 9	28,303	+ 759	1,20,684	+ 6,198
North-West Frontier Province	125	..	5,211	+ 339	34,181	+ 11,587
Coorg	8	..	2,415	— 11	13,364	+ 1,020
Delhi	28	— 2	2,343	+ 489	49,724	+ 5,932
TOTAL	20,529	+993	1,186,281	+59,745	85,20,248	+ 5,63,407

Expenditure on secondary schools for girls rose by over 1¾ lakhs to ₹36,38,129, on primary by nearly 3 lakhs to ₹39,06,337, and on training institutions by some ₹35,000 to ₹5,63,207.

As usual, the reports give very varying accounts of the enthusiasm or indifference displayed as regards girls' education. The Director in Bombay says that "outside of Bombay and Poona secondary schools for girls would not exist in the central division without the help of missions aind those that do exist have very few girls in them, in spite of all that we have heard lately about a supposed ardent desire for an extension of facilities for the education of girls," and he proceeds to give instances. The case appears to be different in Bengal. The Director says that the education of girls of the Hindu

middle class up to a certain standard has become a practical necessity, that even the orthodox Hindu parent is beginning to realise the advantage of a well-conducted school over home instruction, and that parents of this class are now ready to pay fees for their girls' instruction.

After the close of the year the Government of India issued an important circular. This circular, while deprecating at this stage the creation of a committee (which had been suggested to the Secretary of State), considered the time appropriate for a general consideration of the whole question, especially in view of the gradual breaking up of the joint family system with the result that young women are no longer able to rely as in former days upon the advice and care of older relations, and the necessity of securing through their education the health and physical efficiency of children. It also touched upon the general feeling that the present curricula are unsuitable for girls. The view was accepted as ordinarily applicable to girls' primary education, that it should rest for the most part in the hands of local bodies, since in a special sense it must be adapted to the needs of the people, and that, apart from the three R's, the question of subjects to be taught might be left to those bodies. The question of similar procedure in regard to secondary and higher education was opened, as well as the difficult problems of the provision of trained teachers and of a suitable inspecting agency.

Madras had 98 girls reading in the three women's colleges. The Government College has amply justified expectations and has been raised to the first grade. The *Bengal* report mentions a new curriculum which has been tentatively introduced in three high schools under mission management, intended to meet the feeling that the present course is unsuitable and including hygiene, nursing, needle-work, cookery, domestic work, etc., as well as ordinary school subjects. New *zenana* classes were opened, and there are now 74 *zenana* teachers employed at public expense. Conveyance fees were introduced in the *United Provinces* with negligible effect upon attendance, though it is reported from *Bihar and Orissa* that when the committee of an aided school imposed a similar fee (amounting to two annas a month) the attendance fell by two-thirds. The *Punjab* receives a testimonial in the report from the *United Provinces*, where an interesting calculation is given of the proportion of girls in upper to those in lower primary classes, the Punjab heading the list with a proportion of 1 to 8, the next being Bombay with 1 to 12 and the lowest Bihar with 1 to 81. It is remarked that in *Burma* 78 per cent. of the girls in public institutions are in boys' schools, and the number so studying considerably increased in *Assam* also.

The reports contain the usual complaint of lack of teachers. The number of pupils in training schools for women has risen from 2,076 to 2,306. The training school for widows at Ballygunge is doing good work.

A new departure in the shape of a Women's University has recently been started near Poona by Professor Karve. The institution is a private one. The results of the experiment are not yet known.

European education.

The number of institutions has risen by 6 to 417, and that of pupils by 1,316 to 39,481. The percentage of the European and domiciled community at school is 16·4 of the total. But this figure requires slight rectification to allow for Indians reading in European schools, the omission of Bangalore figures, etc. Expenditure fell by ₹8,23,189 to ₹90,08,264. This fall took place in expenditure on buildings and apparatus, direct expenditure remaining almost constant at ₹43,86,450.

The financial position has checked progress for a training college in southern India. The Madras report mentions the appointment of a peripatetic teacher of music, and that from Bengal the work which is being done by the Y. W. C. A. in Calcutta, where 934 students are receiving instruction in short-hand, typing, cookery, dress-making, first aid and home-nursing.

After the close of the year, the Government of India issued a circular referring to the replies of the Local Governments on the proceedings of the conference of 1912. Action has already been taken on some of the more obvious proposals then passed. A serious difficulty is the multiplication of small high classes owing to the co-existence of denominational schools.

Education of Muhammadans.

Muhammadan pupils have increased from 1,725,451 to 1,767,783, or by 2·5 per cent. against an increase of 2·1 among Hindu pupils. The increase of Muhammadans in primary schools alone amounts to over 100,000, with a fall of some 65,000 in special schools—due to the reclassification of *maktabs*. College students (arts and professional) number 5,992 against 5,426 last year. Pupils in secondary schools show a very slight decrease, the number in high schools having risen and that in middle schools fallen.

The statement on pages 9 and 10 shows an expenditure of ₹11,36,765 upon *maktabs* and *mulla* schools, of which ₹95,597 is met from public funds. This, however, does not represent the full expenditure upon institutions specially intended for Muslims. In Madras alone the latter is 7·40 lakhs (of which 73 per cent. is met from public funds) as against 6·87 lakhs in the previous year. In Bengal the expenditure on *maktabs* rose from 4·81 lakhs to 5·11 lakhs, to say nothing of the cost of the government *madrassas* for which provincial revenues became fully responsible during the year, the money thus set free from the Mohsin fund being used to create 124 stipends for Muslim pupils. The total public expenditure (so far as ascertainable) on Muhammadan schools in 1913-14 was ₹10,33,451.

Madras reports that the number of institutions mainly intended for Muslims rose from 2,535 to 2,719 and their strength from 130,525 to 141,911. In *Bombay* the chief topic continues to be the question of instruction through the medium of Urdu. The numbers in Urdu schools and classes rose and difficulties (save in the classes attached to Marathi schools) are disappearing. But the Muhammadan community are apprehensive about the effect of the new course and the admixture of compulsory Marathi is suggested. *Mullas* have been attached to some of the board schools in Sind. In *Bengal*, while 52·7 per cent. of the population is Muslim, pupils of this community form 44·9 per cent. of the school population. A new hostel is being erected in Calcutta. Of the important scheme recently introduced for the reform of *madrassas* with a view to bringing Islamic education more fully into line with the requirements of modern life, the Director says :—

> "How far it will succeed, it is impossible as yet to say. In the Chittagong district it has resulted in a heavy fall in the numbers attending the more important *madrassas* and the establishment of a number of private *madrassas* teaching the old course. The feeling in Chittagong is that the reformed course, while it will not produce good *mullas*, etc., will fail to turn out a Muslim capable of competing with others in secular life."

The *United Provinces* report shows that the balance in hand with the Muslim University Committee was ₹29,55,984, and details a number of

measures taken during the year for the extension of Muhammadan education, such as the maintenance of Islamic schools by boards, the appointment of special Muhammadan inspecting staff, etc. The report from *Bihar and Orissa* mentions with regret the decline of Islamic learning.

Depressed classes, aboriginals, etc.

The Government of *Madras* have assigned out of the imperial allotment for aided secondary schools a sum of ₹56,000 as extra teaching grant to cover the loss of fee-income foregone in the case of backward classes and castes (as also of Muhammadans, Uriyas and girls). A further advance is noticed in facilities for the education of Panchamas. The number of schools intended for this community rose by 530 and that of pupils by about 9 per cent. to a total of 114,072. The number of aboriginals at school is 6,257. Schools for the depressed classes in *Bombay* number 576 and pupils 28,493 (of whom 278 are in secondary and 27 in training institutions); and 21,944 aboriginals are at school. There appear to be 48 schools for the depressed classes in the *United Provinces* and an expression of appreciation comes from the Chairman of the Agra district board for the work of the Arya Samaj. In *Burma*, where there are no depressed classes (in the sense of the expression applicable in India), special classes include hill tribes, separate communities like the Chinese and the Talaings, etc., and number 70,628 at school, of whom 54,367 are in special institutions. Aboriginal pupils in *Bihar and Orissa* number 59,304; in the *Central Provinces* (if depressed classes be included) 36,166. There are 18,740 pupils enrolled in the hill districts of *Assam*. Other provinces do not supply general figures.

Jains.

It was suggested that some separate figures should be given for Jains. In Bombay there are 19,800 Jains under instruction, of whom 242 are in colleges and 2,235 in secondary schools. The Director in the Central Provinces shows 4,644 Jains under instruction. Figures are not given for other provinces.

APPENDIX.

Statement of Imperial Grants.

[Figures shown in Lakhs of Rupees.]

Province.	Grants to end of 1915-16.		Expenditure.								Unspent balances on the 31st March 1916.	
			To end of 1914-15.		In 1915-16 recorded under				Total to end of 1915-16.			
					Education.		*Other heads.**					
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
Madras . . .	63·84	64·44	45·34	45·10	17·93	·83	·36	1·88	63·63	47·81	·21	16·63
Bombay . . .	50·91	57·78	21·69	30·59	10·93	3·94	·30	·73	32·92	35·26	17·99	22·52
Bengal . . .	92·68	1,44·92	44·28	65·24	18·40	10·83	4·43	3·62	67·11	79·69	25·57	65·23
United Provinces .	54·89	65·45	38·92	39·68	12·63	..	3·34	2·46	54·89	42·14	..	23·31
Punjab . . .	31·81	39·09	22·26	30·78	9·55	4·99	..	3·32	31·81	39·09	..	..
Burma . . .	22·93	33·75	13·10	17·35	5·69	..	·16	..	18·95	17·35	3·98	16·40
Bihar and Orissa .	39·05	41·37	24·19	18·55	8·19	..	·52	2·48	32·90	21·03	6·15	20·34
Central Provinces .	20·87	23·40	11·38	13·39	8·48	2·21	..	2·10	19·86	17·70	1·01	5·70
Assam . . .	13·45	15·70	5·41	12·85	3·35	·16	·94	2·05	9·70	15·06	3·75	·64
North-West Frontier Province.	7·19	6·07	4·84	6·07	2·23	..	..	..	7·07	6·07	·12	..
Coorg . . .	·45	1·08	·30	·86	·14	·02	..	·17	·44	1·05	·01	·03
Delhi . . .	3·81	2·78	2·53	2·39	·28	·39	1·00	..	3·81	2·78	..	..
Other minor administrations, agencies and direct allotments.	4·61	13·72†	2·14	12·74	·71	·22	·83	·43	3·68	13·39	·93	·33
Total .	4,06·49	5,09·55	2,36·38	2,95·59	98·51	23·59	11·88	19·24	3,46·77	3,38·42	59·72	1,71·13

* *Viz.* Educational expenditure through the Public Works, Medical and other Departments.

† Includes grant of ·10 lakhs which was made in 1912-13 and surrendered in 1915-16.

GENERAL TABLES,

1915-16.

GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1915-16.

(For details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			Particulars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			GRAND TOTAL.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SERVED BY		PERCENTAGE TO POPULATION OF SCHOLARS IN	
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns * and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	TOTAL.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	TOTAL.	Advanced.	Elementary.	TOTAL.		Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.	Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,032,011			Institutions.																
	Towns * . 1,456	Males . 124,190,672	For Males	136	50	6,632	120,858	127,490	684	4,169	132,529	2,403	33,787	36,190	168,719	4·03	3·17	..	..
	Villages . 533,112	Females 118,812,827	For Females	11	2	640	17,231	17,871	92	696	18,672	16	1,841	1,857	20,529	28·63	26·04	..	..
			TOTAL .	147	52	7,272	138,089	145,361	776	4,865	151,201	2,419	35,628	38,047	189,248	3·54	2·82	..	..
			Scholars.																
			Males .	45,349	9,540	1,034,898	4,645,046	5,679,944	15,327	121,024	5,871,184	51,982	508,049	560,031	6,431,215	..	..	4·7	5·2
			Females .	469	131	93,505	993,198	1,086,703	2,405	22,316	1,112,024	1,873	72,384	74 257	1,186,281	..	..	·94	1·0
	TOTAL .534,568	TOTAL 243,003,499																	
			TOTAL .	45,818	9,671	1,128,403	5,638,244	6,766,647	17,732	143,340	6,983,208	53,855	580,433	634,288	7,617,496	..	..	2·9	3·1

* All places containing 5,000 inhabitants or upwards and all municipalities whatever their population are entered as towns.

GENERAL

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

(*For details see*

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total	University.
	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Institutions. For Males	Rs. 65,56,289	Rs. 31,28,102	Rs. 2,59,81,227	Rs. 2,42,23,122	Rs. 22,38,544	Rs. 40,95,472	Rs. 6,62,22,756	Rs. 33,88,774
For Females	1,40,623	22,628	36,38,129	39,06,337	5,63,207	2,49,324	85,20,248	
TOTAL .	66,96,912	31,50,730	2,96,19,356	2,81,29,459	28,01,751	43,44,796	7,47,43,004	33,88,774
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.	6·63	5·69	16·72	16·75	5·56	5·82	57·17	3·37
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	·16	·01	9·79	61·20	1·96	1·34	74·46	..
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	1·24	·02	21·89	52·93	·39	2·34	78·81	..
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.	6·04	2·84	26·72	25·38	2·53	3·93	67·44	3·05

TABLE II.

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1915-16.

General Table IV.)

INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	—
Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,81,797	49,47,334	19,24,747	1,38,53,046	11,56,528	99,34,019	3,60,86,245	11,08,29,249	For Males / For Females } 1. Institutions.
8,81,797	49,47,334	19,24,747	1,38,53,046	11,56,528	99,34,019	3,60,86,245	11,08,29,249	TOTAL.
2·23	12·06	2·91	16·06	1·38	4·82	42·83	100	2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.
..	·93	1·85	19·74	1·16	1·86	25·54	100	(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
..	·33	1·04	16·72	·83	2·27	21·19	100	(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.
·79	4·47	1·74	12·49	1·05	8·97	32·56	100	(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.

GENERAL

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

(For details see

		TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE			
		UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
		Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
1		2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—					
Government Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	180 2 1	260 15 9	24 11 10	10 1 5
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	..	0 6 3	0 0 1	0 0 6
	TOTAL COST	266 2 6	355 5 6	47 6 8	10 10 0
Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	12 9 11	..	0 8 6	1 6 1
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	75 0 11	..	8 6 5	4 9 10
	TOTAL COST	166 15 5	107 8 0	15 6 3	6 8 3
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	32 4 10	498 8 10	6 13 7	0 15 6
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 13 0	..	1 14 1	1 3 5
	TOTAL COST	138 1 0	605 5 7	29 4 10	4 5 8
Unaided Institutions	TOTAL COST	61 1 7	80 4 11	21 4 11	2 5 3
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	58 11 8	230 8 1	5 15 8	1 3 5
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 14 7	0 5 6	2 8 4	2 7 8
	TOTAL COST	150 3 5	323 3 6	26 13 5	5 2 9

TABLE II—*contd.*

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1915-16—*contd.*

General Table IV.)

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	—
Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		
6	7	8	9
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—
159 2 6	130 3 6	49 7 8	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . } Government Institutions.
7 3 10	0 13 7	0 7 5	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . }
169 6 6	147 13 4	69 4 1	TOTAL COST.
5 15 2	6 7 8	1 5 11	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . } Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools.
102 11 6	39 14 4	5 1 9	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds. }
108 10 9	52 7 9	7 7 8	TOTAL COST.
105 10 9	5 13 10	2 5 11	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . } Aided Institutions.
0 11 8	2 6 6	1 5 9	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds. }
17 10 0	20 9 4	9 15 0	TOTAL COST.
82 3 9	12 3 1	10 7 10	TOTAL COST . . . . Unaided Institutions.
125 10 1	17 0 11	3 5 6	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . } All Institutions.
21 4 9	2 9 7	2 8 6	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds. }
160 6 5	32 3 11	11 1 2	TOTAL COST.

GENERAL

Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces of

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC IN			
	Under public			
	Managed by Government.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5
University Education.				
Arts Colleges.				
English	28	10,081	9,939	9,034
Oriental	2	362	364	271
Colleges for Professional Training.				
Law	12	3,385	3,500	3,195
Medicine	5	2,096	2,144	2,100
Engineering	4	1,296	1,304	1,225
Teaching	9	713	713	682
Agriculture	5	437	319	298
Veterinary	2	265	270	254
Commercial	1	185	185	164
Forestry	1	61	60	..
Total	69	18,881	18,798	17,223
School Education, General.				
Secondary Schools.				
For Boys—				
High Schools	230	75,051	74,203	65,995
Middle Schools { English	78	11,527	11,755	10,156
Middle Schools { Vernacular	70	8,121	7,682	6,660
For Girls—				
High Schools	20	3,950	3,848	3,162
Middle Schools { English	11	1,070	1,035	772
Middle Schools { Vernacular	35	3,475	3,414	2,605
Total	444	103,194	101,937	89,350
Primary Schools.				
For Boys	623	31,958	30,726	24,485
For Girls	584	46,714	45,671	33,051
Total	1,207	78,672	76,397	57,536
School Education, Special.				
Training Schools for Masters	333	11,093	10,848	10,032
Training Schools for Mistresses	29	992	1,011	916
Schools of Art	5	1,317	1,289	1,057
Law Schools	1	12	13	11
Medical Schools	17	2,936	2,714	2,449
Engineering and Surveying Schools	8	525	553	488
Technical and Industrial Schools	36	2,351	2,275	1,771
Commercial Schools	3	352	368	309
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	7	1,267	1,207	1,073
Other Schools	73	5,205	5,055	4,189
Total	512	26,050	25,333	22,295
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	2,232	226,797	222,465	186,404

TABLE III.

British India for the official year 1915-16.

STITUTIONS.				
MANAGEMENT.				
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
6	7	8	9	1
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
				Arts Colleges.
4	507	521	491	English.
1	47	49	44	Oriental.
				Colleges for Professional Training.
1	2	2	2	Law.
....	....	....	....	Medicine.
....	....	....	....	Engineering
....	....	....	....	Teaching.
....	....	....	....	Agriculture.
....	....	....	....	Veterinary.
....	....	....	....	Commercial.
....	....	....	....	Forestry.
6	556	572	537	TOTAL.
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
				Secondary Schools.
				For Boys—
60	24,012	24,195	21,542	High Schools.
331	48,889	48,584	41,635	English } Middle Schools.
939	125,378	124,647	100,455	Vernacular }
				For Girls—
..	....	....	....	High Schools.
2	170	166	125	English } Middle Schools.
30	3,760	3,544	2,636	Vernacular }
1,362	202,209	201,136	166,393	TOTAL.
				Primary Schools.
34,607	2,118,785	2,046,799	1,600,790	For Boys.
2,673	142,263	136,582	99,620	For Girls.
37,280	2,261,048	2,183,381	1,700,410	TOTAL.
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL
317	2,726	2,714	2,608	Training Schools for Masters.
5	57	52	47	Training Schools for Mistresses.
....	....	....	....	Schools of Art.
....	....	....	....	Law Schools.
....	....	....	....	Medical Schools.
....	....	....	....	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
39	2,909	2,765	2,283	Technical and Industrial Schools.
1	29	29	27	Commercial Schools.
....	....	....	....	Agricultural Schools.
....	....	....	....	Reformatory Schools.
12	334	302	219	Other Schools.
374	6,055	5,862	5,184	TOTAL.
39,022	2,469,868	2,390,951	1,872,524	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several provinces

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions. Under Private Management. Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English	68	22,975	22,317	20,032	19	10,426	10,053	8,872
Oriental	22	1,118	1,067	860	3	302	273	214
Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	..	..	..	..	9	1,170	1,191	836
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	3	61	60	57	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	93	24,154	23,444	20,949	31	11,898	11,517	9,922
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys—								
High Schools	730	255,763	250,879	219,246	420	148,237	142,287	119,181
Middle Schools English	1,591	181,268	174,456	146,371	773	76,078	73,350	58,834
Middle Schools Vernacular	1,368	99,015	97,931	93,159	42	3,099	2,995	2,373
For Girls—								
High Schools	132	18,051	17,808	15,756	6	871	930	826
Middle Schools English	192	20,080	19,391	16,840	17	952	875	693
Middle Schools Vernacular	193	19,440	19,445	16,441	2	146	139	72
Total	4,206	593,617	579,910	507,813	1,260	229,383	220,576	181,979
Primary Schools.								
For Boys	71,933	2,526,845	2,453,955	2,057,151	13,695	356,701	328,997	278,097
For Girls	11,795	366,812	352,765	286,051	2,179	48,166	44,358	36,747
Total	83,728	2,893,657	2,806,720	2,343,202	15,874	404,867	373,355	314,844
School Education, Special.								
Training Schools for Masters	32	1,580	1,560	1,445	2	27	27	25
Training Schools for Mistresses	55	1,180	1,189	1,133	3	77	66	59
Schools of Art	1	62	70	49	2	280	261	221
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	1	16	14	8
Medical Schools	2	262	236	216	11	953	896	774
Engineering and Surveying Schools	7	231	217	175	3	19	22	19
Technical and Industrial Schools	144	6,561	6,240	5,485	18	864	733	557
Agricultural Schools	1	9	8	8	1	2	2	2
Commercial Schools	15	1,250	359	287	46	2,016	1,352	1,121
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	3,200	85,524	82,187	69,214	1,211	28,054	25,583	21,681
Total	3,457	96,659	92,066	78,012	1,298	32,308	28,956	24,467
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	91,484	3,608,087	3,502,140	2,949,976	18,463	678,456	634,404	531,212

Private Institutions.

1. Advanced teaching—
   - (*a*) Arabic or Persian
   - (*b*) Sanskrit
   - (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic

2. Elementary teaching—
   - (*a*) A vernacular only or mainly For Boys
   - „ Girls
   - (*b*) The Koran only „ Boys
   - „ Girls

3. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. „ Boys
   „ Girls

Total

Grand Total

TABLE III—*contd.*

of British India for the official year 1915-16—contd.

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Class of Institutions.
		English Language.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
							University Education.
							Arts Colleges.
119	43,989	43,406	22,912	23,377	165	..	English.
28	1,829	418	1,629	281	..	..	Oriental.
							Colleges for Professional Training.
22	4,557	4,033	..	..	..	..	Law.
5	2,096	1,143	..	..	79	..	Medicine.
4	1,296	774	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
12	774	691	26	208	4	..	Teaching.
5	437	184	..	47	..	..	Agriculture.
2	265	75	..	..	..	..	Veterinary.
1	185	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial.
1	61	61	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
199	55,489	50,785	24,567	23,913	248	..	Total.
							School Education, General.
							Secondary Schools.
1,440	503,063	471,413	203,318	482,066	2,685	..	For Boys— High Schools.
2,773	317,762	239,270	28,750	305,797	4,954	..	Middle Schools. English
2,419	235,613	316	36,883	234,789	22,632	..	Middle Schools. Vernacular
158	22,872	20,402	5,013	12,974	..	2,303	For Girls— High Schools.
222	22,272	16,725	1,533	13,445	..	2,581	Middle Schools. English
260	26,821	306	2,972	26,743	..	3,847	Middle Schools. Vernacular
7,272	1,128,403	748,432	278,469	1,075,814	30,271	8,731	Total.
							Primary Schools.
120,358	5,034,289	64,096	250,819	5,028,192	414,679	..	For Boys.
17,231	603,955	16,500	47,062	600,349	..	25,436	For Girls.
138,089	5,638,244	80,596	297,881	5,628,541	414,679	25,436	Total.
							School Education, Special.
684	15,426	1,167	2,410	14,883	99	..	Training Schools for Masters.
92	2,306	441	132	1,961	..	..	Training Schools for Mistresses.
8	1,659	722	..	521	104	..	Schools of Art.
2	28	28	..	..	..	..	Law Schools.
30	4,151	2,083	93	1,333	79	..	Medical Schools.
18	775	584	..	43	..	..	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
237	12,685	1,514	..	8,276	182	84	Technical and Industrial Schools.
2	11	..	..	11	..	..	Agricultural Schools.
65	3,647	1,705	..	185	70	5	Commercial Schools.
7	1,267	8	..	1,267	..	..	Reformatory Schools.
4,496	119,117	11,840	82,249	90,440	5,218	393	Other Schools.
5,641	161,072	20,092	84,884	118,920	5,752	432	Total.
151,201	6,983,208	899,905	685,801	6,847,188	450,950	34,599	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.
							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
1,220	31,952	131	30,557	3,010	881	35	1. Advanced Teaching—
1,196	21,795	823	21,366	2,199	226	8	(*a*) Arabic or Persian.
3	108	..	108	..	28	..	(*b*) Sanskrit.
							(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.
24,826	332,365	1,900	91,447	323,950	9,039	..	2. Elementary Teaching—
347	9,062	179	560	8,799	..	226	For Boys (*a*) A vernacular only or mainly.
6,993	148,063	67	137,603	14,141	25,870	..	„ Girls.
1,407	24,172	..	23,887	2,024	..	3,263	„ Boys (*b*) The Koran only.
1,968	60,847	20,978	9,131	53,183	1,972	..	„ Girls.
87	5,924	620	662	5,390	..	166	„ Boys (3) Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.
							„ Girls.
38,047	634,288	24,698	315,321	412,696	38,016	3,698	Total.
189,248	7,617,496	924,603	1,001,122	7,259,884	488,966	38,297	GRAND TOTAL.

Number of Scholars on 31st March 1916 in the several Provinces

—		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.										
Arts Colleges.										
English	Male	155	1,129	16,020	10,927	4,715	509	513	552	43,520
	Female	91	159	58	113	5	..	36	7	469
Oriental	Male	..	1	1,267	137	422	..	..	2	1,829
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.										
Law	Male	6	33	1,784	2,299	393	2	27	13	4,557
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Male	84	116	515	1,082	73	6	98	43	2,017
	Female	24	24	4	9	1	..	14	3	79
Engineering	Male	98	50	547	488	67	..	44	2	1,296
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Male	25	26	256	244	135	..	..	36	722
	Female	40	7	3	..	..	..	..	2	52
Agriculture	Male	5	21	147	166	52	1	15	30	437
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Male	..	3	49	52	119	..	..	42	265
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Male	1	..	64	86	5	..	28	1	185
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Male	2	5	29	19	5	..	1	..	61
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	531	1,574	20,743	24,622	5,992	518	776	733	55,489
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.										
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys.										
High Schools	Male	8,982	15,115	127,005	239,280	84,453	12,886	4,197	8,460	500,378
	Female	682	555	300	219	17	642	126	144	2,685
Middle Schools—										
English	Male	4,908	10,313	55,806	150,833	75,632	8,244	885	6,187	312,803
	Female	1,787	1,624	254	548	43	403	97	198	4,954
Vernacular	Male	6	3,936	26,442	85,537	39,270	51,808	3	5,979	212,981
	Female	2	1,426	206	574	584	19,821	..	19	22,632
For Girls.										
High Schools	Male	1,501	216	79	164	32	179	45	87	2,303
	Female	7,878	4,552	1,433	3,788	455	471	1,343	649	20,569
Middle Schools—										
English	Male	1,382	472	75	132	37	428	30	25	2,581
	Female	5,017	7,412	1,212	3,909	594	589	580	378	19,691
Vernacular	Male	2	144	21	103	87	3,482	..	8	3,847
	Female	11	2,786	2,436	10,279	2,012	4,294	5	1,151	22,974
	Total	32,158	48,551	215,269	495,366	203,216	103,247	7,311	23,285	1,128,403
Primary Schools.										
For Boys	Male	1,527	95,451	441,448	2,753,346	1,033,020	147,043	3,376	144,399	4,619,610
	Female	770	32,694	47,754	217,065	55,908	51,808	496	8,184	414,079
For Girls	Male	849	2,629	977	5,972	4,047	10,439	387	136	25,436
	Female	1,479	25,895	82,232	290,798	144,651	20,415	3,328	9,721	578,519
	Total	4,625	156,669	572,411	3,267,181	1,237,626	229,705	7,587	162,440	5,638,244

TABLE III-A.

of British India, classified according to sex, race, or creed.

—		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
Training Schools	Male	3	1,410	4,239	6,153	2,842	354	..	326	15,327
	Female	224	1,235	267	406	177	49	10	37	2,405
Schools of Art	Male	9	86	331	792	274	4	30	29	1,555
	Female	27	10	14	33	..	..	18	2	104
Law Schools	Male	1	..	2	14	4	7	..	..	28
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Male	25	155	999	2,071	503	35	11	85	3,884
	Female	27	169	10	27	30	1	1	2	267
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Male	172	16	83	322	78	65	..	39	775
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Male	169	1,770	952	3,821	2,623	26	146	470	9,977
	Female	335	1,620	93	456	63	109	2	30	2,708
Agricultural Schools	Male	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	11
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	Male	111	213	523	1,099	242	104	261	27	2,580
	Female	1,029	27	1	3	1	..	2	4	1,067
Reformatory Schools	Male	1	34	44	721	360	73	..	34	1,267
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Male	95	338	21,692	11,412	62,606	4,606	109	89	100,947
	Female	41	184	138	337	17,336	83	50	1	18,170
	Total	2,269	7,276	29,388	27,669	87,139	5,516	640	1,175	161,072
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		39,583	214,070	837,811	3,814,338	1,583,973	338,986	16,314	187,633	6,983,208
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
Advanced Teaching.										
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	Male	..	23	265	856	29,830	..	2	1	30,977
	Female	..	13	..	2	948	..	12	..	975
(*b*) Sanskrit	Male	..	23	17 631	3,018	168	..	..	105	20,945
	Female	..	..	323	522	..	..	..	..	850
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic	Male	..	..	..	5	..	..	55	..	60
	Female	..	..	..	20	..	..	28	..	48
Elementary Teaching.										
A Vernacular only or mainly—										
For Boys	Male	..	3,649	12.685	112,424	16,298	174,615	96	3,559	323,326
	Female	..	1,180	765	5,969	653	1,091	4	277	9,939
For Girls	Male	..	2	17	81	27	57	..	42	226
	Female	..	446	1,229	4,377	1,899	507	64	314	8,836
Elementary Teaching.										
The Koran only—										
For Boys	Male	..	11	259	515	121,365	..	3	40	122,193
	Female	..	..	..	8	25,845	..	17	..	25,870
For Girls	Male	..	..	..	..	3,263	..	..	..	3,263
	Female	..	..	91	217	20,600	..	..	1	20,909
Other Schools not Conforming to Departmental Standards.										
For Boys	Male	11	558	7,669	35,906	11,468	1,524	3	1,736	58,875
	Female	..	133	151	1,238	374	39	..	37	1,972
For Girls	Male	22	5	10	65	29	35	..	..	166
	Female	29	942	704	2,564	1,043	193	4	279	5,758
	Total	62	6,985	41,804	166,887	233,810	178,061	288	6,391	634,288
	Grand Total	39,645	221,055	879,615	3,981,725	1,767,783	517,047	16,602	194,024	7,617,496

Number of European Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC IN-			
	Managed by Government.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5
University Education.				
Arts Colleges.				
English	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.				
Teaching	1	20	18	18
Total	1	20	18	18
School Education, General.				
Secondary Schools.				
For Boys—				
High Schools	9	1,082	1,043	994
Middle Schools, English	4	239	215	198
For Girls—				
High Schools	8	669	659	626
Middle Schools, English	8	221	203	190
Total	29	2,211	2,120	2,008
Primary Schools.				
For Boys	4	309	313	290
For Girls	12	867	809	698
Total	16	1,176	1,122	988
School Education, Special.				
Training Schools for Mistresses	1	14	16	15
Schools of Art	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	6	5	4
Technical and Industrial Schools	1	6	6	5
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..
Total	3	26	27	24
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	49	3,433	3,287	3,038

TABLE III-B.

of British India for the official year 1915-16.

STITUTIONS.										
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
										UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
										Arts Colleges.
2	22	19	17	1	4	4	4	3	26	English.
										Colleges for Professional Training.
1	38	34	34	..	..	..	..	2	58	Teaching.
3	60	53	51	1	4	4	4	5	84	TOTAL.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
										Secondary Schools.
										For Boys—
51	8,179	7,934	7,272	4	804	781	697	64	10,065	High Schools.
54	6,038	5,726	5,090	2	35	42	38	60	6,312	Middle Schools, English.
										For Girls—
69	9,405	9,346	8,477	2	138	185	174	79	10,212	High Schools.
65	6,166	5,933	5,348	2	58	62	57	75	6,445	Middle Schools, English.
239	29,788	28,939	26,187	10	1,035	1,070	966	278	33,034	TOTAL.
										Primary Schools.
38	1,793	1,724	1,465	..	..	..	..	42	2,102	For Boys.
31	1,429	1,341	1,126	3	52	57	48	46	2,348	For Girls.
69	3,222	3,065	2,591	3	52	57	48	88	4,450	TOTAL.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
3	40	48	46	..	..	..	..	4	54	Training Schools for Mistresses.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Schools of Art.
5	177	169	134	3	19	22	19	9	202	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
13	303	318	284	..	..	..	..	14	309	Technical and Industrial Schools.
10	1 038	139	117	..	..	..	..	10	1,038	Commercial Schools.
7	260	235	187	..	..	..	..	7	260	Other Schools.
38	1,818	909	768	3	19	22	19	44	1,863	TOTAL.
349	34,888	32,966	29,597	17	1,110	1,153	1,037	415	39,431	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—										
For Boys								..	..	
For Girls								2	50	
							TOTAL	2	50	
							GRAND TOTAL	417	39,481	

Number of European Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces

Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
1	16	17	18	19	20
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English	26	4	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Teaching	58	26	22	..	..
Total	84	30	22	..	..
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
For Boys—					
High Schools	10,063	3,527	5,600	730	..
Middle Schools, English	6,241	565	2,350	1,835	..
For Girls—					
High Schools	10,180	3,284	1,460	..	1,669
Middle Schools, English	6,445	782	1,161	..	1,422
Total	32,929	8,158	10,571	2,565	3,091
Primary Schools.					
For Boys	2,102	115	357	747	..
For Girls	2,348	147	118	..	883
Total	4,450	262	475	747	883
School Education, Special.					
Training Schools for Mistresses	54	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	202	..	8	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	309	..	..	5	..
Commercial Schools	999	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	250	4	10	..	..
Total	1,814	4	18	5	..
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	39,277	8,454	11,086	3,317	3,974
Private Institutions.					
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—					
For Boys	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls	50	..	..	..	22
Total	50	..	..	..	22
GRAND TOTAL	39,327	8,454	11,086	3,317	3,996

TABLE III-B—*concld.*

of British India for the official year 1915-16—concld

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS. Brahmans.	HINDUS. Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
								UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	English.
								Colleges for Professional Training.
58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Teaching.
83	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
								For Boys—
9,152	197	83	85	117	105	148	178	High Schools.
5,876	112	30	29	38	11	27	189	Middle Schools, English.
								For Girls—
9,259	254	128	19	32	87	149	284	High Schools.
6,059	88	93	21	19	23	101	41	Middle Schools, English.
30,346	651	334	154	206	226	425	692	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
2,018	37	5	..	4	..	27	11	For Boys.
2,224	44	20	..	1	4	48	7	For Girls.
4,242	81	25	..	5	4	75	18	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Training Schools for Mistresses.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Schools of Art.
160	1	1	33	1	..	..	6	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
299	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	Technical and Industrial Schools.
1,031	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	Commercial Schools.
237	20	..	..	..	..	3	..	Other Schools.
1,781	32	1	33	2	..	4	10	TOTAL.
36,452	764	360	187	214	230	504	720	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
								Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Boys.
50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Girls.
50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL.
36,502	764	360	187	214	230	504	720	GRAND TOTAL.

NOTE—In Madras students have not been distinguished between Brahmans and non-Brahmans. They have hence been shown under Brahmans.

Expenditure (in rupees) on Public Instruction in the several Provinces

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC						
	Under Public						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
University Education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.							
English	18,32,774	..	..	8,06,519	10,912	68,727	27,18,932
Oriental	23,130	..	..	..	..	160	23,290
Colleges for Professional Training.							
Law	37,245	..	..	2,54,890	..	1,921	2,94,056
Medicine	6,51,306	..	..	2,56,754	..	3,100	9,11,160
Engineering	6,01,846	..	..	97,429	..	90,321	7,89,596
Teaching	4,11,515	2,196	1,131	160	..	14,270	4,29,272
Agriculture	2,98,434	..	..	6,023	..	173	3,04,630
Veterinary	78,668	..	..	11,185	..	37,984	1,27,837
Commercial	34,744	..	..	24,060	..	..	58,804
Forestry	1,03,296	..	..	..	..	..	1,03,296
Total	40,72,958	2,196	1,131	14,57,020	10,912	2,16,656	57,60,873
School Education, General.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys—							
High Schools	17,81,593	325	157	19,37,997	1,623	60,274	37,81,969
Middle Schools { English	2,53,688	..	..	1,93,621	622	8,168	4,56,099
Middle Schools { Vernacular	1,35,067	..	..	12,594	41	7	1,47,709
For Girls—							
High Schools	2,54,655	..	..	59,502	593	27,035	3,41,785
Middle Schools { English	44,710	..	..	6,358	699	..	51,767
Middle Schools { Vernacular	52,148	96	150	1,594	16	19	54,023
Total	25,21,861	421	307	22,11,666	3,594	95,503	48,33,352
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	3,31,186	576	776	23,027	628	6,585	3,62,778
For Girls	4,39,617	399	491	6,037	1,429	823	4,48,796
Total	7,70,803	975	1,267	29,064	2,057	7,408	8,11,574
School Education, Special.							
Training Schools for Masters	16,17,841	65,068	7,483	19,063	1,543	5,310	17,16,308
Training Schools for Mistresses	2,69,617	9,537	3,740	174	293	9,316	2,92,677
Schools of Art	2,34,089	..	..	17,121	..	12,208	2,63,418
Law Schools	4,348	..	..	1,652	..	..	6,000
Medical Schools	5,01,288	3,939	..	54,203	..	19,580	5,79,005
Engineering and Surveying Schools	2,09,247	142	90	19,686	293	2,264	2,31,722
Technical and Industrial Schools	2,90,387	3,858	..	8,936	425	32,105	3,35,711
Agricultural Schools	..	644	..	..	..	..	644
Commercial Schools	25,767	..	..	10,277	..	..	36,044
Reformatory Schools	2,26,026	..	..	..	..	8,478	2,34,504
Other Schools	2,63,454	..	2,800	32,198	16	6,387	3,04,855
Total	36,42,059	83,188	14,113	1,63,310	2,570	95,648	40,00,888
Buildings	41,17,025	3,771	133	..	6,824	32,217	41,59,970
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,70,716	13	..	4,877	454	26,497	2,02,557
Total	42,87,741	3,784	133	4,877	7,278	58,714	43,62,527
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,52,95,422	90,564	16,951	38,65,937	26,411	4,73,929	1,97,69,214

TABLE IV.

of British India for the official year 1915-16.

INSTITUTIONS.							
MANAGEMENT.							
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
							Arts Colleges.
7,194	..	34,397	44,689	..	463	86,743	English.
..	8,387	..	38	..	..	8,425	Oriental.
							Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	215	..	..	215	Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..		..	..	..	..	..	Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
7,194	8,387	34,397	44,942	..	463	95,383	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
							Secondary Schools.
							For Boys—
64,965	62,601	95,227	5,43,749	1,444	4,446	7,72,432	High Schools.
37,535	1,98,261	2,32,133	5,09,213	7,737	6,664	9,91,543	English } Middle Schools.
355	9,57,985	88,341	2,18,090	5,031	1,412	12,71,214	Vernacular }
							For Girls—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	High Schools.
3,251	..	5,615	711	48	69	9,694	English } Middle Schools.
355	16,339	32,837	140	..	33	50,204	Vernacular }
1,06,961	12,35,186	4,54,153	12,71,903	14,260	12,624	30,95,087	TOTAL.
							Primary Schools.
29,04,477	75,72,851	15,14,477	9,25,406	46,094	36,307	1,29,99,612	For Boys.
2,16,049	5,68,951	4,24,568	7,334	1,911	4,625	12,23,438	For Girls.
31,20,526	81,41,802	19,39,045	9,32,740	48,005	40,932	1,42,23,050	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
14,480	2,76,550	3,790	..	..	10	2,94,830	Training Schools for Masters.
1,973	1,185	2,600	..	..	..	5,758	Training Schools for Mistresses.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
17,108	86,065	33,195	6,735	42	11,599	1,54,744	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Agricultural Schools.
780	..	1,765	325	..	..	2,870	Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Reformatory Schools.
2,164	310	2,178	90	140	..	4,882	Other Schools.
36,505	3,64,110	43,528	7,150	182	11,609	4,63,084	TOTAL.
1,95,462	34,03,148	7,20,504	218	34,162	15,332	43,68,826	*Buildings.*
9,119	1,53,070	31,742	454	41	313	1,94,739	*Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only)
2,04,581	35,56,218	7,52,246	672	34,203	15,645	45,63,565	TOTAL.
34,75,767	1,33,05,703	32,23,369	22,57,407	96,650	81,273	2,24,40,169	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure (in rupees) on Public Instruction in the several Provinces

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC IN-				
	Under Private				
	Aided by Government or by Local				
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English	7,21,494	18,800	22,965	16,37,134	99,520
Oriental	33,812	270	360	576	7,656
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Law	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	29,913	..	..	6,308	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,85,219	19,070	23,325	16,44,018	1,07,176
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
For Boys—					
High Schools	19,31,009	21,887	1,97,991	54,57,763	4,30,908
Middle Schools { English	7,88,107	2,44,044	1,68,812	19,73,524	4,03,737
Middle Schools { Vernacular	1,77,924	2,39,596	82,042	1,61,058	35,609
For Girls—					
High Schools	6,43,039	..	23,436	6,04,246	1,47,310
Middle Schools { English	3,58,760	2,185	39,886	2,37,305	1,27,963
Middle Schools { Vernacular	73,220	22,911	46,985	13,834	69,107
Total	39,72,059	5,30,623	5,59,152	84,47,730	12,14,634
Primary Schools.					
For Boys	21,74,358	24,56,187	3,62,061	29,51,142	5,83,176
For Girls	5,48,367	4,39,374	1,54,417	1,64,563	2,56,144
Total	27,22,725	28,95,561	5,16,478	31,15,705	8,39,320
School Education, Special.					
Training Schools for Masters	1,45,359	656	84	1,285	22,804
Training Schools for Mistresses	1,45,138	720	565	17,541	28,228
Schools of Art	1,800		450	1,123	..
Law Schools	..		..	..	..
Medical Schools	34,000	..	1,500	3,800	17,705
Engineering and Surveying Schools	7,250	200	150	6,170	3,559
Technical and Industrial Schools	2,88,815	18,265	32,626	35,339	51,244
Agricultural Schools	310	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	19,882	..	..	16,051	3,696
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	1,71,718	1,28,264	33,644	1,48,162	1,47,127
Total	8,14,272	1,48,105	69,019	2,29,471	2,74,363
Buildings	19,76,062	1,45,120	54,959	85,493	6,12,142
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	3,24,395	55,701	6,704	67,312	49,696
Total	23,00,457	2,00,821	61,663	1,52,805	6,68,838
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,05,94,732	37,94,180	12,29,637	1,35,89,729	31,04,331

TABLE IV—*contd.*

of British India for the official year 1915-16—contd.

STITUTIONS.						
MANAGEMENT.						
or Municipal Boards.		*Unaided.*				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Endowments and other Sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
						Arts Colleges.
6,58,582	31,58,495	4,67,527	19,698	1,31,956	6,19,181	English.
27,417	70,091	..	..	11,755	11,755	Oriental.
						Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	78,178	15,608	1,857	95,643	Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	36,221	..	..	..	..	Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
6,85,999	32,64,807	5,45,705	35,306	1,45,568	7,26,579	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
						Secondary Schools.
						For Boys—
10,59,375	90,98,933	29,35,869	2,99,336	3,98,832	(*a*)86,35,237	High Schools.
5,35,187	41,13,411	6,10,649	2,14,193	1,44,432	9,69,274	English } Middle Schools.
24,515	7,20,744	10,038	7,506	5,118	22,662	Vernacular }
						For Girls—
3,39,038	17,57,069	24,770	..	16,494	41,264	High Schools.
2,62,627	10,28,726	6,862	6,830	15,648	29,340	English } Middle Schools.
46,246	2,72,303	23	1,047	884	1,954	Vernacular }
22,66,988	1,69,91,186	35,88,211	5,28,912	5,81,408	46,99,731	TOTAL.
						Primary Schools.
15,46,522	1,00,73,446	4,61,792	1,08,723	2,16,771	7,87,286	For Boys.
5,90,093	21,52,958	8,846	24,134	48,165	81,145	For Girls.
21,36,615	1,22,26,404	4,70,638	1,32,857	2,64,936	8,68,431	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
56,930	2,27,118	..	..	288	288	Training Schools for Masters.
65,220	2,57,412	372	2,920	4,068	7,360	Training Schools for Mistresses.
6,488	9,861	10,051	319	1,500	11,870	Schools of Art.
..	..	480	..	..	480	Law Schools.
10,566	67,571	28,319	452	2,641	31,412	Medical Schools.
3,684	21,013	..	..	..	..	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
4,35,721	9,12,010	208	226	48,806	49,240	Technical and Industrial Schools.
3,506	3,816	..	..	185	185	Agricultural Schools.
12,417	52,046	27,376	996	37,735	66,107	Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Reformatory Schools.
1,43,316	7,72,231	52,357	50,527	89,671	1,92,555	Other Schools.
7,87,848	23,23,078	1,19,163	55,440	1,84,894	3,59,497	TOTAL.
17,28,241	46,09,017	21,646	1,97,904	4,74,683	(*b*)7,15,233	*Buildings.*
1,22,623	6,26,431	5,055	27,140	1,00,606	1,32,801	*Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only).
18,50,864	52,35,448	26,701	2,25,044	5,75,289	8,48,034	TOTAL.
77,28,314	4,00,40,923	47,50,418	9,77,559	17,52,095	75,02,272	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(*a*) Includes Rs. 1,200 Municipal contribution in the United Provinces.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 21,000 from Provincial Revenues in the United Provinces.

Expenditure (in rupees) on Public Instruction in the several Provinces

Objects of Expenditure.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	27	28	29	30
University Education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.				
English	25,61,462	18,800	57,362	29,55,869
Oriental	56,942	8,657	360	614
Colleges for Professional Training.				
Law	37,245	..	..	3,33,283
Medicine	6,51,306	..	..	2,56,754
Engineering	6,01,846	..	..	97,429
Teaching	4,41,428	2,196	1,131	6,468
Agriculture	2,98,434	..	..	6,023
Veterinary	78,668	..	..	11,185
Commercial	34,744	..	..	24,060
Forestry	1,03,296	..	..	..
TOTAL	48,65,371	29,653	58,853	36,91,685
School Education, General.				
Secondary Schools.				
For Boys—				
High Schools	37,71,267	79,104	2,93,925	1,08,59,650
Middle Schools { English	10,85,630	4,25,973	4,02,839	32,98,171
Middle Schools { Vernacular	3,13,346	12,19,622	1,70,383	4,06,344
For Girls—				
High Schools	3,97,694	..	23,436	6,88,518
Middle Schools { English	4,06,721	2,185	45,501	2,51,236
Middle Schools { Vernacular	1,26,223	39,346	79,972	15,591
TOTAL	66,00,881	17,66,230	10,16,056	1,55,19,510
Primary Schools.				
For Boys	54,10,021	1,00,29,614	18,77,314	43,61,367
For Girls	12,04,033	10,08,734	5,79,476	1,86,780
TOTAL	66,14,054	1,10,38,348	24,56,790	45,48,147
School Education, Special.				
Training Schools for Masters	17,77,680	3,42,274	11,357	20,348
Training Schools for Mistresses	4,16,728	11,442	6,905	18,087
Schools of Art	2,35,889	..	450	28,295
Law Schools	4,348	..	..	2,132
Medical Schools	5,35,283	3,939	1,500	86,322
Engineering and Surveying Schools	2,16,497	342	240	25,856
Technical and Industrial Schools	5,96,810	1,08,188	65,821	51,218
Agricultural Schools	310	644	..	..
Commercial Schools	40,429	..	1,765	54,029
Reformatory Schools	2,26,026	..	..	..
Other Schools	4,37,336	1,28,574	38,622	2,32,807
TOTAL	44,92,836	5,95,403	1,26,660	5,19,094
Buildings	63,42,869	35,60,789	7,75,596	1,07,357
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	5,44,207	2,08,784	38,446	77,698
TOTAL	68,87,076	37,69,573	8,14,042	1,85,055
TOTAL	2,94,60,218	1,71,99,207	44,72,401	2,44,63,491
University	13,30,811	25	..	13,06,024
Direction	8,81,797	..	..	..
Inspection	47,62,663	1,68,261	15,162	..
Scholarships held in—				
Arts Colleges	2,79,512	14,126	7,885	7,602
Medical Colleges	64,253	1,233	264	..
Other Professional Colleges	86,520	3,230	264	2,382
Secondary Schools	4,51,701	1,97,368	26,125	3,883
Primary Schools	80,688	78,299	5,801	137
Medical Schools	32,862	5,787	96	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	42,482	24,839	5,794	150
Other Special Schools	61,306	10,076	2,153	1,414
Miscellaneous	19,05,299	3,35,501	1,05,405	45,65,786
TOTAL	1,00,29,894	8,38,245	1,68,939	58,87,378
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	3,94,90,112	1,80,37,452	46,41,340	3,03,50,869

TABLE IV—*concld.*

of British India for the official year 1915-16—concld.

FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES. Private.	FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES. Public.	Grand Total.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
31	32	33	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
9,63,128	26,730	65,33,351	English. *Arts Colleges.*
46,830	158	1,13,561	Oriental.
2,605	16,781	3,89,914	Law. *Colleges for the Professional Training.*
2,949	151	9,11,160	Medicine.
90,321	..	7,89,596	Engineering.
14,270	..	4,65,493	Teaching.
173	..	3,04,630	Agriculture.
..	37,984	1,27,837	Veterinary.
..	..	58,804	Commercial.
..	..	1,03,296	Forestry.
11,20,276	81,804	98,47,642	TOTAL.
			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL
			Secondary Schools.
			For Boys—
21,32,593	1,22,445	1,72,58,984	High Schools.
12,80,161	40,535	65,33,309	English } Middle Schools.
77,788	1,451	21,88,934	Vernacular }
			For Girls—
4,89,532	40,938	21,40,118	High Schools.
3,91,651	22,233	11,19,527	English } Middle Schools.
117,027	325	3,78,484	Vernacular }
44,88,752	2,27,927	2,96,19,356	TOTAL.
			Primary Schools.
25,33,914	10,892	2,42,23,122	For Boys.
9,23,889	3,425	39,06,337	For Girls.
34,57,803	14,317	2,81,29,459	TOTAL.
			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
86,781	104	22,38,544	Training Schools for Masters.
1,08,645	1,400	5,63,207	Training Schools for Mistresses.
20,515	..	2,85,149	Schools of Art.
..	..	6,480	Law Schools.
39,419	11,525	6,77,988	Medical Schools.
9,800	..	2,52,735	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
6,30,168	..	14,51,705	Technical and Industrial Schools.
3,691	..	4,645	Agricultural Schools.
54,844	..	1,57,067	Commercial Schools.
6,880	1,598	2,34,504	Reformatory Schools.
4,35,443	1,741	12,74,523	Other Schools.
13,96,186	16,368	71,46,547	TOTAL.
30,41,335	25,100	1,38,53,046	*Buildings.*
2,76,490	10,903	11,56,528	*Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only).
33,17,825	36,003	1,50,09,574	TOTAL.
1,37,80,842	3,76,419	8,97,52,578	TOTAL.
6,96,914	55,000	33,88,774	University.
..	..	8,81,797	Direction.
1,248	..	49,47,334	Inspection.
			Scholarships held in—
1,50,174	8,618	4,67,917	Arts Colleges.
20,426	420	86,586	Medical Colleges.
22,499	..	1,14,895	Other Professional Colleges.
82,307	12,050	7,73,434	Secondary Schools.
4,871	..	1,69,796	Primary Schools.
21,513	20,948	1,31,206	Medical Schoools.
22,435	124	95,324	Technical and Industrial Schools.
10,640	..	85,589	Other Special Schools.
28,85,121	1,36,907	99,34,019	Miscellaneous.
32,18,148	2,34,067	2,10,76,671	TOTAL.
1,76,98,990	6,10,486	11,08,29,249	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure (in rupees) on Public Instruction for Europeans

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC			
	Under Public Management.			
	Managed by Government.			
	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.				
Arts Colleges.				
English	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.				
Teaching	15,219	..	9,637	24,856
Total	15,219	..	9,637	24,856
School Education, General.				
Secondary Schools.				
For Boys—				
High Schools	69,416	55,966	28,720	1,54,111
Middle Schools, English	..	..	..	..
For Girls—				
High Schools	29,696	31,609	23,607	84,912
Middle Schools, English	6,836	5,677	..	12,513
Total	1,05,948	93,252	52,336	2,51,536
Primary Schools.				
For Boys	..	..	..	..
For Girls	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
School Education, Special.				
Training School for Masters	..	..	..	..
Training Schools for Mistresses	9,015	..	..	9,015
Engineering and Surveying Schools	6,498	997	..	7,495
Technical and Industrial Schools	4,980	..	..	4,980
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	25,579	..	..	25,579
Total	46,072	997	..	47,069
Total Direct Expenditure	1,67,239	94,249	61,973	3,23,461
Buildings	1,01,856	..	..	1,01,856
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	2,254	..	10,690	12,944
Total	1,04,110	..	10,690	1,14,800
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	2,71,349	94,249	72,663	4,38,261

TABLE IV-A.

in the several Provinces of British India for the official year 1915-16.

INSTITUTIONS.							OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.							
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
							UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
							Arts Colleges.
4,548	..	..	8,577	1,226	..	14,351	English.
							Colleges for Professional Training.
9,120	..	..	5,818	..	..	14,938	Teaching.
13,668	..	..	14,395	1,226	..	29,289	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
							Secondary Schools.
							For Boys—
5,26,812	..	911	4,48,291	60,633	2,24,582	12,61,229	High Schools.
2,57,704	..	7,681	99,158	72,075	1,61,125	5,97,743	Middle Schools, English.
							For Girls—
4,63,748		2,094	4,67,210	62,194	1,83,031	11,78,277	High Schools.
2,23,241	360	10,651	1,34,585	41,951	95,199	5,05,987	Middle Schools, English.
14,71,505	360	21,337	11,49,244	2,36,853	6,63,937	35,43,236	TOTAL.
							Primary Schools.
54,543	..	740	32,655	11,394	31,754	1,31,086	For Boys.
62,705	..	2,094	34,907	4,753	25,432	1,29,891	For Girls.
1,17,248	..	2,834	67,562	16,147	57,186	2,60,977	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL
2,720	..	..	..	..	..	2,720	Training Schools for Masters.
19,681	..	..	5,855	1,400	3,581	30,517	Training Schools for Mistresses.
3,930	..	..	3,043	3,559	2,562	13,094	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
9,829	..	..	6,136	1,000	5,362	22,327	Technical and Industrial Schools.
12,205	..	..	5,739	3,611	1,062	22,617	Commercial Schools.
8,962	..	..	4,500	800	8,658	22,920	Other Schools.
57,327	..	..	25,273	10,370	21,225	1,14,195	TOTAL.
16,59,748	360	24,171	12,56,474	2,64,596	7,42,348	39,47,697	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
6,02,658	..	..	32,414	1,39,881	3,61,989	11,36,942	*Buildings.*
53,937	..	..	52,642	13,605	28,937	1,49,121	*Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only).
6,56,595	..	..	85,056	1,53,486	3,90,926	12,86,063	TOTAL
23,16,343	360	24,171	13,41,530	4,18,082	11,33,274	52,33,760	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure (in rupees) on Public Instruction for Europeans

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concld.*				TOTAL
	Under Private Management.				
	Unaided.				
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.
1	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English	..	300	..	300	4,540
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Teaching	..	..	..	..	24,339
Total	..	300	..	300	28,887
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
For Boys—					
High Schools	64,645	20,096	..	84,741	5,96,228
Middle Schools, English	2,165	..	1,245	3,410	2,57,704
For Girls—					
High Schools	14,410	..	780	15,190	4,93,444
Middle Schools, English	3,531	161	2,751	6,443	2,30,077
Total	84,751	20,257	4,776	1,09,784	15,77,453
Primary Schools.					
For Boys	..	..	..	..	54,543
For Girls	1,346	9	3,853	5,208	62,705
Total	1,346	9	3,853	5,208	1,17,248
School Education, Special.					
Training Schools for Masters	..	..	..	..	2,720
Training Schools for Mistresses	..	..	..	..	28,696
Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	..	..	..	10,428
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	14,809
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	12,205
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	34,541
Total	..	..	..	..	1,03,399
Total Direct Expenditure	86,097	20,566	8,629	1,15,292	18,26,987
* *Buildings*	1,148	4,600	100	5,848	7,11,464
Furniture and Apparatus	211	1,976	1,974	4,161	56,191
Total	1,359	6,576	2,074	10,009	7,67,655
Inspection	..	..	..	..	28,089
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	13,780
Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	355
Other Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	7,416
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	82,339
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	3,474
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	3,029
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	6,99,705
Total	..	..	..	..	8,38,187
Total Indirect Expenditure	..	..	..	..	16,05,842
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	87,456	27,142	10,703	1,25,301	34,32,829

TABLE IV-A—*concld.*

in the several Provinces of British India for the official year 1915-16—concld.

EXPENDITURE FROM					Grand Total.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
			ALL OTHER SOURCES.			
District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
						Arts Colleges.
..	..	8,577	300	1,226	14,651	English.
						Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	5,818	9,637	..	39,794	Teaching.
..	..	14,395	9,937	1,226	54,445	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
						Secondary Schools.
						For Boys—
..	911	5,68,902	2,35,372	98,668	15,00,081	High Schools.
..	7,681	1,01,323	1,53,080	81,365	6,01,153	Middle Schools, English.
						For Girls—
..	2,094	5,13,229	1,71,538	98,074	12,78,379	High Schools.
360	10,651	1,43,793	1,12,490	27,572	5,24,943	Middle Schools, English.
360	21,337	13,27,247	6,72,480	3,05,679	39,04,556	TOTAL.
						Primary Schools.
..	740	32,655	42,258	890	1,31,086	For Boys.
..	2,094	36,253	34,038	9	1,35,099	For Girls.
..	2,834	68,908	76,296	899	2,66,185	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	2,720	Training Schools for Masters.
..	..	5,855	3,581	1,400	39,532	Training Schools for Mistresses.
..	..	4,040	6,121	..	20,589	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	6,136	6,362	..	27,307	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	5,739	3,988	685	22,617	Commercial Schools.
..	..	4,500	3,410	6,048	48,499	Other Schools.
..	..	26,270	23,462	8,133	1,61,264	TOTAL.
360	24,171	14,36,820	7,82,175	3,15,937	43,86,450	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
..	..	33,562	3,92,272	1,07,348	12,44,646	*Buildings.*
..	..	52,853	43,756	13,426	1,66,226	*Furniture and Apparatus.*
..	..	86,415	4,36,028	1,20,774	14,10,872	TOTAL.
..	..	..	..	..	28,089	Inspection.
						Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	13,780	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	355	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	7,416	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	1,234	12,029	95,602	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	3,474	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	3,029	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	2,170	13,85,497	8,22,924	1,48,901	30,59,197	Miscellaneous.
..	2,170	13,85,497	8,24,158	1,60,930	32,10,942	TOTAL.
..	2,170	14,71,912	12,60,186	2,81,704	46,21,814	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
360	26,341	29,08,732	20,42,361	5,97,641	90,08,264	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
For Boys.					
Government . English	305	86,230	32,388	12	32,400
Government . Vernacular	73	8,469	18	..	18
Local Fund . English	210	37,489	2,244	1	2,245
Local Fund . Vernacular	899	118,060	..	..	..
Municipal Fund . English	181	35,412	5,666	..	5,666
Municipal Fund . Vernacular	40	7,318	..	..	..
Aided . English	2,301	434,492	87,612	172	87,784
Aided . Vernacular	1,388	101,554	111	1	112
Unaided . English	1,193	224,315	62,133	62	62,195
Unaided . Vernacular	42	3,099	..	..	..
Total .	6,632	1,056,438	190,172	248	190,420
For Girls.					
Government . English	31	5,020	..	588	588
Government . Vernacular	35	3,475	..	..	..
Local Fund . English	..	..	..	..	..
Local Fund . Vernacular	16	1,678	..	..	..
Municipal Fund . English	2	170	..	..	..
Municipal Fund . Vernacular	14	2,082	..	..	..
Aided . English	324	38,131	2	2,721	2,723
Aided . Vernacular	193	19,440	..	..	..
Unaided . English	23	1,823	..	166	166
Unaided . Vernacular	2	146	..	..	..
Total .	640	71,965	2	3,475	3,477
Total Secondary Schools .	7,272	1,128,403	190,174	3,723	193,897
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
For Boys.					
Government .	623	31,958	..	..	..
Local Fund .	32,734	1,898,077	..	..	..
Municipal Fund .	1,873	220,708	..	..	..
Aided .	71,933	2,526,845	..	..	..
Unaided .	13,695	356,701	..	..	..
Total .	120,858	5,034,289	..	..	..
For Girls.					
Government .	584	46,714	..	..	..
Local Fund .	2,029	91,094	..	..	..
Municipal Fund .	644	51,169	..	..	..
Aided .	11,795	366,812	..	..	..
Unaided .	2,179	48,166	..	..	..
Total .	17,231	603,955	..	..	..
Total Primary Schools .	138,089	5,638,244	..	..	..
Grand Total .	145,361	6,766,647	190,174	3,723	193,897

TABLE V.

education in British India at the end of the official year 1915-16.

MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Total Secondary Stage.			Class of Schools.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
						SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
						For Boys.
35,243	36	35,279	67,631	48	67,679	English } Government.
1,765	50	1,815	1,783	50	1,833	Vernacular }
14,024	37	14,061	16,268	38	16,306	English } Local Fund.
43,451	21	43,472	43,451	21	43,472	Vernacular }
17,474	14	17,488	23,140	14	23,154	English } Municipal Fund.
1,602	..	1,602	1,602	..	1,602	Vernacular }
146,612	1,301	147,913	234,224	1,473	235,697	English } Aided.
11,625	667	12,292	11,736	668	12,404	Vernacular }
66,897	183	67,080	129,030	245	129,275	English } Unaided.
741	..	741	741	..	741	Vernacular }
339,434	2,309	341,743	529,606	2,557	532,163	Total.
						For Girls.
..	1,111	1,111	..	1,699	1,699	English } Government.
..	234	234	..	234	234	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	..	..	English } Local Fund.
1	126	127	1	126	127	Vernacular }
..	10	10	..	10	10	English } Municipal Fund.
..	324	324	..	324	324	Vernacular }
137	8,063	8,200	139	10,784	10,923	English } Aided.
297	1,182	1,479	297	1,182	1,479	Vernacular }
11	609	620	11	775	786	English } Unaided.
..	11	11	..	11	11	Vernacular }
446	11,670	12,116	448	15,145	15,593	Total.
339,880	13,979	353,859	530,054	17,702	547,756	Total Secondary Schools.
						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
						For Boys.
201	..	201	201	..	201	Government.
2,090	13	2,103	2,090	13	2,103	Local Fund.
159	..	159	159	..	159	Municipal Fund.
3,741	152	3,893	3,741	152	3,893	Aided.
147	6	153	147	6	153	Unaided.
6,338	171	6,509	6,338	171	6,509	Total.
						For Girls.
..	850	850	..	850	850	Government.
..	34	34	..	34	34	Local Fund.
..	41	41	..	41	41	Municipal Fund.
40	1,888	1,928	40	1,888	1,928	Aided.
..	111	111	..	111	111	Unaided.
40	2,924	2,964	40	2,924	2,964	Total.
6,378	3,095	9,473	6,378	3,095	9,473	Total Primary Schools.
346,258	17,074	363,332	536,432	20,797	557,229	GRAND TOTAL.

Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general

Class of Schools.	UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond					
				Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys.									
Government { English	13,005	65	13,070	5,298	96	5,394	80	7	87
Government { Vernacular	1,776	126	1,902	3,280	611	3,891	840	3	843
Local Fund { English	10,130	35	10,165	10,393	164	10,557	454	7	461
Local Fund { Vernacular	22,775	82	22,857	40,621	514	41,135	10,310	286	10,596
Municipal Fund. { English	6,032	5	6,037	5,893	43	5,941	275	5	280
Municipal Fund. { Vernacular	1,114	..	1,114	3,596	..	3,596	1,006	..	1,006
Aided { English	93,001	1,255	94,256	95,838	3,021	98,859	5,465	215	5,680
Aided { Vernacular	17,658	2,982	20,640	46,305	17,639	63,944	4,485	81	4,566
Unaided { English	48,486	79	48,565	43,687	364	44,051	2,407	17	2,424
Unaided { Vernacular	686	..	686	1,123	7	1,130	537	5	542
Total	214,663	4,629	219,292	256,039	22,459	278,498	25,859	626	26,485
For Girls.									
Government { English	18	681	699	139	2,257	2,396	1	225	226
Government { Vernacular	..	411	411	68	2,007	2,075	..	755	755
Local Fund { English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Fund { Vernacular	..	206	206	5	1,222	1,227	..	118	118
Municipal Fund. { English	..	14	14	..	120	120	..	26	26
Municipal Fund. { Vernacular	..	646	646	..	1,043	1,043	..	69	69
Aided { English	696	6,459	7,155	3,443	14,556	17,999	372	1,682	2,054
Aided { Vernacular	759	2,501	3,260	2,688	10,252	12,940	29	1,732	1,761
Unaided { English	18	260	278	35	618	653	12	94	106
Unaided { Vernacular	..	9	9	..	104	104	..	22	22
Total	1,491	11,187	12,678	6,378	32,179	38,557	414	4,723	5,137
Total Secondary Schools	216,154	15,816	231,970	262,417	54,638	317,055	26,273	5,349	31,622
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys.									
Government	5,139	61	5,200	17,017	967	17,984	7,530	1,043	8,573
Local Fund	217,778	2,190	219,968	1,140,258	64,219	1,204,477	417,321	54,208	471,529
Municipal Fund.	37,824	211	38,035	131,067	5,331	136,398	41,880	4,236	46,116
Aided	93,832	6,739	100,571	1,477,049	152,268	1,629,317	698,400	94,664	793,064
Unaided	3,752	64	3,816	189,405	10,771	200,176	135,020	17,536	152,556
Total	358,325	9,265	367,590	2,954,796	233,556	3,188,352	1,300,151	171,687	1,471,838
For Girls.									
Government	..	2,783	2,783	389	28,085	28,474	58	14,549	14,607
Local Fund	3	4,923	4,926	426	58,968	59,394	224	26,516	26,740
Municipal Fund.	23	4,487	4,510	178	32,201	32,379	144	14,095	14,239
Aided	1,661	11,734	13,395	17,311	179,730	197,041	3,871	150,577	154,448
Unaided	4	403	407	500	15,639	16,139	604	30,905	31,509
Total	1,691	24,330	26,021	18,804	314,623	333,427	4,901	236,642	241,543
Total Primary Schools	360,016	33,595	393,611	2,973,600	548,179	3,521,779	1,305,052	408,329	1,713,381
Grand Total	576,170	49,411	625,581	3,236,017	602,817	3,838,834	1,331,325	413,678	1,745,003

TABLE V—*concld.*

education in British India at the end of the official year 1915-16—concld.

STAGE. THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Total. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	TOTAL PRIMARY STAGE. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
									SECONDARY SCHOOLS. FOR BOYS.
5,378	103	5,481	18,383	168	18,551	86,014	216	86,230	English } Government.
4,129	614	4,734	5,896	740	6,636	7,679	790	8,469	Vernacular }
10,847	171	11,018	20,977	206	21,183	37,245	244	37,489	English } Local Fund.
50,931	800	51,731	73,706	882	74,588	117,157	903	118,060	Vernacular }
6,173	48	6,221	12,205	53	12,258	35,345	67	35,412	English } Municipal Fund.
4,602	..	4,602	5,716	..	5,716	7,318	..	7,318	Vernacular }
101,303	3,236	104,539	194,304	4,491	198,795	428,528	5,964	434,492	English } Aided.
50,790	17,720	68,510	68,448	20,702	89,150	80,184	21,370	101,554	Vernacular }
46,094	381	46,475	94,580	460	95,040	223,610	705	224,315	English } Unaided.
1,660	12	1,672	2,346	12	2,358	3,087	12	3,099	Vernacular }
281,898	23,085	304,983	406,561	27,714	524,275	1,026,167	30,271	1,056,438	TOTAL.
									FOR GIRLS.
140	2,482	2,622	158	3,163	3,321	158	4,862	5,020	English } Government.
68	2,762	2,830	68	3,173	3,241	68	3,407	3,475	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	English } Local Fund.
5	1,340	1,345	5	1,546	1,551	6	1,672	1,678	Vernacular }
..	146	146	..	160	160	..	170	170	English } Municipal Fund.
..	1,112	1,112	..	1,758	1,758	..	2,082	2,082	Vernacular }
3,815	16,238	20,053	4,511	22,697	27,208	4,650	33,481	38,131	English } Aided.
2,717	11,984	14,701	3,476	14,485	17,961	3,773	15,667	19,440	Vernacular }
47	712	759	65	972	1,037	76	1,747	1,823	English } Unaided.
..	126	126	..	135	135	..	146	146	Vernacular }
6,792	36,902	43,694	8,283	48,089	56,372	8,731	63,234	71,965	TOTAL.
288,690	59,987	348,677	504,844	75,803	580,647	1,034,898	93,505	1,128,403	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
									PRIMARY SCHOOLS. FOR BOYS.
24,547	2,010	26,557	29,686	2,071	31,757	29,887	2,071	31,958	Government.
1,557,579	118,427	1,676,006	1,775,357	120,617	1,895,974	1,777,447	120,630	1,898,077	Local Fund.
172,947	9,567	182,514	210,771	9,778	220,549	210,930	9,778	220,708	Municipal Fund.
2,175,449	246,932	2,422,381	2,269,281	253,671	2,522,952	2,273,022	253,823	2,526,845	Aided.
324,425	28,307	352,732	328,177	28,371	356,548	328,324	28,377	356,701	Unaided.
4,254,947	405,243	4,660,190	4,613,272	414,508	5,027,780	4,619,610	414,679	5,034,289	TOTAL.
									FOR GIRLS.
447	42,634	43,081	447	45,417	45,864	447	46,267	46,714	Government.
650	85,484	86,134	653	90,407	91,060	653	90,441	91,094	Local Fund.
322	46,296	46,618	345	50,783	51,128	345	50,824	51,169	Municipal Fund.
21,182	330,307	351,489	22,843	342,041	364,884	22,883	343,929	366,812	Aided.
1,104	46,544	47,648	1,108	46,947	48,055	1,108	47,058	48,166	Unaided.
23,705	551,265	574,970	25,396	575,595	600,991	25,436	578,519	603,955	TOTAL.
4,278,652	956,508	5,235,160	4,638,668	990,103	5,628,771	4,645,046	993,198	5,638,244	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
4,567,342	1,016,495	5,583,837	5,143,512	1,065,906	6,209,418	5,679,944	1,086,703	6,766,647	GRAND TOTAL.

Results of the prescribed examinations in the several

Nature of Examinations.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arts Colleges.											
Doctor of Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Arts	12	14	2	28	205	220	3	672	1,100	113	117
Master of Science	4	3	..	7	64	9	..	89	162	41	4
Bachelor of Arts (Honours Final)	1	2	..	3	63	40	..	..	103	52	35
Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Preliminary English language.	1	2	..	3	44	100	..	..	144	36	98
Bachelor of Arts	30	54	11	95	1,673	3,556	1,953	832	8,014	1,000	1,930
Bachelor of Science	19	14	5	38	354	239	192	5	790	239	158
First B.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	274	..	..
First B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Examination in Arts	35	67	20	122	2,883	7,208	3,017	1,367	14,475	1,531	2,855
Intermediate Examination in Science	15	15	9	39	455	502	775	28	1,760	314	265
Previous Examination	3	8	1	12	26	117	5	35	183	20	59
Oriental Colleges.											
Master of Oriental Learning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Arts, Oriental Faculty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honours in Sanskrit	1	7	45	53	154	50	156	137	497	112	22
Honours in Arabic	..	1	..	1	..	10	..	9	19	..	2
Honours in Persian	..	1	..	1	..	12	..	32	44	..	4
Honours in Gurmukhi	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	29	33	..	1
Honours in Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Proficiency in Sanskrit	1	14	233	248	117	146	872	146	1,281	42	100
High Proficiency in Arabic	..	5	2	7	..	9	3	3	15	..	6
High Proficiency in Persian	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	4	..	..
High Proficiency in Punjabi	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	27	28	..	1
High Proficiency in Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
High Proficiency in Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Proficiency in Sanskrit	1	12	272	285	21	92	913	260	1,286	5	23
Proficiency in Arabic	..	4	5	9	..	12	14	10	36	..	10
Proficiency in Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
Proficiency in Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
Proficiency in Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Proficiency in Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
Additional Examination in English for Oriental Titles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law.											
Doctor of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	..	..
Honours in Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	7	..	14	21	1,530	..	925	202	2,657	742	..
First LL. B.	1	..	..	1	768	..	..	..	768	283	..
First Examination in Law	1	..	1	2	190	..	79	220	489	122	..
Special Test Examination in Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Examination in Law	2	..	1	3	870	..	62	43	975	421	..
Licentiate Examination in Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Certificate Examination in Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preliminary Examination in Law	3	..	1	4	1,192	..	74	18	1,284	560	..
Medicine.											
M. S.	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..
M. D.	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	2	..
M. B. (*a*)	1	..	..	1	176	..	..	..	176	99	..
Final Professional Examination M. B., B. S.	4	..	..	4	175	..	..	..	175	105	..
Second Professional Examination for M.B., B.S.	3	..	..	3	209	..	..	..	209	112	..
First Professional Examination for M.B., B.S.	4	..	..	4	273	..	..	..	273	167	..
Honours in Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate M.B., B.S. Examination	1	..	..	1	297	..	..	..	297	148	..
L.M.S. (*b*)	2	..	..	2	96	..	..	1	97	59	..
First M.B. (*c*)	1	..	..	1	302	..	..	..	302	134	..
First L.M.S. (*d*)	4	..	..	4	112	..	..	..	112	61	..
Additional Test in Chemistry	1	3	2	6	27	21	51	1	100	17	13
Preliminary Scientific M.B.	1	..	..	1	195	..	..	..	195	156	..
B.S. Sc.	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	2	..
Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	2	6	..	8	325	50	..	..	375	222	16
Doctor of Hygiene	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bachelor of Hygiene	2	..	..	2	17	..	..	..	17	9	..
Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special certificate class examination for females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Final or Third M.B. and C.M. Examination in Madras, and second M.B. Examination in Bengal.
(*b*) Second L.M.S. Examination in Bengal.

TABLE VI.

Provinces of British India during the official year 1915-16.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATIONS.
Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS. Brahmans.	HINDUS. Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											ARTS COLLEGES.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Doctor of Science.
2	257	489	4	15	226	203	31	1	8	1	Master of Arts.
..	35	80	1	..	22	55	2	..	..	..	Master of Science.
..	..	87	2	6	72	7	..	..	..	..	Bachelor of Arts (Honours Final).
..	..	134	2	18	98	14	2	..	..	..	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Preliminary English language.
841	328	4,099	16	156	1,861	1,616	332	39	46	33	Bachelor of Arts.
111	1	509	5	5	153	319	17	4	3	3	Bachelor of Science.
..	163	163	..	4	113	40	5	..	..	1	First B.A.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	First B.Sc.
1,354	424	6,164	52	178	2,658	2,478	619	48	75	56	Intermediate Examination in Arts.
341	8	928	4	7	258	547	43	16	8	45	Intermediate Examination in Science.
2	12	93	..	1	35	36	21	..	..	..	Previous Examination.
											ORIENTAL COLLEGES.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Master of Oriental Learning.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bachelor of Oriental Learning.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	First Arts, Oriental Faculty.
75	42	251	..	..	246	5	..	..	..	..	Honours in Sanskrit.
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	Honours in Arabic.
..	13	17	..	1	..	1	15	..	..	..	Honours in Persian.
..	17	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	Honours in Gurmukhi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Honours in Punjabi.
505	65	712	..	..	697	15	..	..	..	..	High Proficiency in Sanskrit.
2	2	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	High Proficiency in Arabic.
..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	High Proficiency in Persian.
..	15	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	High Proficiency in Punjabi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	High Proficiency in Hindi.
..	5	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	High Proficiency in Urdu.
233	136	397	..	..	367	30	..	..	..	..	Proficiency in Sanskrit.
9	4	23	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	Proficiency in Arabic.
..	5	5	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	Proficiency in Persian.
..	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	Proficiency in Hindi.
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Proficiency in Urdu.
..	9	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	Proficiency in Punjabi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Additional Examination in English for Orie Titles.
											COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.
											Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Doctor of Law.
..	7	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	Master of Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Honours in Law.
547	79	1,368	..	12	628	552	153	1	17	5	Bachelor of Law.
..	..	283	..	3	250	..	9	..	20	1	First LL.B.
52	134	308	1	15	185	90	9	..	..	8	First Examination in Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Special Test Examination in Law.
28	14	463	..	1	171	268	23	..	..	..	Intermediate Examination in Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Licentiate Examination in Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	First Certificate Examination in Law.
38	9	607	..	2	211	359	35	..	..	..	Preliminary Examination in Law.
											Medicine.
..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	M. S.
..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	M. D.
..	..	99	3	1	32	63	..	..	..	..	M. B. (*a*)
..	..	105	3	5	31	52	9	..	..	5	Final Professional Examination for M.B., B
..	..	112	2	7	50	19	4	..	23	7	Second Professional Examination for M.B.,
..	..	167	1	19	60	55	4	..	24	4	First Professional Examination for M. B., B
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Honours in Medicine.
..	..	148	2	17	101	..	6	..	21	1	Intermediate M.B., B.S. Examination.
..	1	60	..	13	29	10	..	..	7	1	L. M. S. (*b*)
..	..	134	4	2	39	83	3	2	1	..	First M.B. (*c*)
..	..	61	..	9	38	8	..	..	5	1	First L.M.S. (*d*)
21	1	52	..	2	2	28	6	..	..	14	Additional Test in Chemistry.
..	..	156	5	2	34	102	11	1	1	..	Preliminary Scientific M.B.
..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	B.S. Sc.
..	..	238	3	29	157	10	8	..	28	3	Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Doctor of Hygiene.
..	..	9	..	2	5	..	..	..	2	..	Bachelor of Hygiene.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Special certificate class examination for fema

(*c*) Third, Second and First M.B. and C.M. Examination in Madras.
(*d*) Second and First L. M. S. Examination in Madras and Bombay.

Results of the prescribed examinations in the several

Nature of Examinations.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Colleges for Professional Training—*contd.*											
Engineering.											
M. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. C. E.	4	..	.	4	122	..	..	..	122	69	..
L. C. E.	2	..	..	2	89	..	..	..	89	42	..
First L. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Examination in Art drawing	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Engineering	1	..	..	1	62	..	..	..	62	41	..
Second Examination in Engineering	2	..	..	2	56	..	..	..	56	36	..
Roorkee College Examinations—											
Civil Engineer	}	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	19	..
Electrical Engineer	} 1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Subordinate	}	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	33	33	..
Lower Subordinate	}	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	40	40	..
Teaching.	18	55	..	73	610	119	..	43	772	520	85
Agriculture.											
L. Ag. (*c*)	3	..	..	3	48	..	..	..	48	41	..
Second L. Ag.	1	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	23	23	..
First L. Ag.	1	..	..	1	31	..	..	..	31	20	..
Veterinary.	4	..	..	4	150	..	..	..	150	111	..
Commercial.	1	1	1	3	186	4	10	..	200	103	..
Schools for General Education.											
Matriculation Examination	Boys	217	512	344	1,073	6,374	10,084	8,109	2,081	26,648	3,815	5,351
	Girls	10	42	7	59	49	182	35	58	324	39	106
"B" Final Examination		8	..	..	8	44	..	..	..	44	21	..
School Final	Boys	128	230	18	376	3,275	6,171	376	128	9,950	1,848	4,898
	Girls	4	19	..	23	17	96	..	2	115	17	94
High School Examination for Europeans.	Boys	3	29	1	33	26	195	1	1	223	22	102
	Girls	2	20	2	24	9	76	2	1	88	5	49
High School Scholarship Examination	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary certificate Examination	Boys	..	8	..	8	..	60	..	..	60	..	28
	Girls	..	14	..	14	..	81	..	..	81	..	53
Public Service certificate Examination		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	..	..
Cambridge Preliminary Examination	Boys	..	1	..	1	..	24	..	..	24	..	24
	Girls	..	26	1	27	..	146	5	..	151	..	88
Cambridge Senior Examination	Boys	..	26	4	30	..	165	30	12	207	..	68
	Girls	..	8	..	8	..	48	..	..	48	..	32
Cambridge Junior Examination	Boys	1	35	3	39	11	237	27	..	275	5	148
	Girls	1	11	..	12	7	62	..	..	69	6	43
Middle School Examination	Boys	855	2,181	889	3,925	17,953	25,260	17,532	3,627	64,372	12,239	17,645
	Girls	45	203	13	261	266	1,303	90	216	1,875	173	836
Vernacular Final Examination	Boys	1,357	102	113	1,572	7,654	569	596	1,895	10,614	4,411	333
Upper Primary Examination	Boys	9,903	9,545	1,005	20,453	101,335	64,033	23,171	85	188,624	66,733	45,626
	Girls	781	901	14	1,696	3,556	4,804	42	20	8,422	2,817	3,260
Lower Primary Examination	Boys	9,277	33,990	2,202	45,469	67,722	158,462	17,500	..	243,684	43,619	113,926
	Girls	769	3,439	152	4,360	6,750	14,296	180	..	21,226	4,377	10,452
Schools for Special Instruction.											
Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper	170	14	..	184	3,148	234	20	744	4,146	2,725	141
	Lower	475	36	1	512	6,193	626	8	362	7,189	4,517	369
Training School Examination for Mistresses.	Upper	25	42	5	72	406	300	29	41	776	314	226
	Lower	24	40	..	64	241	377	..	18	636	136	230
Teachers' Examination for students outside Training School.		41	1,532	..	1,573	54	1,770	..	11	1,835	26	619
Schools of Art Examination		73	25	1	99	1,149	324	4	4,286	5,763	760	177
Medical Examination		22	..	..	22	890	..	..	..	890	732	..
Examination in Engineering	}	23	3	1	27	467	13	..	323	803	331	9
Examination in Surveying	}											
Industrial School Examination		10	19	1	30	241	515	227	484	1,467	199	421
Commercial School Examination		5	5	58	68	94	211	670	45	1,020	53	133
Agricultural School Examination		1	..	..	1	128	..	..	7	135	108	..
Sanskrit Title Examination		1	516	22	539	1	3,293	136	56	3,486	..	1,502
Madrassa Central Examination		4	7	..	11	329	244	..	25	598	201	85
Madrassa Maktab Examination		4	449	3	456	7	1,073	8	..	1,088	4	705
Language Teachers' certificate Examination		1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	6	6	..
Departmental Special Vernacular Examination		1	..	..	1	55	..	..	..	55	32	..
Special Manual Training Examination		1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	4	4	..
Other Schools Examination		315	513	228	1,056	5,006	3,573	1,055	667	10,301	2,344	1,427

(*c*) Includes 229 students passed in the examination in Engineering and Surveying

Note.—In Madras and Bombay students have not, in some cases, been distinguished

TABLE VI—*concld.*

Provinces of British India during the official year 1915-16—concld.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATIONS.
					HINDUS.						
Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING *concld.*
											Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M. C. E.
..	..	69	..	3	46	14	1	1	4	..	B. C. E.
..	..	42	..	4	23	15	..	..	..	..	L. C. E.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	First L. C. E.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Examination in Art drawing.
..	..	41	..	..	33	..	1	..	7	..	First Examination in Engineering.
..	..	36	..	1	27	..	1	..	7	..	Second Examination in Engineering.
											Roorkee College Examinations—
..	..	19	2	..	2	13	2	..	..	..	Civil Engineer.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Electrical Engineer.
..	..	33	16	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	Upper Subordinate.
..	..	40	..	..	11	29	..	..	..	..	Lower Subordinate.
..	28	633	45	40	206	198	106	..	..	38	*Teaching.*
											Agriculture.
..	..	41	1	1	22	8	3	..	2	4	L. Ag. (*c*)
..	..	23	..	1	20	..	..	..	2	..	Second L. Ag.
..	..	20	..	..	16	..	..	..	4	..	First L. Ag.
..	..	111	1	1	33	25	36	..	2	13	*Veterinary.*
1	..	104	..	1	80	1	2	..	20	..	*Commercial.*
											SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
4,365	543	14,074	19	178	4,811	6,242	2,037	185	220	382	Boys } Matriculation Examinations.
19	17	181	5	63	43	33	..	..	30	7	Girls }
..	..	21	..	..	4	14	1	2	..	..	"B" Final Examination.
267	25	7,038	16	490	3,748	2,207	406	142	19	10	Boys } School Final.
..	1	112	6	94	1	9	..	1	..	1	Girls }
..	1	125	101	8	1	2	3	2	6	2	Boys } High School Examination for Eu-
2	1	57	53	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	Girls } ropeans.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boys } High School Scholarship Examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Girls }
..	..	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boys } Elementary certificate Examination.
..	..	53	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Girls }
..	19	19	..	..	..	..	1	17	..	1	Public Service certificate Examination.
..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boys } Cambridge Preliminary Examination.
3	..	91	64	12	2	1	1	..	10	1	Girls }
19	1	88	78	2	..	1	..	..	4	3	Boys } Cambridge Senior Examination.
..	..	32	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Girls }
19	..	172	146	5	..	5	1	..	9	6	Boys } Cambridge Junior Examination.
..	..	49	39	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	Girls }
13,371	1,443	44,698	169	604	10,674	22,927	8,231	1,560	340	193	Boys } Middle School Examination.
45	85	1,139	133	336	120	310	60	52	105	23	Girls }
250	429	5,423	..	28	1,501	2,438	1,189	..	..	267	Boys Vernacular Final Examination.
18,292	58	130,709	220	2,509	24,800	70,858	21,644	8,921	279	1,478	Boys } Upper Primary Examination.
29	11	5,617	154	779	993	2,087	315	840	371	78	Girls }
13,692	..	171,237	2	4,106	18,579	84,169	34,268	27,319	861	1,933	Boys } Lower Primary Examination.
135	..	14,964	..	923	2,057	5,941	1,582	3,405	920	136	Girls }
											SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.
47	378	3,291	21	150	1,250	1,341	404	86	1	38	Upper } Training School Examination for
3	185	5,074	2	337	1,543	1,974	1,022	111	..	85	Lower } Masters.
11	15	566	51	214	110	11	116	35	12	17	Upper } Training School Examination for
..	2	368	33	223	10	38	17	44	..	3	Lower } Mistresses.
..	5	650	8	7	3	..	16	607	..	9	Teachers' Examination for students outside Training School.
3	1,999	2,939	37	329	934	1,336	281	7	4	11	Schools of Art Examination.
..	..	732	6	68	265	288	43	24	10	28	Medical Examination.
..	257	(*a*)597	5	9	92	186	26	36	..	14	{ Examination in Engineering. { Examination in Surveying.
91	350	1,061	43	319	109	371	196	..	12	11	Industrial School Examination.
261	11	458	20	25	92	176	34	..	106	5	Commercial School Examination.
..	7	115	..	..	..	56	59	..	..	..	Agricultural School Examination.
31	19	1,552	..	..	1,393	158	1	..	..	..	Sanskrit Title Examination.
..	15	301	..	..	..	..	301	..	..	..	Madrassa Central Examination.
1	..	710	..	..	2	50	658	..	..	..	Madrassa Maktab Examination.
..	..	6	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	Language Teachers' certificate Examination.
..	..	32	..	1	18	7	11	..	..	..	Departmental Special Vernacular Examination.
..	..	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	Special Manual Training Examination.
450	297	4,518	92	200	1,435	2,276	305	30	164	16	Other Schools Examination.

from the different institutions in Madras, the race and creed of whom is not available.
between Brahmans and non-Brahmans. They have hence been shown under Brahmans.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED — Provincial Grants.	Local Fund.	Municipal Grants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.							
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental	1	47	49	44	..	8,387	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	47	49	44	..	8,387	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys—							
High Schools	23	9,289	9,307	8,405	2,228	53,732	8,447
Middle Schools { English	187	28,200	27,912	23,841	5,742	1,73,485	17,024
Middle Schools { Vernacular	899	118,060	117,437	94,520	355	9,74,259	29,921
For Girls—							
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools { English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools { Vernacular	16	1,678	1,576	1,181	..	16,339	4,239
TOTAL	1,125	157,227	156,232	127,947	8,325	12,17,815	57,631
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	32,734	1,898,077	1,832,219	1,431,911	25,04,762	75,22,776	86,749
For Girls	2,029	91,094	87,303	65,251	1,15,810	5,55,705	13,690
TOTAL	34,763	1,989,171	1,919,522	1,497,162	26,20,572	80,78,481	1,00,439
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Training Schools for Masters	314	2,704	2,692	2,586	14,480	2,76,550	555
Training Schools for Mistresses	2	9	9	9	..	1,185	..
Schools of Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	26	1,742	1,610	1,305	10,329	83,865	585
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	5	151	127	103	1,077	310	..
TOTAL	347	4,606	4,438	4,003	25,886	3,61,910	1,140
Buildings	..	..	..	..	90,101	33,86,826	5,002
Furniture and apparatus	..	..	..	..	4,281	1,52,876	41
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	94,382	35,39,702	5,043
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in { Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in { Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in { Other Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in { Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in { Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in { Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in { Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in { Other Special Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	36,286	2,151,051	2,080,241	1,629,156	27,49,165	1,32,06,295	1,64,253

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1915-16.

BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY LOCAL BOARDS.				IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Boards' expenditure on Public Instruction.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	18,800	18,800	English.
38	..	..	8,425	..	..	270	8,657	Oriental.
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	2,196	..	..	2,196	Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
38	..	..	8,425	2,196	..	19,070	29,653	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
								For Boys—
2,01,985	1,418	1,661	2,67,471	325	3,160	21,887	79,104	High Schools.
3,15,403	5,803	2,053	5,19,510	..	8,444	2,44,044	4,25,973	English. } Middle Schools.
2,15,828	5,031	1,376	12,26,770	..	5,767	2,39,596	12,19,622	Vernacular }
								For Girls—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	High Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,185	2,185	English. } Middle Schools.
..	..	3	20,581	96	..	22,911	39,346	Vernacular }
7,33,216	12,252	5,093	20,34,332	421	17,371	5,30,623	17,66,230	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
7,66,748	35,526	28,802	1,09,45,363	576	50,075	24,56,187	1,00,29,614	For Boys.
534	1,690	557	6,87,986	399	13,246	4,39,384	10,08,734	For Girls.
7,67,282	37,216	29,359	1,16,33,349	975	63,321	28,95,571	1,10,38,348	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	10	2,91,595	65,068	..	656	3,42,274	Training Schools for Masters.
..	..	..	1,185	9,537	..	720	11,442	Training Schools for Mistresses.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	3,939	..	..	3,939	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	142	..	200	342	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
5,262	42	6,504	1,06,587	3,858	2,200	18,265	1,08,188	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	644	..	..	644	Agricultural Schools.
90	104	..	1,581	..	..	1,28,264	1,28,574	Other Schools.
5,352	146	6,514	4,00,948	83,188	2,200	1,48,105	5,95,403	TOTAL.
218	23,625	13,649	35,19,421	3,771	16,322	1,53,870	35,60,789	Buildings.
351	41	313	1,57,903	13	194	55,701	2,08,784	Furniture and apparatus.
569	23,666	13,962	36,77,324	3,784	16,516	2,09,571	37,69,573	TOTAL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	University.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,68,261	Inspection.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,126	Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,233	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,230	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,97,368	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78,299	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,787	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,339	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,076	Other Special Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,35,501	Miscellaneous.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,38,245	TOTAL.
15,06,457	73,280	54,928	1,77,54,378	90,564	99,408	38,02,940	1,80,37,452	GRAND TOTAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS							
	In Institutions managed by							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English	4	507	521	491	7,194	34,397	..	44,689
Oriental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	215
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	509	523	493	7,194	34,397	..	44,904
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys—								
High Schools	37	14,723	14,888	13,137	56,437	86,030	3,160	3,26,036
Middle Schools { English	144	20,689	20,672	17,794	38,093	2,16,959	8,444	2,04,974
Middle Schools { Vernacular	40	7,318	7,210	5,935	..	58,420	5,767	6,826
For Girls—								
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools { English	2	170	166	125	3,251	5,615	..	711
Middle Schools { Vernacular	14	2,082	1,968	1,455	855	28,598	..	140
Total	237	44,982	44,904	38,446	98,636	3,96,522	17,371	5,38,687
Primary Schools.								
For Boys	1,873	220,708	214,580	168,879	3,99,715	14,27,728	50,075	1,58,658
For Girls	644	51,169	49,279	34,369	1,00,239	4,10,878	13,246	6,800
Total	2,517	271,877	263,859	203,248	4,99,954	18,38,606	63,321	1,65,458
School Education, Special.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training Schools for Masters	3	22	22	22	..	3,235	..	..
Training Schools for Mistresses	3	48	43	38	1,973	2,600	..	..
Schools of Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	13	1,167	1,155	978	6,779	32,610	2,200	1,473
Commercial Schools	1	29	29	27	780	1,765	..	325
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	7	183	175	116	1,087	2,178	..	..
Total	27	1,449	1,424	1,181	10,619	42,388	2,200	1,798
Buildings	..	..	..	..	1,05,361	7,15,502	16,322	..
Furniture and apparatus	..	..	..	..	4,838	31,701	194	103
Total	..	..	..	..	1,10,199	7,47,203	16,516	103
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in: Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in: Other Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in: Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in: Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in: Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in: Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in: Other Special Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	2,786	318,817	310,710	243,368	7,26,602	30,59,116	99,408	7,50,950

TABLE VII—*contd.*

Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1915-16—contd.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Municipal Boards.			In Institutions managed by			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Objects of Expenditure.
Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								University Education.
								Arts Colleges.
..	463	86,743	..	..	22,965	57,362	76,162	English.
..	..	..	..	..	360	360	9,017	Oriental.
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	1,131	..	..	1,131	3,327	Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
..	463	86,958	1,131	..	23,325	58,853	88,506	Total.
								School Education, General.
								Secondary Schools.
26	2,785	4,75,374	157	6,447	2,00,391	2,93,925	3,73,029	For Boys— High Schools.
1,934	4,611	4,75,015	..	17,024	1,68,856	4,02,839	8,28,812	English } Middle Schools.
..	36	71,049	..	29,921	82,042	1,70,383	13,90,005	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	..	23,436	23,436	23,436	For Girls— High Schools.
48	69	9,694	..	..	39,886	45,501	47,686	English } Middle Schools.
..	30	29,623	150	4,239	46,985	79,972	1,19,818	Vernacular }
2,008	7,531	10,60,755	307	57,631	5,61,596	10,16,056	27,82,286	Total.
								Primary Schools.
10,568	7,505	20,54,249	776	86,749	3,62,061	18,77,314	1,19,06,928	For Boys.
221	4,068	5,35,452	491	13,690	1,54,417	5,79,476	15,88,210	For Girls.
10,789	11,573	25,89,701	1,267	1,00,439	5,16,478	24,56,790	1,34,95,138	Total.
								School Education, Special.
								Schools for Special Instruction.
..	..	3,235	7,483	555	84	11,357	3,53,631	Training Schools for Masters.
..	..	4,573	3,740	..	565	6,905	18,347	Training Schools for Mistresses.
..	..	..	..	..	450	450	450	Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	1,500	1,500	5,439	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	90	..	150	240	582	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	5,095	48,157	..	585	32,626	65,821	1,74,009	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	2,870	..	..	..	1,765	1,765	Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	644	Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Reformatory Schools.
36	..	3,301	2,800	..	33,644	38,622	1,67,196	Other Schools.
36	5,095	62,136	14,113	1,140	69,019	1,26,660	7,22,063	Total.
10,537	1,683	8,49,405	133	5,002	54,959	7,75,596	43,36,385	Buildings.
..	..	36,836	..	41	6,704	38,446	2,47,230	Furniture and apparatus.
10,537	1,683	8,86,241	133	5,043	61,663	8,14,042	45,83,615	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	University.
..	..	..	..	..	..	15,162	1,83,423	Inspection.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,885	22,011	Scholarships held in Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	254	1,487	Scholarships held in Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	264	3,494	Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	26,125	2,23,493	Scholarships held in Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,801	84,100	Scholarships held in Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	96	5,883	Scholarships held in Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,794	30,133	Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,153	12,229	Scholarships held in Other Special Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,05,405	4,40,906	Miscellaneous.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,68,939	10,07,184	Total.
23,370	26,345	46,85,791	16,051	1,64,253	12,32,081	46,41,340	2,26,78,792	GRAND TOTAL.

Attendance and expenditure in hostels

	Number of		Number of boarders who are students			
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Managed by Government—						
Boys	687	25,783	3,249	1,964	10,109	571
Girls	46	1,722	44	30	943	137
Managed by Local or Municipal Boards—						
Boys	836	17,935	145	..	15,599	1,012
Girls	1	2	..	..	..	..
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards—						
Boys	604	28,093	2,722	135	18,587	5,235
Girls	245	13,095	31	27	8,919	3,290
Unaided—						
Boys	1,120	40,468	5,859	293	24,625	7,179
Girls	225	12,843	148	154	5,394	6,231
Total—						
Boys	3,247	112,279	11,975	2,392	68,920	13,997
Girls	517	27,662	223	211	15,256	9,658
GRAND TOTAL	3,764	139,941	12,198	2,603	84,176	23,655

TABLE VIII.

or boarding houses for the official year 1915-16.

OF	EXPENDITURE FROM				Total expenditure.	——
Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—
9,890	5,09,709	1,093	(a) 1,34,575	8,26,212	14,71,589	Boys.
568	1,37,716	..	45,134	57,932	2,40,782	Girls.
						MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—
1,179	1,256	1,15,543	10,470	91,714	2,18,983	Boys.
2	..	24	..	..	24	Girls.
						AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—
1,414	3,77,770	39,165	(b) 6,38,292	10,44,275	20,99,502	Boys.
828	2,81,499	13,652	3,78,283	7,78,654	14,52,088	Girls.
						UNAIDED—
2,512	768	330	6,98,009	10,78,937	17,78,044	Boys.
916	33	15	4,35,928	2,42,871	6,78,847	Girls.
						TOTAL—
14,995	8,89,503	1,56,131	(c) 14,81,346	30,41,138	55,68,118	Boys.
2,314	4,19,248	13,691	8,59,345	10,79,457	23,71,741	Girls.
17,309	13,08,751	1,69,822	23,40,691	41,20,595	79,39,859	GRAND TOTAL.

(a) Includes Rs. 120 from Native State Revenues in the Bombay Presidency.
(b) Includes Rs. 2,000 from Native State Revenues in the Bombay Presidency.
(c) Includes Rs. 2,120 from Native State Revenues in the Bombay Presidency.

Number and qualification of teachers in the several

			(a) In Primary Schools.					(b) In Middle Schools.				
			Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
In Schools for Indians.	Teachers of vernacular.	Trained	764	23,744	3,471	11,287	663	383	4,269	427	3,727	934
		Untrained	826	30,771	4,775	67,988	11,537	195	1,446	278	5,688	1,372
		Total	1,590	54,515	8,246	79,275	12,200	578	5,715	705	9,415	2,306
	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages.	Trained	1,107	8,152	1,131	8,497	487	329	374	195	1,424	105
		Untrained	357	5,101	486	24,224	4,480	277	452	557	4,864	2,048
		Total	1,464	13,253	1,617	32,721	4,967	606	826	752	6,288	2,153
		Possessing a degree	6	1	2	21	..	58	44	56	308	89
		Possessing no degree	1,458	13,252	1,615	32,700	4,967	548	782	696	5,980	2,064
		Total	1,464	13,253	1,617	32,721	4,967	606	826	752	6,288	2,153
In Schools for Europeans.	..	Trained	3	..	..	196	2	2	..	..	509	8
		Untrained	1	..	..	203	2	7	..	..	573	35
		Total	4	..	..	399	4	9	..	..	1,082	43
		Possessing a degree	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	66	6
		Possessing no degree	4	..	..	398	4	7	..	..	1,016	37
		Total	4	..	..	399	4	9	..	..	1,082	43
Grand Total of all Teachers			3,058	67,768	9,863	112,395	17,171	1,193	6,541	1,457	16,785	4,502

TABLE IX.

Provinces of British India for the official year 1915-16.

(c) In High Schools.					(d) In Colleges.					Total.	—		
Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1		
436	32	39	908	430	1	..	..	..	..	51,515	Trained . .	Teachers of vernacular.	In Schools for Indians.
267	17	20	925	911	..	..	...	1	..	127,017	Untrained . .		
703	49	59	1,833	1,341	1	..	..	1	..	178,532	Total.		
1,372	208	273	3,062	210	66	3	14	212	15	27,236	Trained . .	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages.	
1,893	125	325	6,798	5,027	507	9	16	835	282	58,663	Untrained . .		
3,265	333	598	9,860	5,237	573	12	30	1,047	297	85,899	Total . .		
1,255	80	183	2,912	1,450	521	2	22	832	272	8,114	Possessing a degree		
2,010	253	415	6,948	3,787	52	10	8	215	25	77,785	Possessing no degree		
3,265	333	598	9,860	5,237	573	12	30	1,047	297	85,899	Total.		
45	..	..	697	28	..	..	..	5	..	1,495	Trained . . .	..	In Schools for Europeans.
40	..	..	624	39	..	..	..	4	4	1,532	Untrained . .		
85	..	..	1,321	67	..	..	..	9	4	3,027	Total . . .		
11	..	..	187	8	..	..	..	7	3	291	Possessing a degree		
74	..	..	1,134	59	..	..	..	2	1	2,736	Possessing no degree		
85	..	..	1,321	67	..	..	..	9	4	3,027	Total.		
4,053	382	657	13,014	6,645	574	12	30	1,057	301	237,158	Grand Total of all Teachers.		

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BUREAU OF EDUCATION
INDIA.

INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

1917-18.

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING INDIA
1919

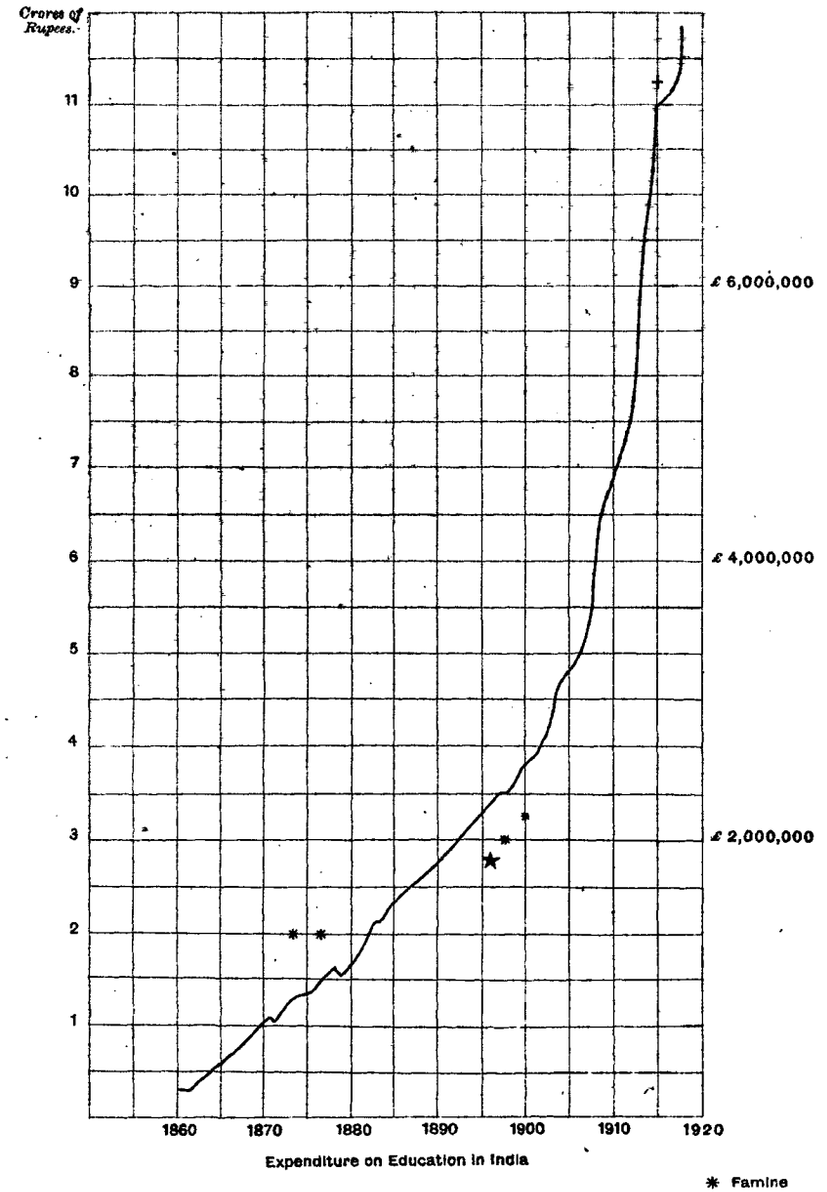
Introduction.

Last year there was no issue in the series of which this small volume forms a number. Instead, the seventh Quinquennial Review dealt with the development of education since 1911-12. In view of the recent publication of this more elaborate work, I felt that a curtailed narrative, unillustrated, would be suitable for the year 1917-18.

This volume, like its predecessors, does not claim to be a complete record of the year's work. The general tables form the most important part of it. The brief letter-press is intended merely as a commentary on those figures and a statement of the most outstanding features of the year.

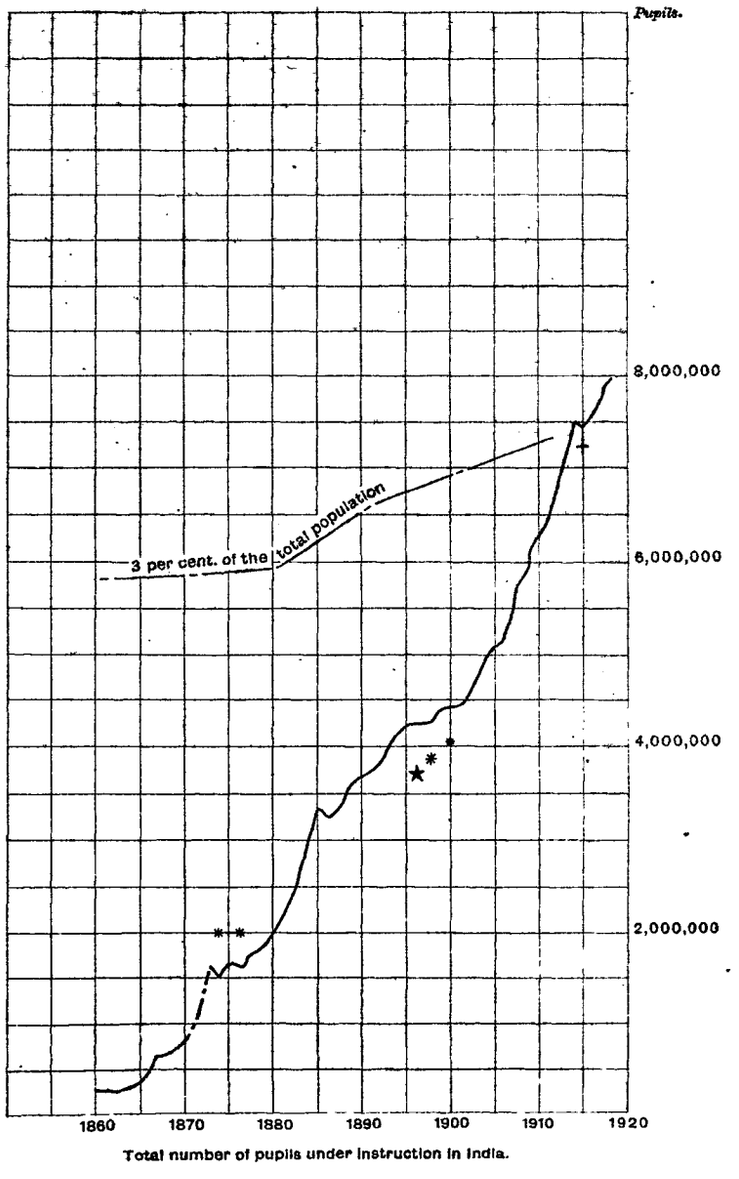
H. SHARP,
Educational Commissioner
with the Government of India.

DELHI,
1919.



Expenditure on Education in India

Fig. 1.



Total number of pupils under instruction in India.

Fig. 2.

* Famine
★ Commencement of Plague
\+ Native States omitted

No.4198.

INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

1917-18.

I.—Main features of the year.

The war continued to exercise an adverse influence on educational progress. This is noticed especially in the report from Burma. The decrease in pupils which occurred there (and to a minor extent in the Punjab, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province) has not prevented a general increase. But, although the allotment of imperial grants was resumed, the embargo on the expenditure of balances continued, the staffs remained depleted and it is probably safe to assert that under normal conditions the increase would have been larger. Among minor inconveniences may be mentioned the non-receipt of the papers for the Cambridge local examinations. *The war.*

The European element in the staff continued on a reduced scale owing to the absence of its members on military service. The Indian staff and the pupils of schools, especially in the Punjab, were also affected. In that province, secondary and primary schools for Indians provided from among their staff and pupils over 7,000 recruits to the Army; while European schools provided another 339 or nearly ten per cent. of the total of masters and boys enrolled in them. Punjab Colleges and schools also invested six lakhs in the war loan and subscribed a lakh and a half for objects connected with the war. In addition, they obtained by their efforts other recruits and subscriptions.

The Burma report mentions 38 teachers and 660 pupils of colleges and Anglo-vernacular and European schools as on service. The European schools of Bombay contributed nearly 500, of whom 100 gained commissions. School boys in the Central Provinces and Berar did excellent work in connection with 'Our Day' celebrations. Contributions were made towards the Post Office cash certificates by means of forms specially designed for pupils.

University Corps of the Indian Defence Force were formed, and that at Bombay numbered 257 strong.

The Punjab University Signalling Section did admirable work in Mesopotamia.

The Burma report mentions that, despite the constant complaints of lack of parental control, objections on the part of parents prevented many students from joining the Defence Force.

During the year the Government of India had under consideration the measures to be adopted for the children of all Indians, of whatever rank,

whether combatants or non-combatants, who had perished or become incapacitated while on active service during the war. The rules, circulated just after the close of the year, provide for free primary education with a small annual allowance to cover incidental expenses and for the award of scholarships in middle schools. Certain conditions are laid down; and it is suggested that scholarships for higher institutions might be reserved for such children. It is proposed to supplement these concessions by scholarships paid out of the silver wedding gift to Their Imperial Majesties collected by women in India. A special school for the sons of Indian Officers is also under contemplation.

Expenditure. The expenditure in the pre-war year and in the years of war was as follows :—

Year.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
1913-14	5,50,11,490	4,52,12,387	10,02,23,877
1914-15	6,33,02,792	4,58,67,709	10,91,70,492
1915-16	6,21,68,904	4,86,60,345	11,08,29,249
1916-17	6,14,80,471	5,14,02,597	11,28,83,068
1917-18	6,48,01,690	5,34,07,447	11,82,09,137

In the four years of war there has been an increase in educational expenditure amounting to 180 lakhs a year. During the last eight years the increase in expenditure has been ₹4,63,40,827, while the average yearly expenditure during the quinquennia ending 1902, 1907 and 1912 was respectively ₹3,76,24,316, ₹4,94,45,090 and ₹6,90,28,565.

Public funds are made up of provincial and local (including municipal) funds. Expenditure from the former increased during the year by ₹99,29,515 or 25·4 per cent., that from the latter decreased by ₹66,08,296 or 29·6 per cent. These facts are accounted for by the classification of contributions made by government to local funds under the head provincial, instead of, as previously, under local. The net increase in expenditure from public funds (namely rather over 33 lakhs) was due partly to the new allotment of imperial grants, partly to some relaxation of the restrictions enforced at the beginning of the war. Thus, in Bombay the usual provincial grant of two lakhs for primary education was renewed. Among other financial matters may be mentioned the restoration of half-salary grants in the Anglo-vernacular and European schools of Burma, the transfer to government of expenditure upon these schools, and an important advance made by district boards in Berar. This consisted in the doubling of the education cess, the permission granted to boards to increase cesses up to two annas in the rupee, and a further amendment which empowers boards to impose an education cess on non-agricultural incomes.

In the Punjab the method on which the distribution of provincial contributions to district boards for education had been based was found to be defective in that it took no account of the comparative wealth of different boards. During the year it was decided that the improvement and extension of verna-

cular education should proceed in accordance with five year programmes framed by the boards and approved by government, whose assent to any programme would imply willingness to contribute a share of the cost. This share is to be determined on the basis of the wealth of each board, its present expenditure on education, etc. For this purpose boards have been divided into separate classes and for each class the proportion of the government contribution to the proposed expenditure varies. The establishment of a satisfactory scale of salaries is regarded as a first condition of the award of any grant.

Imperial grants.

For two years no new imperial grants had been made and the annual allotment made to provinces or otherwise expended had remained at 124 lakhs. During this year a new recurring grant was made of 30 lakhs for the training of teachers and the improvement of their pay. Thus the recurring allotment has been raised to 154 lakhs and the imperial grants allotted since 1910-11 stand as follows:—

Grants of		Lakhs of Rupees.	
		recurring.	non-recurring.
1910-11		..	93·00
1912-13		60·00	3,87·18
1913-14	Old	60·00	..
	New	55·00	0·95
1914-15	Old	1,15·00	..
	New	9·00	12·25
1915-16	Old	1,24·00	..
	New	..	..
1916-17	Old	1,24·00	..
	New	..	..
1917-18	Old	1,24·00	..
	New	30·00	..
	TOTAL	7,01·00	4,93·38

Thus the total allotment during the past six years (the grant of 1910-11 took effect in 1911-12) has amounted to £7,962,500. In addition, at the close of the year a further recurring grant of 30 lakhs was announced for primary education and yet a further 30 lakhs recurring for agricultural, technical and commercial education. This last grant was made as the result of a resolution brought forward in the Imperial Legislative Council.

The table which forms an appendix shows the amounts expended from these grants.

Of the total of 1194·38 lakhs allotted 1192·88 lakhs have been placed in provincial balances or otherwise made available for expenditure. The expenditure out of these grants has amounted to 948·31 lakhs, and a sum of 244·57 lakhs remains unspent. There is a small sum of 1·5 lakhs which is held in reserve by the Department of Education. Of the unspent balances 99·86 lakhs are debitable to the recurring assignments but are available only for

capital expenditure; the remainder of the balances, amounting to 144·69 lakhs, is debitable to the non-recurring grants. The largest amounts unspent are in the balances of Bengal.

The last grant of 30 lakhs was not fully spent in all provinces during 1917-18; thus, sanction to the large scheme of reorganisation of *guru*-training schools in Bengal had not been received, with the result that only a portion of the nine lakhs allotted to that presidency could be utilised.

Figures of schools and pupils.

The number of schools has increased by 4,164 to 196,919. Public institutions show an increase by 4,558 to 159,510; private institutions a decrease of 394 to 37,409. Pupils have increased by 96,122 to 7,948,068. Those in public institutions have increased by 104,434 to 7,311,742; those in private institutions have decreased by 8,312 to 636,326; the percentage of those under instruction to the whole population has risen from 3·22 to 3·26 and is 5·36 in the case of boys and 1·06 in the case of girls.

The provincial figures are as follows:—

Province.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1918.	Amount of increase or decrease in the year.	Percentage of increase or decrease in the year.	Percentage of the population under instruction.
Madras	1,696,539	+35,527	+2·14	4·1
Bombay	781,674	+ 1,170	+0·15	4·0
Bengal	1,965,273	+46,841	+2·44	4·3
United Provinces	918,258	+23,372	+2·61	2·0
Punjab	468,839	— 7,899	—1·66	2·4
Burma	584,298	— 8,225	—1·39	4·8
Bihar and Orissa	852,324	+ 7,299	+0·86	2·5
Central Provinces and Berar	353,444	+ 2,279	+0·65	2·5
Assam	230,085	— 3,828	—1·64	3·4
North-West Frontier Province	46,134	— 151	—0·33	2·1
Other Administrations	51,200	— 263	—0·51	3·2
INDIA	7,948,068	96,122	+1·22	3·26

The decrease in Burma has been in lower primary schools and pupils, which fell by 560 and 17,983 respectively, the loss being partially balanced by gains in upper primary schools and elsewhere. The loss is attributed mainly to scarcity of money caused by the war. The decline in Assam too is among boys' primary schools. That in the Punjab is almost entirely among pupils in private institutions.

The figures of pupils during the period of the war are as follows:—

Year.	Number of pupils.	Increase.
1913-14	7,518,147	
1914-15	7,448,419	— 69,728
1915-16	7,617,496	+169,077
1916-17	7,851,946	+234,450
1917-18	7,948,068	+ 96,122

The figures for the quinquennium ending the 31st March 1917 showed an increase of about 1,400,000 pupils—equivalent to the increase in the preceding quinquennium. Thus, though progress may have been retarded by the war, the rate of increase had not so far slackened. (This calculation makes allowance for the exclusion from the figures of 1914-15 and following years of the returns of certain Native States—a point which one director of public instruction considers was overlooked in the comments of the Director of Statistics regarding his presidency, and which accounts for the apparent decrease shown in the table above for 1914-15.) But the figures for the past year clearly indicate that adverse causes had begun to work. These causes are generally attributed to the war with its concomitants, lack of money, high prices and the dislocation resulting on recruitment. In Bombay plague and in the Punjab malaria have affected progress.

Analysed according to grades of institutions, the totals and percentages of increase and decrease are as follows:—

	Total enrolment.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Collegiate	62,936	+ 7·3
Secondary	1,198,586	+ 1·0
Primary	5,932,741	+ 2·0
Special	117,479	—18·2
Private	636,326	— 1·3
TOTAL	7,948,068	+ 1·2

The large increase under collegiate students is noteworthy. The falling off under 'special' is due to a further transfer of institutions previously classed as *pathshalas* and *maktabs* to the category of primary schools.

The numbers in private schools continue slowly to decrease. There are now only four national schools in Bengal, with 322 pupils.

General features of the year's work.

Among general matters which occupied the attention of departments of public instruction the most important were the training and pay of teachers, reforms in which were made possible by the new imperial grant of 30 lakhs. The question of training will be noticed in its proper place. The principal changes as regards pay were the following.

Pay of teachers.

In *Bombay* the minimum pay of untrained assistants was raised from ₹9 to ₹10 and that of untrained headmasters from ₹11 to ₹12 and, after 15 years' service as such, to ₹15. The full face value of their certificates was given to all trained teachers not yet in receipt of it. In *Bengal* the pay of trained teachers in aided primary schools and *maktabs* was increased by ₹2 and improvement was also effected in primary girls' schools. In *Bihar and Orissa* a reform was carried out which had been proposed in the eastern provinces as long ago as 1908, the abolition of the unsatisfactory lower subordinate service, reasonably qualified teachers of English and the classics being transferred to the subordinate service, vernacular teachers to a new cadre called the vernacular teachers' service, and the prospects of teachers in government high schools being greatly improved thereby. In the *Central Provinces* ₹200—400 was substituted for ₹150—300 as the scale for the female provincial service and a subordinate service for women

teachers was organised in three divisions with time scales of ₹75—100, ₹125—150 and ₹150—200 respectively. In *Assam* minimum and maximum limits were laid down for vernacular schools of all grades, ₹10 and ₹35 in the case of a headmaster, ₹8 and ₹30 in the case of the first assistant, with the same minima but with maxima descending to ₹12 in accordance with their place on the staff. This arrangement is intended to introduce flexibility and leave matters so far as possible in the hands of local bodies within certain principles, such for example as a higher rate for trained than for untrained teachers. In the *North-West Frontier Province* the pay of headmasters in vernacular middle schools was raised from ₹35—$\frac{5}{5}$—50 to 40—2—60, of assistants possessing the senior vernacular certificate from ₹20—$\frac{5}{5}$—30 to ₹25—2—35, of those holding a junior certificate from ₹14—$\frac{2}{5}$—20 to ₹16—$\frac{2}{5}$—22, and of uncertificated teachers from ₹8 and ₹10 to ₹12. Similarly, in the case of primary schools managed by district boards, the pay of certificated teachers was raised from ₹14—$\frac{2}{5}$—20 to ₹16—$\frac{2}{5}$—22 and that of uncertificated teachers to ₹12.

In other provinces like measures were adopted, substantial grants being generally made out of the imperial grant to local bodies.

The Bombay report comments on the delay regarding the provident fund scheme and trusts that the Government of India will soon issue orders on the matter. The same report records a strike of teachers in the Surat district, in which 431 were involved.

Examinations. A second feature of the year has been the introduction of important changes in the system of secondary school final examinations.

In *Bombay* the matriculation had hitherto admitted to the university, the government school final examination to government service. A joint board has now been constituted for the conduct of a school-leaving examination which will serve for both these purposes. The board consists of 10 members, of whom 5 are nominated by the University, 3 by Government and 2 are co-opted from among headmasters. The subjects in which either a pass or a certificate of satisfaction is required differ slightly in the case of candidates for admission to the university and those for government service. It is hoped that the creation of this board has disposed of a long-pending controversy and will lead to co-operation between the university and the department. In *Burma* the matriculation of the Calcutta University was abolished and the recognition of high schools for that purpose was withdrawn with the result that the high school final examination is now the sole passport to careers or higher courses, including university courses, in that province. A school-leaving certificate scheme was drawn up by a committee and introduced in *Bihar and Orissa*. It is controlled by an administrative board assisted by a board of studies. The former consists of the Director and the Assistant Director and 8 members appointed by government, of whom 3 are nominated by the Patna University and 2 are chosen to represent non-government schools. An important feature of the proposals is the institution of special courses designed to prepare students for commercial or clerical careers or for further instruction in special institutions. The university has accepted the certificate as equivalent to matriculation, provided that the candidates pass in certain specified subjects. The results are determined by a scrutiny of the pupil's record, a public examination and, in the case of those who fail in one subject only, an examination conducted *in situ*. The university will also conduct its own matriculation, permission for the presentation of candidates being given by the Director who is required to consult the Syndicate, and, if there is disagreement, to refer the matter to the local Government for final orders.

A committee appointed by the Syndicate of the *Punjab* University drafted a scheme for a school final examination which is now under consideration by the university. In the *Central Provinces* too it is understood that a scheme is being worked out which will take the place of the defective school-leaving certificate examination which had formerly been held in this province but which was abolished during the year.

When these last two schemes are completed all provinces in India with the exception of Bengal and Assam will have their school-leaving examinations. The Director in the United Provinces mentions the growing popularity of the school-leaving certificate and says that practically all aided schools have now obtained recognition for it, the failure of others being due to their inability rather than to any reluctance to train pupils for the test.

School hygiene

Owing to the war and the consequent dearth of medical men, no great progress was possible with measures of school hygiene. The Bombay scheme for inspection was still held up; but it is encouraging to hear that interest in the subject is growing in that presidency and that a good many schools are making their own arrangements. In the Punjab the work of the medical inspectors which had already shown promise of a good result had to be suspended owing to the war, the inspectors themselves having all been recalled for military duty. In Bihar and Orissa the Sanitary Department makes inspection of buildings and medical officers examine high school boys, though the time at their disposal is too short for full effect; a scheme is on hand for the appointment of a physical director in that province. In Assam headmasters are unanimous regarding the advantages of inspection introduced three years ago. In the Central Provinces deputy inspectors of schools were provided with lantern slides illustrative of plague, malaria and tuberculosis. The most fruitful field of advance has been in first-aid classes. This subject is now regularly taught in standard VII in Bombay and many teachers and boys have gained the St. John Ambulance Association's certificate. Burma has 27 classes for the same. Nearly the whole of the first aid class at the Training College, Allahabad, passed the examination and its members rendered valuable aid at the *Kumbha Mela* to bathers rescued from drowning.

Hostels.

The capital amount spent on the erection of new hostels was ₹12,21,119, and the number of boarders increased from 152,570 to 159,815. The hostels erected by the University of Calcutta out of the imperial grant of ten lakhs were occupied and the Government of Bengal gave over half a lakh for their equipment as well as ₹16,975 to meet the deficit in connection with messes in Calcutta.

Discipline.

It is reported from Bengal that a number of school boys were arrested for complicity in political offences. The Home Rule agitation necessitated the tightening up of the restrictions regarding the attendance of pupils and students at political meetings. This led to trouble in Nagpur (and a few other places), where certain institutions had to be temporarily closed. The principal of the Morris College at that place, while stating that no further trouble has arisen since the college re-opened, considers that, in order to prevent the recurrence of such incidents, there is need of close co-operation between parents and college authorities, some means of making public speakers realise their responsibilities towards students and provision in the colleges of healthy political discussion. He states that something has already been done by the delivery of lectures to students, sometimes by well-known Indians invited to do so. He also held classes to explain, without comment, the various schemes for home rule which were being put forward; but most of the students ceased to attend when the lectures proved to be lacking in political excitement.

Boy Scouts.

In May 1917 the Government of India issued a circular advocating the formation of boy scouts' troops in government schools.

The League of Honour in Berar increased its membership and a scout masters' camp was held during the Christmas holidays. A beginning has been made in Assam, but is hitherto confined to Shillong.

The medium of instruction.

In August 1917 a conference of Directors and others interested in the subject of the proper medium of instruction was held at Simla. His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the opening address. The general feeling appeared to be that more teaching and more examination might be conducted in the vernacular, and that the introduction of better methods would shorten the time necessary for learning English. At the same time the Joint Board newly set up for conducting the school-leaving examination in Bombay has withdrawn the option previously given of answering questions in certain subjects in the vernacular. A resolution was also moved in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the introduction of English in the upper standards of primary schools. Another sign of the value attached to a knowledge of English is found in the proposal to adopt this subject as optional in middle vernacular schools of the Punjab. The experiment has already been made in two districts. The Director remarks that it is essential for the success of the scheme that there should be a real demand for English by a sufficient number of parents and that its genuineness should be substantiated by a monetary contribution. He hopes that this move may lead to the gradual assimilation of the courses of instruction in middle vernacular and middle English schools and the evolution of a single type with English as an optional subject.

Miscellaneous.

Among other matters calling for mention were the abolition of the capitation grant system in Assam and some opposition (apparently unfounded) to the further substitution of the maintenance for the results system in Burma. The insufficiency of inspecting staff is emphasised in the United Provinces report and, as regards girls' education, from several other provinces.

Personal.

The cause of education suffered various losses during the year. The deaths are recorded of Mr. Nelson Fraser, Principal of the Bombay Training College, Sir Sundar Lal, so long connected with the University of Allahabad and Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, Dr. Venis, a rare Sanskrit scholar, Dr. E. G. Hill, Principal of the Muir Central College, and Captain Charles Russell, Principal of the Patna College. The last named was killed in action in Palestine. Mr. Gately, a professor in the Government College, Lahore, also met his death in Mesopotamia. Mr. Godley, the Director in the Punjab, retired.

II.—Universities and Colleges.

Universities.

As regards the five affiliating universities, the principal event has been the sitting of the Calcutta University Commission. Meanwhile, certain developments have taken place in the organisation of instruction for the degrees of M.A., and M.Sc. A new scheme of such teaching, by which all the instruction is undertaken by the university, was inaugurated at Calcutta. As a result of the deliberations of a committee of the Bombay University Syndicate a system of inter-collegiate lectures has been established whereby each of the three colleges in Bombay city will give lectures to students of all affiliated colleges in certain parts of each of the subjects in the M.A. course. There has been a large increase in the department of post-graduate studies for the M.A.

history degree at Allahabad which is beginning to hamper the research activities of the staff, which nevertheless has continued its search for historical materials and has made some interesting discoveries.

Research.

In connection with the question of higher research it is to be recorded that assistance was given during the year to Sir J. C. Bose's Research Institute in Calcutta and the Government of Bengal sanctioned a lakh towards the acquisition of the land required.

New Universities.

In October 1917 the two new Universities at Benares and Patna commenced operations. That of Mysore had already come into being in 1916.

Colleges.

Colleges and their students have increased by 6 and 4,297 and the totals now stand at 201 and 62,936. Among the new colleges established may be mentioned the Carmichael College at Rangpur in Bengal. The sanction for the establishment of a college at Amraoti in Berar was received and a site of nearly 200 acres was acquired for it. In order to meet the difficulties arising from congestion in the colleges in the United Provinces the University of Allahabad amended their regulations so as to permit candidates, who had failed more than once at the Intermediate in Arts or the B.A., to appear at future examinations without attendance at a college.

Tutorial system.

It is satisfactory to hear that prominence has been given to the tutorial system in the arts colleges of Madras with satisfactory results and that it is also pursued in colleges in Bombay and in two of them has been extended to all subjects.

III.—Secondary Education.

Features of the year.

The principal feature of the year has been the institution of school-leaving certificate examinations to which allusion has been made on page 6. Another matter regarding examinations, which is considered by the Director to be an important measure, was the establishment in the Central Provinces of a high school entrance and scholarship examination which combines three separate tests which already existed and is also designed to prevent the promotion of unfit boys from the middle to the high department.

The number of pupils rose by 12,251 to 1,198,586.

The organisation and the conditions of work in secondary schools continue to give ground for some anxiety. The Punjab Director for instance quotes from one of the inspectors a passage which describes the opening of unrecognised schools many of which are intended to provide employment for disappointed matriculates and under-graduates. The passage proceeds as follows.

> "The tactics employed in securing boys and subscriptions for these schools are both ingenious and effective from the point of view of the promoters. In April, the beginning of the school year, in which month alone boys are allowed to change local schools, anniversaries of societies are held and much money is obtained; parties are sent out broadcast to bring boys in; boys are induced to leave one school and join another; boys from 'affiliated' unrecognised schools are promoted wholesale to the high department of the central school, and so on."

The Bengal report describes the general condition of secondary edueation in that province as unsatisfactory. The number of high schools increases

rapidly, but their condition is poor, many schools being run on a figure which precludes good results. "The conditions under which government schools work," adds the same Director, "are conducive to efficiency, but even in these institutions there is much room for improvement." In Bombay the reports of the university examiners show that among candidates at the lower examinations the level of attainment in various subjects is extremely weak—a statement which appears to reflect upon the high schools which supply the students.

School libraries.

One of the main difficulties connected with secondary education is the inability of many of the pupils to buy books of good general reading. "For this," says the Punjab Director, "they have to rely on school libraries which contain much useless matter and from which a boy finds it hard to make a suitable selection." One of the inspectors has introduced a system to remedy this difficulty—namely, class libraries containing only such books as are suitable for the standard of that particular class.

IV.—Primary Education.

General progress.

During the five years 1912-17 the number of public primary schools for boys and girls had increased from 123,578 to 142,203 and that of pupils from 4,988,142 to 5,818,730. The average annual increase in pupils was thus 166,117; nor does this take into account the fall due to the exclusion of certain Native States in 1914-15. During the year 1917-18 the increase in schools was 5,672 and in pupils 114,011. There was thus some retardation of progress, caused by the difficulties of the year. In some provinces there was actual decline.

The figures for provinces are as follows :—

Province.	Number of primary schools.			Number of pupils in primary schools.		
	1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase or decrease of schools.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase or decrease of pupils.
Madras	30,573	31,722	+1,149	1,364,821	1,401,774	+36,953
Bombay	10,755	11,142	+ 387	652,618	650,830	— 1,788
Bengal	41,966	44,111	+2,145	1,374,891	1,409,316	+34,425
United Provinces	11,629	11,982	+ 353	685,813	706,549	+20,736
Punjab	5,853	6,038	+ 185	287,851	285,589	— 2,262
Burma	7,725	7,614	— 111	256,729	247,869	— 8,860
Bihar and Orissa	24,413	25,827	+1,414	672,333	711,715	+39,382
Central Provinces and Berar	4,014	4,109	+ 95	287,466	286,770	— 696
Assam	4,197	4,212	+ 15	181,808	177,721	— 4,087
North-West Frontier Province	627	626	— 1	27,581	27,502	— 79
Other administrations	451	492	+ 41	26,819	27,106	+ 287
INDIA	142,203	147,875	+5,672	5,818,730	5,932,741	+114,011

The remarkable point about these figures is the increase in schools, accompanied by a disproportionately small increase of pupils, the number of new pupils per new school being 20 only. In 1916-17 the average number of pupils in a boys' primary school was 41·8 while for 1917-18 it was 41·0. Indeed, in Bombay the schools increased by 387 while the pupils decreased

by 1,788; in the Punjab the schools increased by 185, while the pupils decreased by 2,262; and similarly in Assam a slight increase in the number of schools was accompanied by a decrease of 4,087 in the number of pupils. These decreases are accounted for in the case of Bombay by an unusually severe outbreak of plague; in that of the Punjab by a malaria epidemic and perhaps, in one division where recruitment was heavy, by the withdrawal of senior pupils for work on the land; and in that of Burma to scarcity of money due to the war. The Director in Assam finds it difficult to explain the decline, especially as vernacular education in that province is free; he suggests the rise in the cost of clothes, books and paper and the fall in the sale price of local products. In Bengal a decrease in the pupils of upper primary schools (much more than balanced by a large increase in lower primary schools) is attributed to the unpopularity of purely vernacular education. The fact that the total increase of pupils in primary schools exceeds that in all schools is due to re-classification and resultant shrinkage under special institutions.

Expenditure on primary schools rose by ₹17,28,969 to ₹3,10,42,514.

The figures given above deal only with primary schools. Pupils in the elementary stages of instruction, whether in primary or secondary schools, and those in private elementary schools teaching a vernacular are as follows.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In primary stage of public schools . . .	5,343,211	1,156,977	6,500,188
In elementary private schools teaching a vernacular.	323,772	18,848	342,620
Total .	5,666,983	1,175,825	6,842,808

There has been no appreciable change in the percentage in primary stages to the population.

Features of the year.

The principal feature of the year has been the movement in favour of compulsory elementary education. Just after the conclusion of the year a private Bill permitting municipalities (with the exception of that of Bombay city) to introduce free and compulsory elementary education throughout the Bombay Presidency was passed into law. Municipalities desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act will have to fulfil certain conditions. The compulsion will be operative in the case of the children who have completed 6 but not 11 years. The example of Bombay has been quickly followed in the majority of the other provinces and Bills of still wider application permitting compulsion in rural as well as municipal areas are now in various stages of progress. In the Punjab the Bill was introduced by Government. Private Bills have been introduced or are about to be introduced in the Councils of Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. The features common to these Bills are that they permit of local option, that their provisions may not be adopted without providing adequate facilities and

obtaining the sanction of the local Government, that education where compulsory will be free, and (in some cases) that the measure may be extended to girls as well as to boys. In Bombay, where alone an Act has already come into force, the Bandra and Surat municipalities have applied for permission to introduce compulsion and have proposed to levy additional taxation. The Government of Bombay propose to contribute ordinarily to the extent of one-half towards the cost of free and compulsory education introduced under the Act. The Bombay municipality too has drawn up a programme of a rapid extension of primary education in Bombay city within the next 10 years with a view to compulsion at the end of that period.

The second important point is the continuance of surveys and schemes for the extension of elementary education. In Bengal two surveys were made, one of the city of Calcutta, the other of the presidency. For the latter the *panchayati* union has been taken as the unit as had already been done in a similar survey in Eastern Bengal. It is reported, however, that owing to lack of funds no progress in the scheme could be effected during the year. In the Punjab a large and systematic scheme has taken shape. The aim of government is the establishment of district board schools at every centre where an average attendance of not less than 50 children may be expected, while a provisional two mile limit between the schools is intended to avoid overlapping. The proposal to allot provincial contributions on five year programmes has already been mentioned. "This scheme" says the resolution on the Director's report, "while imposing on district boards a burden not unduly severe will at the same time give them each a definite goal; while a prominent feature is the proviso that the Government grant shall depend upon a satisfactory scale of salaries for teachers, thereby securing the first essential to successful expansion. The ultimate recurring cost of the 5-years' programme is roughly twelve lakhs, of which Government undertakes to provide, in addition to present grants, about two-thirds or eight lakhs, the grants varying from 50 to 100 per cent. according to the claims and circumstances of each district, in estimating which war services have been given a prominent place. For non-recurring expenditure government has accepted a liability of two lakhs per annum for 5 years on condition that the boards will provide half that amount."

A matter which is deserving of mention is the formation in the Punjab of a society called the Rupar Primary School Association, consisting of a small body of public-spirited gentlemen who have prepared a regular scheme for the multiplication of village schools in the Rupar Tahsil of the Ambala District. They have already opened 10 schools and are prepared to hand the schools over to the management of the board when they are properly established. As the Director states, this useful pioneer movement deserves to find imitators in other backward localities.

Two curious points are reported from the Central Provinces. The enhancement of the education cess in Berar has already been described. Similar action would have been rendered possible in the Central Provinces themselves by the operation of the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Bill. But the non-official members of the local Council did not desire to proceed with any Bills of this nature until the reform scheme was complete. This measure of reform was therefore withdrawn. Secondly, it is reported

from one district in the same province that the Home Rule propaganda has had a prejudicial effect on attendance at school, which is sometimes secured in that province by means of admonition through government officials and is apt to be regarded by the cultivators as a kind of *corvée*. The political campaign, which deprecates anything savouring of compulsion, is also said to have fostered impatience and hostility to representatives of government, including the village school masters, assaults upon two of whom have had to be dealt with in the criminal courts.

Condition of primary education.

As regards the quality of work, Mr. Richey remarks that no great improvement can be looked for till the number of classes taught by a single master is reduced and the work of normal schools brought into closer relationship with that of teachers in rural schools. He comments on the dirtiness and untidiness of school rooms and pupils when unexpectedly visited. The Director in the North-West Frontier Province says that the primary course is no guarantee against a relapse into illiteracy and suggests an increase in the number of middle vernacular schools.

On the other hand Mr. de la Fosse is of opinion that the picture of the village school teacher is ordinarily drawn in too gloomy colours and that when regard is had to the drawbacks of his condition he does his work surprisingly well. It is worthy of notice that in Madras a rule has been introduced requiring a teacher for every 40 instead of 50 elementary pupils, and that in Bombay the average annual cost of a primary school for boys has increased to ₹578 and that of educating a pupil to ₹10. The movement in favour of village libraries in the Central Provinces was mentioned in the last Review. The report from one of the districts now speaks of Ramayan classes held in villages where such libraries have been established. These are evening classes held for an hour at which a portion of the Ramayan is read and explained. Attendance appears to be variable.

Buildings.

It is reported from one of the districts in Bihar and Orissa that a cheap plan has been devised for a three-roomed upper primary school costing about ₹750. It has been suggested that one method of getting a large number of buildings erected would be to obtain a free gift of the land and permit the landed proprietors and other substantial villagers to erect houses at their own cost for which a small rent will be paid. Advocates of the theory that *pucka* buildings are more economic than *kutcha* will receive comfort from the fact that in one of the districts of the Punjab the majority of the school houses, being *kutcha*, collapsed or were seriously damaged by the heavy rain. It is encouraging to learn that the very difficult question of providing proper elementary school buildings in cities has been taken up by the Patna municipality which received from Government a capital grant of nearly half a lakh for this purpose. The operations have now been completed in two wards, 23 schools being erected.

V.—Professional and Special Education.

Oriental studies.

Progress was made in the matter of Sanskrit education in Bombay. It has been decided to hand over the government library of Sanskrit manuscripts at the Deccan College to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, along with a grant given for the maintenance of the library. A grant of ₹12,000 a year has been made towards the publication of the Bombay Sanskrit series. A grant of ₹30,000 has been given to the Cama Oriental

Institute, Bombay. In the United Provinces the number of students, who presented themselves at the Sanskrit examinations was the largest on record. In Bihar and Orissa rules were framed for the Sanskrit Association and for stipends to Pathshalas. Local Sanskrit societies in Assam are showing renewed activity.

Technical and industrial education.

During the period the Public Works Reorganisation Committee made its report and the Indian Industrial Commission continued its deliberations. Pending the consideration of the recommendations made by these bodies it was impossible to initiate any large measures of progress. The governing body of the Civil Engineering, College, Sibpur, submitted a scheme for the affiliation of the apprentice system of the large railway and other workshops with the mechanical engineering classes of the apprentice department of the college with a view to improving and increasing the output of mechanical engineers and mechanics. A new school of carpentry has been started at Amraoti in the Central Provinces. The Weaving Institute at Serampore in Bengal is said to be growing in popularity and attracts candidates of better qualifications.

Commercial education.

A test was imposed for admission to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics in Bombay, which now contains 235 students. Students from outside the presidency are said to be superior to the Bombay students by reason of their having spent two years at an arts college instead of only one as demanded by the University of Bombay. At the final Bachelor of Commerce examination 164 students appeared and 52 passed. It is reported that none of the men who passed experienced any difficulty in securing employment. An Accountancy Diploma Board has been created in Bombay and special classes are held for its examination at this college. The first examination took place just after the close of the year. The Punjab University is considering the institution of a diploma in commerce. Pending its introduction the Education Department is holding an examination and awarding certificates.

Agricultural education.

A conference on agricultural education was held at Simla in June 1917. Its recommendations included the foundation of agricultural middle schools and the further development of agricultural collegiate education as agricultural progress in each principal province permits.

It is reported that the study of agriculture in the Punjab is rendered popular by the fact that a pass in this subject is easy and can be secured merely by the study of the textbook. The Zamindari High School, Gujarat, is mentioned as an honourable exception, instruction there being given on a district board farm. It is hoped to remedy the unpractical character of the instruction generally given by putting teachers through a course at the Lyallpur College.

Other forms of education.

There is no special development to report in legal, medical, forestry or veterinary education.

As regards education in reformatories the after-care fund in Bombay now amounts to nearly ₹60,000 and the auxiliary home for the homeless and friendless among discharged boys is an established fact. In Bengal the children's bill is still under consideration.

Training of teachers.

The number of those under training for the profession of teaching has risen by 480 to 19,876. The total number of teachers in public institutions

of all kinds in India is now 292,739 and of those trained 95,542 against 280,738 and 88,169 last year. During the year an imperial grant of 30 lakhs recurring was distributed for the training and pay of teachers and at the close a second recurring grant of equal amount was announced for elementary education, which could be used, among other things, on the preparation of teachers for primary schools.

A new college has been started at Rajahmundry in *Madras* presidency and six new schools have been opened, four of which are under private management. The Government of *Bombay* have decided to open 26 training classes for vernacular teachers, each consisting of 50 students, in each district of the presidency. Provision has been made in the David Hare Training College, *Calcutta*, for classes in the course of the Licentiate in Teaching in addition to those for the Bachelorship of Teaching. The London Missionary Society's training class at Bhowanipur was discontinued. The large scheme for the improvement of *guru*-training schools in Bengal has not yet taken practical shape. The number of training classes in the *United Provinces* fell from 267 to 260, but the number of students remained practically the same. In the *Punjab* there has been a slight decrease in the number of men under training, but an increase of women. A scheme has been made for the revision on a large scale of the Central Training College, Lahore. *Burma* and *Bihar and Orissa* too record decreases in the number of students. In the former province a new course was introduced for normal schools; in the latter the number of admissions in the Patna Training College had to be limited in view of financial difficulty. In the *Central Provinces* the complete reorganisation of the Jubbulpore Training College is in contemplation, three new normal schools have been opened and third and fourth year training courses have been instituted. *Assam*, which has no facilities for higher training, hopes to start a college with the aid of the imperial grant. It is noticeable that in this province instruction in the English alphabet, Roman and Arabic numerals and transliteration is given to the normal school student, in order to enable him to read and write telegrams, etc.

VI.—Education of special classes.

Education of girls.

The number of girls at school rose by 33,770 to 1,264,189. The provincial figures are as follows:—

—	Number of institutions for girls.	Increase or decrease on figures for 1916-17.	Number of girls under instruction.	Increase or decrease on figures for 1916-17.	Direct recurring expenditure on institutions for girls.	Increase or decrease on expenditure for 1916-17.
					Rs.	Rs.
Madras	2,088	+ 154	340,803	+14,914	20,52,075	+ 52,464
Bombay	1,390	+ 89	148,687	+ 4,066	19,70,995	+1,33,961
Bengal	10,689	+ 805	317,195	+16,300	17,70,024	+1,18,981
United Provinces	1,672	+ 100	74,735	+ 4,023	10,99,189	+ 80,682
Punjab	1,817	— 85	67,840	— 1,862	11,30,488	+2,27,205
Burma	1,149	+ 2	122,440	— 3,048	7,05,058	+ 31,220
Bihar and Orissa	2,651	+ 34	110,815	— 573	4,87,841	+ 8,195
Central Provinces and Berar	375	+ 2	38,246	+ 894	3,36,117	+ 38,057
Assam	368	+ 4	27,990	— 634	1,41,451	+ 16,977
North-West Frontier Province	70	— 25	4,346	— 79	40,042	+ 1,853
Other Provinces	130	— 1	11,092	— 231	4,13,888	+1,50,763
INDIA	22,399	+1,079	1,264,189	+33,770	1,01,47,168	+8,60,358

The figures in the fourth column include 443,799 girls reading in boys' schools.

The discussions which have taken place on the curriculum suitable for girls' schools have led to a lightening of the mathematics course in Burma, with a view to having more time for needlework and domestic economy. The report from Bengal enumerates the various kinds of girls' primary schools there established—model schools, urban schools, *panchayati* union schools, peasant schools, etc. But no great progress appears to have been achieved in the establishment of these institutions, and the majority of schools in this presidency are aided by the boards and are inefficient and badly housed, many of them being unable to maintain whole-time teachers. One of the sub-divisional reports from Assam quaintly states that "all the girls' schools in the interior have (for want of mistresses) to be given over to junior unwilling male teachers who simply kill time in order to obey orders and as soon as any loophole is found for them they pick it up and run away." It is stated in Bihar and Orissa that "the central gathering classes for *zenana* education have practically become *purda* schools and hardly number any older women among the pupils."

There are three training colleges for girls, with 41 students (and 17 students in men's colleges), and 118 other training institutions with 2,935 pupils. A scheme was framed for a Muhammadan training class in Calcutta but, owing to financial stringency, could not be sanctioned.

In Bengal a modest scheme has been put forward for the education of girls as indigenous midwives and a similar scheme was sanctioned in the Central Provinces.

The Bengal report complains of the numerical inadequacy of the inspecting staff—twelve female inspecting officers in all, who have to supervise all recognised girls' schools in the presidency. An inspectress was appointed in the North-West Frontier Province and the increase in the number of girls attending public schools is attributed to the confidence which she has inspired.

European education.

There are 447 schools for Europeans with 44,244 pupils against 446 and 42,681 in the previous year. The total number of Europeans and of the domiciled community under instruction is 44,167, being 16·6 per cent. of the total of these communities (including British regiments) and an advance of 1,622 on the figures of 1916-17. There are no special developments to record.

Education of Muhammadans.

Muhammadans form 23½ per cent. of the population. The number of Mussalman pupils under instruction has risen by 42,378 to 1,866,742 and now forms 23½ per cent. of the total school population and 3·25 per cent. of the Muhammadan population. In Bengal the total number of Hindu pupils remained practically stationary while that of Muhammadans increased by 4·2 per cent., and in Bihar and Orissa the percentage of Muhammadans at school is increasing more rapidly than, and actually exceeds, that of all castes and creeds together. In Assam there has been a small decrease.

At the beginning of the year Urdu was declared no longer the medium of instruction in primary schools for Muhammadans in the Bombay presidency, the local vernacular being installed in its place. This order gave umbrage, a conference was held, and a compromise was reached under which

the medium will be left to local option. This solution proved acceptable to all and has closed this much vexed question.

Particular attention was paid to the claims of Muhammadan education in Sind, where a committee was summoned to discuss the subject and a lakh recurring was granted to carry out some of its recommendations. This money will be used mainly on a co-ordinated scheme of scholarships, doubling the grants to *mulla* schools, providing inspecting staff for the same, etc. The proportion of free-studentships available for Muhammadans in government secondary schools has been fixed in the Bombay presidency as one-third of the permissible total of 15 per cent. In government and aided schools in Bengal Muhammadans are now entitled to free-studentships up to a limit of 15 per cent. of their own enrolment, and new rules were issued regarding the number of vacancies to be reserved for this community in government and aided colleges. A new hostel, called the Carmichael Hostel, was opened for Muhammadan college students in Calcutta and the Baker Hostel was enlarged. These two together hold 400 students.

Sikhs.

There are 63,268 Sikhs under instruction in the Punjab and 535 in Bombay. In the Punjab, 861 are in colleges, 17,283 in secondary and 41,491 in primary schools.

Jains.

The Punjab reports 1,950 Jains (53 in colleges, 914 in secondary, 979 in primary and 4 in special schools) and the Central Provinces 5,248. In Assam, Jains make their own arrangements for educating their children, and only eight were found reading in recognised schools.

Depressed classes, etc.

In Madras the number of schools for Panchamas increased from 5,691 to 5,814 and pupils rose by 6,900 to 120,678. A large increase of pupils of the backward classes is reported from the Central Provinces also—though figures are regarded as not fully reliable. On the other hand Bombay and Bihar and Orissa show small decreases, many teachers in the latter province having proceeded to France with the result that the schools closed.

APPENDIX.

Statement of Imperial Grants.

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

Province.	Grants to end of 1917-18.		Expenditure to end of 1916-17.		Expenditure in 1917-18 recorded under *Education.*		Expenditure in 1917-18 recorded under *Other heads.**		Total to end of 1917-18.		Unspent balance at end of 1917-18.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
Madras . . .	104·84	64·96	81·97	51·23	22·11	..	0·36	1·65	104·44	52·88	0·40	12·08
Bombay . . .	83·01	57·80	44·56	38·74	14·29	2·68	0·07	0·15	58·92	41·57	24·09	16·23
Bengal . . .	156·30	147·58	86·87	81·03	22·01	0·34	0·56	0·40	109·44	81·77	46·86	65·81
United Provinces .	89·33	67·57	70·86	44·24	18·13	0·35	0·34	2·10	89·33	46·69	..	20·88
Punjab . . .	52·36	39·89	41·06	39·39	9·66	..	..	..	50·72	39·39	1·64	0·50
Burma . . .	39·81	33·75	25·02	17·35	6·33	..	0·09	7·19	31·44	24·54	8·37	9·21
Bihar and Orissa .	65·52	41·66	41·39	23·45	12·00	..	..	2·27	53·39	25·72	12·13	15·94
Central Provinces and Berar.	34·75	23·40	27·01	19·55	7·68	0·05	..	0·29	34·69	19·89	0·06	3·51
Assam .	22·41	15·70	13·58	15·70	4·02	..	0·20	..	17·80	15·70	4·61	..
North-West Frontier Province.	12·27	6·07	9·24	6·07	2·73	..	..	..	11·97	6·07	0·30	..
Other Provinces, etc. .	16·05	17·85	11·13	16·63†	1·64	0·17	1·86	0·52	14·63	17·32	1·42	0·53
Total .	676·65	516·23	452·69	353·38	120·60	3·59	3·48	14·57	576·77	371·54	99·88	144·69

* Educational expenditure through Public Works, Medical and other Departments.
† Includes a refund of ·10 lakh.

GENERAL TABLES

1917-18

GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN BRITISH INDIA AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

(For details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			Particulars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			GRAND TOTAL.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SERVED BY		PERCENTAGE TO POPULATION OF SCHOLARS IN	
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns * and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	TOTAL.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	TOTAL.	Advanced.	Elementary.	TOTAL.		Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.	Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,088,807	Towns * . 1,457	Males . 124,747,811	*Institutions.* For Males	126	59	7,147	128,480	135,627	683	2,618	139,113	2,564	32,843	35,407	174,520	3·86	3·08	..	..
	Villages . 535,917	Females 119,273,295	For Females	12	4	707	19,395	20,102	118	161	20,397	37	1,965	2,002	22,399	26·34	23·99	..	..
			TOTAL .	138	63	7,854	147,875	155,729	801	2,779	159,510	2,601	34,808	37,409	196,919	3·37	2·73	..	..
			Scholars. Males .	49,527	12,800	1,094,604	4,855,571	5,950,175	15,983	91,438	6,119,423	55,954	508,502	564,456	6,683,879	..	..	4·90	5·36
			Females .	914	195	103,982	1,077,170	1,181,152	3,038	7,020	1,192,319	1,555	70,315	71,870	1,264,189	..	..	·99	1·06
	TOTAL .537,374	TOTAL 244,021,106																	
			TOTAL .	50,441	12,495	1,198,586	5,932,741	7,131,327	19,021	98,458	7,311,742	57,509	578,817	636,326	7,948,068	..	..	2·99	3·26

* All places containing 5,000 inhabitants or upwards and all municipalities whatever their population are entered as towns.

GENERAL

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN

(*For details see*

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.
	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions. For Males	70,21,918	36,38,285	2,94,61,831	2,66,48,863	23,64,732	43,85,754	7,35,21,383	32,33,068
For Females	1,89,974	1,70,854	44,06,247	43,93,651	6,58,487	3,27,955	1,01,47,168	
TOTAL	72,11,892	38,09,139	3,38,68,078	3,10,42,514	30,23,219	47,13,709	8,36,68,551	32,33,068
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.	5·55	5·53	17·13	26·15	5·01	5·23	64·60	1·37
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	·23	·03	13·09	60·13	2·42	1·10	77·00	..
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	·71	·04	18·91	63·30	·71	2·27	85·94	..
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.	6·10	3·22	28·65	26·26	2·56	3·99	70·78	2·73

TABLE II.

BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

General Table IV.)

INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	
Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,82,450	50,51,377	23,18,681	1,42,14,118	88,40,892	3,45,40,586	11,82,09,137	For Males / For Females } 1. Institutions.
8,82,450	50,51,377	23,18,681	1,42,14,118	88,40,892	3,45,40,586	11,82,09,137	TOTAL.
1·80	9·90	2·77	15·24	4·32	35·40	100	2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.
..	1·41	3·28	15·56	2·75	23·00	100	(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
..	·49	1·38	9·55	2·64	14·06	100	(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.
·75	4·27	1·96	12·03	7·48	29·22	100	(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.

GENERAL

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN

(*For details see*

		TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE			
		UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
		Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
1		2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—					
Government Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	172 8 3	254 13 0	25 14 5	10 8 1
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 3 9	0 5 4	0 1 8	0 0 11
	TOTAL COST	258 13 0	343 6 6	47 11 5	11 0 0
Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	28 6 3	..	3 3 6	3 6 2
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	18 15 11	..	6 9 3	2 14 1
	TOTAL COST	114 11 4	72 0 0	16 15 4	6 11 8
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	33 12 8	313 15 3	7 15 0	1 6 3
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 11 6	2 12 10	1 8 4	0 15 5
	TOTAL COST	140 1 0	477 6 0	31 8 6	4 9 1
Unaided Institutions	TOTAL COST	72 8 6	68 4 7	22 9 7	2 6 2
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	56 3 9	220 12 5	7 1 9	2 3 6
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 2 7	0 6 3	1 15 0	1 10 6
	TOTAL COST	149 5 0	309 4 10	28 10 2	5 5 11

TABLE II—*concld.*

BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18—*concld*

General Table IV.)

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.			
Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.				
6	7	8	1		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
			3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—		
159 0 0	141 11 2	50 15 6	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	}	Government Institutions.
7 7 2	1 1 8	0 8 10	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds .	}	
169 4 8	165 2 2	70 15 3	TOTAL COST.		
39 2 4	14 7 7	3 6 11	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	}	Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools.
77 1 10	21 15 2	3 4 7	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	}	
116 4 9	46 0 11	7 12 1	TOTAL COST.		
115 9 0	11 0 4	3 0 0	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	}	Aided Institutions.
0 11 5	2 2 3	1 1 4	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	}	
185 12 7	35 10 4	10 11 8	TOTAL COST.		
39 6 11	17 14 4	11 6 11	TOTAL COST		Unaided Institutions.
132 3 9	27 13 11	4 7 1	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	}	All Institutions.
16 12 2	2 5 9	1 11 11	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	}	
162 9 11	51 1 5	11 11 7	TOTAL COST.		

GENERAL

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution		PUBLIC IN			
		Under Public			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English	Male	29	10,835	10,358	9,129
	Female	2	189	185	161
Oriental	Male	1	370	377	310
	Female	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Law	Male	12	4,165	4,086	3,811
	Female	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Male	5	2,491	2,452	2,417
	Female	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Male	4	1,365	1,317	1,181
	Female	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Male	12	779	782	733
	Female	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	Male	5	435	478	444
	Female	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Male	3	435	497	458
	Female	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Male	1	235	235	198
	Female	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Male	2	154	150	95
	Female	..	..	..	..
	Total	76	21,503	20,917	18,937
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males		241	78,921	78,024	68,309
Middle Schools for males	English.	92	12,188	12,414	10,670
	Vernacular	81	8,959	9,653	7,602
High Schools for females		20	3,861	3,740	3,046
Middle Schools for females	English	10	1,077	1,051	797
	Vernacular	56	5,246	5,038	3,666
	Total	500	110,252	109,920	94,090

TABLE III.

British India for the official year 1917-18.

STITUTIONS.				
MANAGEMENT.				
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
6	7	8	9	1
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
				Arts Colleges.
4	548	551	501	Male } English.
..	..	..	..	Female }
1	61	63	57	Male } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	Female }
				Colleges for Professional Training.
1	6	5	5	Male } Law.
..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	Male } Medicine.
..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	Male } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	Male } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	Male } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	Male } Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	Male } Commercial.
..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	Male } Forestry.
..	..	..	..	Female }
6	615	619	563	TOTAL.
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
				Secondary Schools.
74	28,439	29,121	25,461	High Schools for males.
333	48,161	48,858	41,292	English } Middle Schools for males.
1,007	120,143	120,144	96,455	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	High Schools for females.
5	329	308	232	English } Middle Schools for females.
41	4,766	4,607	3,571	Vernacular }
1,460	201,838	203,038	167,011	TOTAL.

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC IN			
		Under Public			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
School Education, General—*contd.*					
Primary Schools.					
For males		764	35,343	34,816	26,434
For females		554	44,671	43,969	31,465
	Total	1,318	80,014	78,785	57,899
School Education, Special.					
Training Schools	Male	333	11,754	11,463	10,580
	Female	33	1,138	1,115	1,017
Schools of Art	Male	5	1,232	1,215	1,011
	Female	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Male	1	40	40	40
	Female	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Male	17	3,668	3,297	3,148
	Female	1	62	56	56
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Male	8	690	669	578
	Female	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Male	39	2,508	2,309	1,868
	Female	3	23	22	18
Commercial Schools	Male	2	299	356	267
	Female	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Male	3	191	194	180
	Female	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Male	7	1,189	1,172	1,009
	Female	1	34	34	25
Other Schools	Male	64	4,083	4,022	3,235
	Female	1	49	49	30
	Total	518	26,960	26,013	23,062
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		2,412	238,729	235,635	193,988

TABLE III—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1917-18—contd.

STITUTIONS.				
MANAGEMENT.				
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
6	7	8	9	
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—*contd.*
				Primary Schools.
37,513	2,228,276	2,175,473	1,651,312	For males.
3,106	160,472	156,435	111,048	For females.
40,619	2,388,748	2,331,908	1,762,360	TOTAL.
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL
312	2,645	2,634	2,522	Male — Training Schools.
12	179	170	163	Female — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	Male — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	Female — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	Male — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	Female — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	Male — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	Female — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	Male — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	Female — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
39	2,986	3,014	2,308	Male — Technical and Industrial Schools.
1	6	10	7	Female — Technical and Industrial Schools.
1	115	104	95	Male — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	Female — Commercial Schools.
2	17	20	14	Male — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	Female — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	Male — Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	Female — Reformatory Schools.
17	583	593	448	Male — Other Schools.
..	..	..	..	Female — Other Schools.
384	6,531	6,545	5,557	TOTAL.
42,469	2,597,732	2,542,110	1,985,491	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
	Under Private Management.							
	Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English . . . . Male	62	24,335	23,609	20,896	22	13,292	12,341	10,914
Female	8	517	501	460	2	21	15	15
Oriental . . . . Male	7	273	300	252	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law . . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	8	1,847	1,761	1,447
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . Male	2	300	286	280	..	..	..	..
Female	1	47	47	45	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . . Male	2	35	35	32	..	..	..	..
Female	2	40	45	45	1	1	1	1
Agriculture . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial . . . Male	2	110	122	111	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	86	25,657*	24,945	22,121	33	15,161	14,118	12,377
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males	813	234,720	232,957	244,415	531	171,984	164,797	137,761
Middle Schools for males English	1,633	179,140	176,988	147,941	93	85,231	81,680	66,111
Vernacular	1,364	96,665	96,318	92,507	41	2,845	2,716	2,264
High Schools for females	148	21,699	21,195	18,488	9	1,329	1,334	1,065
Middle Schools for females English	197	20,297	19,718	17,180	11	758	732	576
Vernacular	209	21,765	21,136	18,192	1	60	60	45
Total .	4,364	624,286	618,312	538,723	1,530	262,210	251,319	207,822
Primary Schools.								
For males	75,346	2,615,385	2,569,305	2,128,775	14,857	393,508	365,535	305,734
For females	13,067	395,728	379,198	307,465	2,668	59,358	54,180	45,007
	88,413	3,011,113	2,948,503	2,436,240	17,525	452,866	419,715	350,741

* Includes 684 scholars reading in the different School stages in the colleges in Bangalore. These are excluded from the head "School Education, General" in this table and in table III-A.

TABLE III—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1917-18—contd.

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Class of Institution.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
							University Education.
							Arts Colleges.
117	49,010	48,221	27,180	26,576	187	..	Male
12	727	727	129	262	..	..	Female — **English.**
9	704	356	689	139	..	..	Male
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — **Oriental.**
							Colleges for Professional Training.
21	6,018	5,232	..	..	..	..	Male
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — **Law.**
7	2,791	2,233	67	70	90	..	Male
1	47	31	..	16	..	..	Female — **Medicine.**
4	1,365	1,075	..	..	..	..	Male
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — **Engineering.**
14	814	722	48	189	17	..	Male
3	41	41	27	6	..	..	Female — **Teaching.**
5	435	339	..	49	..	..	Male
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — **Agriculture.**
3	485	267	..	..	..	..	Male
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — **Veterinary.**
3	345	235	..	..	..	..	Male
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — **Commercial.**
2	154	55	..	..	..	..	Male
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — **Forestry.**
201	62,936	59,534	28,140	27,307	294	..	**Total.**
							School Education, General.
							Secondary Schools.
1,659	564,064	532,421	249,321	532,526	3,374	..	**High Schools** for males.
2,995	324,723	245,034	33,890	309,026	5,197	..	English — **Middle Schools** for males.
2,493	228,612	573	43,246	227,529	23,975	..	Vernacular — **Middle Schools** for males.
177	26,889	24,347	6,095	14,838	..	3,041	**High Schools** for females.
223	22,461	16,604	1,733	18,285	..	2,825	English — **Middle Schools** for females.
307	31,837	784	3,471	31,495	..	3,885	Vernacular — **Middle Schools** for females.
7,854	1,198,586	819,763	337,756	1,128,699	32,546	9,751	**Total.**
							Primary Schools.
128,480	5,272,512	76,167	300,923	5,270,707	443,799	..	For males.
19,395	660,229	18,189	53,372	657,175	..	26,858	For females.
147,875	5,932,741	94,356	354,295	5,927,882	443,799	26,858	**Total.**

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
		Under Private Management.							
		Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
School Education, Special.									
Training School	Male	36	1,659	1,592	1,394	2	28	29	29
	Female	70	1,442	1,423	1,355	3	176	163	104
Schools of Art	Male	2	109	81	57	2	270	258	228
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Male	..	..	..	..	1	15	15	11
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Male	..	..	..	..	6	376	359	341
	Female	2	145	139	137	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Male	6	340	333	250	5	43	44	39
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Male	91	4,227	3,943	3,434	14	617	588	456
	Female	59	2,536	2,494	2,157	11	183	187	135
Commercial Schools	Male	9	158	155	129	57	3,325	2,151	1,803
	Female	7	148	120	109	1	7	8	8
Agricultural Schools	Male	1	29	22	22	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Male	1,530	47,048	45,470	37,367	689	13,415	16,202	14,350
	Female	65	2,481	2,226	1,942	9	211	191	162
	Total	1,878	60,322	58,098	48,353	800	23,666	20,195	17,666
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		94,741	3,721,378	3,649,858	3,045,437	19,888	753,903	705,347	588,606

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
1. Advanced Teaching—		
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	Male	.
	Female	.
(*b*) Sanskrit	Male	.
	Female	.
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic	Male	.
	Female	.
2. Elementary Teaching—		
(*a*) A vernacular only or mainly	Male	.
	Female	.
(*b*) The Koran only	Male	.
	Female	.
3. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.	Male	.
	Female	.
Total of Private Institutions		.
Grand Total of All Institutions	Male	.
	Female	.
	Total	.

TABLE III—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1917-18—concld.

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Class of Institution.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
							School Education, Special.
683	16,086	1,570	1,993	14,881	103	..	Male } Training Schools.
118	2,935	469	177	2,486	..	..	Female }
9	1,611	709	..	571	83	..	Male } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
2	55	55	..	..	..	..	Male } Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
23	4,044	2,189	24	784	70	..	Male } Medical Schools.
3	207	..	..	3	..	..	Female }
19	1,073	777	..	179	..	..	Male } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
183	10,338	2,116	164	6,578	122	..	Male } Technical and Industrial Schools,
74	2,748	500	1	2,214	..	64	Female }
69	3,897	1,012	10	554	131	..	Male } Commercial Schools.
8	155	113	..	..	..	10	Female }
6	237	..	..	160	..	..	Male } Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
7	1,189	..	25	1,053	..	..	Male } Reformatory Schools.
1	34	..	..	34	..	..	Female }
2,300	70,129	13,777	57,719	37,088	1,009	..	Male } Other Schools.
75	2,741	182	1,823	1,199	..	206	Female }
3,580	117,479	23,469	61,936	67,784	1,518	280	Total.
159,510	7,311,742	997,122	782,127	7,151,672	478,157	36,889	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.
							Private Institutions.
							1. Advanced Teaching—
1,135	33,790	147	32,909	3,400	652	..	Male } (a) Arabic or Persian.
25	480	..	429	1	..	58	Female }
944	16,989	209	16,643	785	87	..	Male } (b) Sanskrit.
9	301	..	301	41	..	..	Female }
485	5,926	..	2,631	5,791	70	..	Male } (c) Any other Oriental Classic.
3	73	..	73	73	..	..	Female }
							2. Elementary Teaching—
24,187	333,020	1,621	99,760	327,953	9,618	..	Male } (a) A vernacular only or mainly.
488	9,600	26	826	9,372	..	370	Female }
6,458	137,500	91	131,466	10,261	25,118	..	Male } (b) The Koran only.
1,346	20,790	..	20,712	779	..	3,307	Female }
2,198	71,193	22,871	10,509	63,092	2,648	..	Male } (3) Other Schools not conforming to
131	6,714	359	1,702	5,292	..	496	Female } Departmental Standards.
37,409	636,326	25,324	317,961	426,840	38,193	4,231	Total of Private Institutions.
174,520	7,159,109	960,074	1,009,217	6,839,941	516,350	..	Male }
22,399	788,959	62,372	90,871	738,571	..	41,120	Female } Grand Total of All Institutions.
196,919	7,948,068	1,022,446	1,100,088	7,578,512	516,350	41,120	Total }

Number of Scholars on 31st March 1918 in

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.										
ARTS COLLEGES.										
English	Male	531	1,252	16,793	22,898	5,502	489	473	885	48,823
	Female	370	238	76	159	12	2	42	15	914
Oriental	Male	..	2	582	79	35	..	..	6	704
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.										
Law	Male	5	53	2,220	3,097	574	3	43	23	6,018
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Male	88	133	661	1,411	206	13	135	54	2,701
	Female	42	43	7	17	5	..	17	6	137
Engineering	Male	90	52	571	563	52	..	35	2	1,365
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Male	15	29	332	215	164	..	..	42	797
	Female	40	11	4	3	..	..	..	..	58
Agriculture	Male	..	5	119	200	64	5	9	33	435
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Male	2	19	78	160	183	4	..	39	485
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Male	3	26	70	160	18	..	65	3	345
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Male	9	12	48	64	13	5	1	2	154
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1,195	1,875	21,561	29,026	6,828	521	820	1,110	62,936*
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.										
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Males.										
High Schools	Male	10,022	17,127	142,646	268,650	94,546	13,359	4,496	9,844	560,690
	Female	670	799	411	378	41	751	167	157	3,374
Middle Schools—										
English	Male	5,021	10,099	57,134	159,562	73,132	7,228	724	6,626	319,526
	Female	1,747	1,610	338	655	63	509	39	236	5,197
Vernacular	Male	13	4,082	25,615	79,722	34,887	52,026	6	8,286	204,637
	Female	6	1,453	183	746	690	20,852	..	45	23,975
For Females.										
High Schools	Male	1,944	284	74	197	49	342	87	64	3,041
	Female	9,267	5,332	1,485	4,272	560	776	1,416	740	23,848
Middle Schools—										
English	Male	1,715	515	52	140	38	277	52	36	2,825
	Female	5,559	7,270	1,071	3,568	959	371	628	210	19,636
Vernacular	Male	5	235	18	131	146	3,350	..	..	3,885
	Female	45	3,607	3,590	12,816	2,792	3,846	..	1,256	27,952
	Total	36,014	52,413	232,617	530,837	207,903	103,687	7,615	27,500	1,198,586
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For males	Male	1,888	102,989	460,424	2,816,497	1,139,077	142,787	3,367	160,784	4,828,713
	Female	933	36,263	50,432	226,976	67,539	51,502	636	9,518	443,799
For females	Male	843	2,807	1,081	6,905	4,031	10,691	324	176	26,858
	Female	1,601	28,596	86,458	309,530	173,091	20,697	2,974	10,424	633,371
	Total	5,265	170,655	598,395	3,359,908	1,384,638	225,677	7,301	180,902	5,932,741

* *Vide* footnote on page 32.

TABLE III-A.

British India, classified according to sex, race, or creed.

—		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
Training Schools	Male	17	1,429	4,617	6,479	2,829	286	..	326	15,983
	Female	269	1,503	350	525	219	45	71	56	3,038
Schools of Art	Male	4	69	337	822	249	3	23	21	1,528
	Female	20	6	12	30	..	..	13	2	83
Law Schools	Male	1	3	3	22	2	24	..	..	55
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Male	76	163	1,128	1,985	437	43	11	131	3,974
	Female	19	190	14	23	31	..	..	..	277
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Male	152	24	158	510	122	73	2	32	1,073
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Male	260	1,585	1,134	3,882	2,831	97	129	362	10,280
	Female	347	1,724	105	366	55	156	8	45	2,806
Agricultural Schools	Male	..	29	28	125	55	..	..	..	237
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	Male	124	250	1,012	1,561	311	204	302	12	3,776
	Female	234	33	..	..	..	1	3	5	276
Reformatory Schools	Male	1	26	48	663	346	57	..	48	1,189
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	34
Other Schools	Male	62	527	23,426	8,773	29,545	6,869	97	27	69,326
	Female	46	189	732	499	1,895	170	10	3	3,544
Total		1,632	7,750	33,104	26,265	38,927	8,028	669	1,104	117,479
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		44,106	232,693	885,677	3,946,036	1,638,296	337,913	16,405	210,616	7,311,742
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
Advanced Teaching.										
(a) Arabic or Persian	Male	..	..	58	536	32,579	..	23	..	33,196
	Female	..	..	1	3	998	..	22	..	1,024
(b) Sanskrit	Male	..	..	14,214	2,468	39	..	..	181	16,902
	Female	..	..	122	265	1	..	..	..	388
(c) Any other Oriental Classic	Male	..	..	4	34	1	5,775	42	..	5,856
	Female	..	..	..	20	..	96	27	..	143
Elementary Teaching.										
(a) A Vernacular only or mainly—										
For males	Male	..	3,448	12,052	106,973	16,554	180,758	15	3,602	323,402
	Female	..	1,206	688	5,536	654	1,323	1	210	9,618
For females	Male	..	51	30	49	54	153	..	33	370
	Female	..	900	1,230	3,844	1,943	796	2	515	9,230
Elementary Teaching.										
(b) The Koran only—										
For males	Male	..	..	18	402	111,943	..	..	19	112,382
	Female	..	..	..	60	25,058	..	..	..	25,118
For females	Male	..	..	..	..	3,307	..	..	..	3,307
	Female	..	..	..	..	17,483	..	..	..	17,483
Other Schools not Conforming to Departmental Standards.										
For males	Male	..	1,075	8,472	40,877	14,789	1,988	24	1,320	68,545
	Female	..	115	231	1,342	827	35	3	95	2,648
For females	Male	14	31	1	37	381	32	..	..	496
	Female	47	176	811	2,858	1,835	393	1	97	6,218
Total of Private Institutions		61	7,002	37,932	165,304	228,446	191,349	160	6,072	636,326
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS		44,167	239,695	923,609	4,111,340	1,866,742	529,262	16,565	216,688	7,948,068

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Teaching	Male	1	15	15	15
	Female	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	15	15	15
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males		5	1,159	1,165	1,069
Middle Schools—English—for males		4	437	448	393
High Schools for females		4	648	634	604
Middle Schools—English—for females		5	414	414	357
	Total	18	2,658	2,661	2,423

TABLE III-B.

British India for the official year 1917-18.

INSTITUTIONS.										
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	CLASS OF INSTITUTION
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
										UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
										Arts Colleges.
1	453	433	398	..	..	..	..	1	453	Male } English.
3	317	303	269	1	1	1	1	4	318	Female }
										Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	Male } Teaching.
1	33	38	38	..	..	..	..	1	33	Female }
5	803	774	705	1	1	1	1	7	819	TOTAL.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
										Secondary Schools.
55	9,059	8,863	7,960	5	993	960	850	65	11,211	High Schools for males.
56	6,077	5,954	5,245	1	29	41	37	61	6,543	Middle Schools—English—for males.
78	11,067	10,788	9,652	3	216	249	226	85	11,931	High Schools for females.
73	6,871	6,669	5,980	..	...	...	...	78	7,285	Middle Schools—English—for females.
262	33,074	32,274	28,837	9	1,238	1,250	1,113	289	36,970	TOTAL.

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

PUBLIC

Class of Institution.	Managed by Government.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5
School Education, General—*contd.*				
Primary Schools.				
For males	3	39	34	28
For females	7	152	155	129
Total	10	191	189	157
School Education, Special.				
Training Schools — Male	..	..	..	..
Training Schools — Female	1	18	18	17
Schools of Art — Male	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art — Female	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools — Male	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools — Female	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools — Male	1	96	87	80
Technical and Industrial Schools — Female	1	3	2	2
Commercial Schools — Male	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools — Female	..	..	..	..
Other Schools — Male	..	..	..	..
Other Schools — Female	..	..	..	..
Total	3	117	107	99
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	32	2,981	2,972	2,694

TABLE III-B—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1917-18—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.										
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL —*contd.*
										Primary Schools.
47	2,671	2,822	2,375	2	19	19	14	52	2,729	For males.
42	2,341	2,304	1,987	2	48	49	30	51	2,541	For females.
89	5,012	5,126	4,362	4	67	68	44	103	5,270	TOTAL.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Training Schools.
7	132	127	117	..	..	..	..	8	150	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
3	182	174	127	3	18	20	20	6	200	Male } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
1	16	7	6	2	52	45	41	4	164	Male } Technical and Industrial Schools.
13	355	370	341	..	..	..	..	14	358	Female }
5	61	56	51	..	..	..	..	5	61	Male } Commercial Schools.
7	148	120	109	..	..	..	..	7	148	Female }
2	43	46	38	..	..	..	..	2	43	Male } Other Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
38	937	900	789	5	70	65	61	46	1,124	TOTAL.
394	39,826	39,074	34,693	19	1,376	1,384	1,219	445	44,183	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
										Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—
										For males . . . . .
								..	..	
										For females . . . . .
								2	61	
										TOTAL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS .
								2	61	
										GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS .
								447	44,244	

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
1		16	17	18	19	20
University Education.						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Male	453	411	53	..	..
	Female	318	1	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Teaching	Male	15	..	6	..	..
	Female	33	27	6	..	..
	Total	819	439	65	..	..
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		11,211	4,287	5,728	673	..
Middle Schools—English—for males		6,473	576	2,378	1,818	..
High Schools for females		11,929	4,058	1,412	..	2,096
Middle Schools—English—for females		7,285	853	1,028	..	1,747
	Total	36,898	9,774	10,546	2,491	3,843
Primary Schools.						
For males		2,729	125	451	937	..
For females		2,541	182	112	..	896
	Total	5,270	307	563	937	896

TABLE III-B—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1917-18—contd.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
		Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
								UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
403	5	15	17	8	..	..	5	Male } English.
275	12	..	15	7	..	5	4	Female }
								Colleges for Professional Training.
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Teaching.
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
726	17	15	32	15	..	5	9	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
10,251	166	49	136	126	112	180	191	High Schools for males.
6,095	96	32	39	45	23	43	170	Middle Schools—English—for males.
11,104	250	61	61	46	75	183	151	High Schools for females.
6,869	105	39	64	22	20	150	16	Middle Schools—English—for females.
34,319	617	181	300	239	230	556	528	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
2,627	43	5	11	5	2	36	..	For males.
2,349	35	19	10	3	6	50	69	For females.
4,976	78	24	21	8	8	86	69	TOTAL.

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
1		16	17	18	19	20
School Education, Special.						
Training Schools	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	150	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Male	200	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Male	112	..	..	7	..
	Female	358	..	..	..	3
Commercial Schools	Male	39	..	..	7	..
	Female	113	..	..	..	10
Other Schools	Male	43	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1,015	..	..	14	13
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		44,002	10,520	11,174	3,442	4,752
Private Institutions.						
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—						
For males		..	..	..	..	..
For females		61	8	..	..	14
Total of Private Institutions		61	8	..	..	14
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS		44,063	10,528	11,174	3,442	4,766

TABLE III-B—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1917-18—concld.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS. Brahmans.	HINDUS. Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Training Schools.
138	6	..	..	1	..	2	3	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
141	..	1	49	..	1	1	7	Male } Engineering and Surveying Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Technical and Industrial Schools.
343	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Commercial Schools.
140	3	..	..		..	..	5	Female }
43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Other Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
1,030	24	1	49	1	1	3	15	TOTAL.
41,051	736	221	402	263	239	650	621	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
								Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For males.
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For females.
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
41,112	736	221	402	263	239	650	621	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS.

Objects of Expenditure.		PUBLIC						
		Under Public						
		Managed by Government.						
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English	Male	17,92,184	..	2,580	8,92,871	31,688	6,746	27,26,069
	Female	66,608	..	..	8,476	..	..	75,084
Oriental	Male	25,097	..	..	..	..	..	25,097
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	Male	18,940	..	..	3,18,542	1,880	211	3,39,573
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Male	5,87,245	..	..	3,37,587	2,852	5,329	9,32,963
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Male	6,50,242	..	..	97,536	293	59,942	8,08,013
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Male	4,95,404	2,982	354	80	..	5,830	5,04,650
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	Male	3,10,861	..	..	2,845	..	..	3,13,706
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Male	2,39,353	..	..	13,852	..	..	2,53,205
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Male	41,787	..	..	35,601	..	..	77,388
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Male	2,03,559	..	..	..	..	..	2,03,559
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	44,31,280	2,982	2,934	17,07,340	36,713	78,058	62,59,307
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males		19,53,729	..	5,736	20,63,708	20,216	4,991	40,48,380
Middle Schools for males	English	3,07,991	3,686	302	1,99,263	72	675	5,11,899
	Vernacular	1,54,420	1,464	..	12,704	..	5	1,68,593
High Schools for females		3,03,144	..	..	66,377	5,140	1,131	3,75,792
Middle Schools for females	English	53,425	..	..	6,307	..	1,706	61,438
	Vernacular	74,995	307	193	2,959	..	291	78,745
	Total	23,47,614	5,457	6,231	23,51,318	25,428	8,799	52,44,847
Primary Schools								
For males		3,94,861	2,470	648	23,878	768	652	4,23,277
For females		4,32,953	507	948	7,781	202	1,339	4,43,730
	Total	8,27,814	2,977	1,596	31,659	970	1,991	8,67,007
School Education, Special.								
Training Schools	Male	17,12,212	70,873	8,941	18,861	255	5,942	18,17,084
	Female	2,87,726	10,599	3,299	226	2,543	7,913	3,12,306
Schools of Art	Male	2,26,711	..	..	9,036	5,761	9,004	2,50,512
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Male	875	..	..	6,352	..	..	7,227
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Male	5,36,457	4,783	..	66,327	3,311	41,603	6,52,481
	Female	26,470	..	..	..	..	..	26,470
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Male	2,34,034	..	..	30,581	..	2,817	2,67,432
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Male	3,68,954	3,534	1,800	12,393	1,312	43,223	4,31,716
	Female	4,221	1,000	..	399	..	..	5,620
Commercial Schools	Male	24,306	..	..	8,168	..	..	32,474
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Male	14,969	932	..	..	..	250	16,151
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Male	2,04,623	..	..	..	..	21,167	2,25,790
	Female	154	..	..	..	..	..	154
Other Schools	Male	2,50,279	..	2,800	32,790	4,869	131	2,90,869
	Female	11,708	..	..	..	..	..	11,708
	Total	39,03,999	91,721	16,840	1,85,633	18,051	1,32,050	43,47,994
Total Direct Expenditure		1,20,10,407	1,03,137	27,601	42,75,950	81,162	2,20,898	1,67,19,155
Buildings, furniture and apparatus		43,13,175	9,167	337	36,730	6,542	28,684	43,94,635
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		1,63,23,582	1,12,304	27,938	43,12,680	87,704	2,49,582	2,11,13,790

TABLE IV.

British India for the official year 1917-18.

INSTITUTIONS.							
MANAGEMENT.							
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
							Arts Colleges.
17,432	..	2,730	39,167	1,939	194	61,462	Male } English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	8,935	..	37	..	..	8,972	Male } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
							Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	360	..	..	360	Male } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Medicine.
..		..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
17,432	8,935	2,730	39,564	1,939	194	70,794	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
							Secondary Schools.
82,578	38,371	77,523	6,62,401	3,250	15,152	8,79,275	High Schools for males.
1,30,946	1,53,934	2,31,127	5,16,463	11,196	12,612	10,56,278	English } Middle Schools for males.
3,91,775	7,24,001	69,474	2,23,995	561	6,362	14,16,168	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	High Schools for females.
5,917	..	8,531	371	..	606	15,425	English } Middle Schools for females.
42,472	16,426	17,209	749	32	..	76,888	Vernacular }
6,53,688	9,32,732	4,03,864	14,03,979	15,039	34,732	34,44,034	TOTAL.
							Primary Schools.
73,07,123	43,36,547	15,76,134	9,80,196	10,422	74,396	1,42,84,818	For males.
5,93,881	3,56,376	4,50,304	10,105	2,527	5,884	14,19,077	For females.
79,01,004	46,92,923	20,26,438	9,90,301	12,949	80,280	1,57,03,895	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
1,03,063	1,95,724	7,743	..	..	90	3,06,620	Male } Training Schools.
6,706	3,941	8,832	..	..	..	19,479	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
51,235	49,071	25,347	7,912	6,498	20,914	1,60,977	Male } Technical and Industrial Schools.
270	..	..	..	..	..	270	Female }
849	..	1,182	616	..	..	2,647	Male } Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
260	594	..	9	..	..	863	Male } Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
3,095	5,098	2,995	98	..	1,000	12,286	Male } Other Schools.
..	187	..	..	..	..	187	Female }
1,65,478	2,54,615	46,099	8,635	6,498	22,004	5,03,329	TOTAL.
87,37,602	58,89,205	24,79,131	24,42,479	36,425	1,37,210	1,97,22,052	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
13,26,569	16,80,397	3,49,149	4,873	1,195	38,029	34,00,212	*Buildings, furniture and Apparatus.*
1,00,64,171	75,69,602	28,28,280	24,47,352	37,620	1,75,239	2,31,22,264	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in British

Objects of Expenditure.		Public				
		Under Private				
		Aided by Government or by Local				
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
1		16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Male	7,54,309	17,500	23,422	17,32,585	1,23,417
	Female	35,239	..	..	33,129	200
Oriental	Male	35,378	550	500	550	3,531
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Law	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Male	22,500	..	1,500	23,091	..
	Female	1,00,000	..	..	6,325	..
Engineering	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Male	19,523	..	..	..	..
	Female	23,544	..	..	4,285	..
Agriculture	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Male	2,400	..	..	5,859	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	9,92,893	18,050	25,422	18,05,824	1,27,148
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		23,69,183	33,309	1,27,816	64,34,153	5,01,520
Middle Schools for males	English	9,75,737	2,37,848	49,957	20,85,521	1,69,491
	Vernacular	2,04,925	2,85,562	97,315	1,50,364	34,446
High Schools for females		8,17,389	..	13,260	8,03,382	1,33,784
Middle Schools for females	English	4,44,555	2,736	21,977	2,56,135	55,635
	Vernacular	98,008	25,278	47,688	20,309	55,683
	Total	49,09,797	5,84,733	3,58,013	97,49,864	9,50,559

TABLE IV—*contd.*

India for the official year 1917-18—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.						
MANAGEMENT.						
or Municipal Boards.		*Unaided.*				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions and other Sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
						Arts Colleges.
6,03,777	32,55,010	7,04,919	56,088	1,31,362	8,92,369	Male } English.
42,457	1,11,025	2,040	..	1,825	3,865	Female }
12,430	52,939	..	..	..	..	Male } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
						Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	1,01,416	..	18,909	1,20,325	Male } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
7,581	54,672	..	..	..	..	Male } Medicine.
36,700	1,43,025	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	19,523	..	..	..	..	Male } Teaching.
..	27,829	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
2,089	10,348	..	..	..	..	Male } Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..		..	..	..	Male } Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
7,05,034	36,74,371	8,08,375	56,088	1,52,096	10,16,559	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
						Secondary Schools.
11,95,563	1,06,61,544	35,91,705	2,81,382	4,82,117	43,55,204	High Schools for males
7,86,587	43,05,141	7,35,097	95,847	3,51,178	11,82,122	English } Middle Schools for males.
79,769	8,52,381	9,572	1,074	14,200	24,846	Vernacular }
3,85,293	21,53,108	39,306	15,565	48,209	1,03,080	High Schools for females
3,73,902	11,54,940	2,139	2,428	9,930	14,497	English } Middle Schools for females.
1,25,140	3,72,106	177	..	51	228	Vernacular }
29,46,254	1,04,99,220	43,77,996	3,96,296	9,05,685	56,79,977	TOTAL.

Object of Expenditure.		PUBLIC				
		UNDER PRIVATE				
		Aided by Government or by Local				
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
1		16	17	18	19	20
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary Schools.						
For males		33,55,351	19,16,174	3,82,571	31,53,490	2,30,071
For females		7,54,560	3,92,714	1,59,773	1,93,155	1,18,552
TOTAL		41,09,911	23,08,888	5,42,344	33,46,645	3,48,623
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.						
Training Schools	Male	1,67,753	1,111	..	1,358	16,628
	Female	1,80,679	..	300	21,937	11,290
Schools of Art	Male	1,800	300	450	1,245	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	34,000	550	..	29,351	7,140
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Male	6,922	950	100	14,364	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Male	2,53,158	7,048	28,278	29,876	28,753
	Female	32,901	1,171	981	3,047	12,472
Commercial Schools	Male	7,537	..	..	6,447	675
	Female	8,460	..	..	2,995	..
Agricultural Schools	Male	150	..	..	5	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Male	2,43,864	50,529	25,312	93,589	98,163
	Female	17,203	2,021	942	4,193	201
TOTAL		9,54,427	63,680	56,363	2,08,407	1,75,322
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE		1,09,67,028	29,75,351	9,82,142	1,51,10,740	16,01,652
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus		17,67,305	99,770	38,589	2,09,368	5,10,478
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		1,27,34,333	30,75,121	10,20,731	1,53,20,108	21,12,130

TABLE IV—*contd.*

India for the official year 1917-18—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.						
MANAGEMENT.						
or Municipal Boards.		*Unaided.*				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—*contd.*
						Primary Schools.
20,06,600	1,10,44,266	4,92,609	70,366	3,33,527	8,96,502	For males.
8,06,054	24,24,808	11,101	15,420	79,515	1,06,036	For females.
28,12,663	1,34,69,074	5,03,710	85,786	4,13,042	10,02,538	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
51,738	2,38,588	966	..	1,474	2,440	Male / Female — Training Schools.
1,07,365	3,21,571	742	..	4,389	5,131	
4,826	8,621	9,994	2,424	..	12,418	Male / Female — Schools of Art.
..	..	540	..	..	540	
..	..	..	..	..	..	Male / Female — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	5,040	..	2,118	7,158	Male / Female — Medical Schools.
17,539	88,580	..	..	..	..	
1,616	23,952	407	..	18	425	Male / Female — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	
4,87,811	8,34,924	5,184	7,455	12,441	25,080	Male / Female — Technical and Industrial Schools.
85,108	1,35,680	..	520	4,352	4,872	
4,427	19,086	64,394	2,925	8,855	76,174	Male / Female — Commercial Schools.
4,170	15,625	433	..	..	433	
2,429	2,584	..	..	..	..	Male / Female — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	Male / Female — Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,81,539	7,92,996	51,151	57,787	1,21,433	2,30,371	Male / Female — Other Schools.
13,268	37,828	360	..	168	528	
10,61,836	25,20,035	1,39,211	71,111	1,55,248	3,65,570	TOTAL.
75,25,787	3,91,62,700	58,29,292	6,09,281	16,26,071	80,64,644	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
23,05,792	49,31,302	14,969	1,81,058	12,91,942	14,87,969	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
98,31,579	4,40,94,002	58,44,261	7,90,339	29,18,013	95,52,613	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL

Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1		27	28	29	30
University Education.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.					
English	Male	25,63,925	17,500	28,732	33,69,542
	Female	1,01,847	..	..	43,645
Oriental	Male	60,475	9,485	500	587
	Female	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Law	Male	18,940	..	..	4,20,318
	Female	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Male	6,09,745	..	1,500	3,60,628
	Female	1,00,000	..	..	6,325
Engineering	Male	6,50,242	..	..	97,536
	Female	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Male	5,14,927	2,982	354	80
	Female	23,544	..	..	4,285
Agriculture	Male	3,10,861	..	..	2,845
	Female	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Male	2,39,353	..	..	13,852
	Female	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Male	44,187	..	..	41,460
	Female	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Male	2,03,559	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
	Total	54,41,605	29,967	31,086	43,61,103
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males		44,05,790	73,119	2,11,075	1,27,51,967
Middle Schools for males	English	14,14,584	3,95,468	2,81,386	35,36,344
	Vernacular	7,51,120	10,11,027	1,66,789	3,96,635
High Schools for females		11,20,533	..	13,260	9,09,065
Middle Schools for females	English	5,03,897	2,736	30,508	2,64,952
	Vernacular	2,15,475	42,011	65,090	24,194
	Total	84,11,399	15,24,361	7,68,108	1,78,83,157
Primary Schools.					
For males		1,10,57,335	62,55,191	19,59,353	46,50,173
For females		17,81,394	7,49,597	6,11,025	2,22,142
	Total	1,28,38,729	70,04,788	25,70,378	48,72,315

TABLE IV—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1917-18—contd.

FROM			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Grand Total.		
31	32	33	1	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	
			Arts Colleges.	
2,18,132	7,42,079	69,34,910	Male	English.
200	44,282	1,89,974	Female	
3,531	12,430	87,008	Male	Oriental.
..	..	..	Female	
			Colleges for Professional Training.	
1,880	19,120	4,60,258	Male	Law.
..	..	..	Female	
2,852	12,910	9,87,635	Male	Medicine.
..	36,700	1,43,025	Female	
293	59,942	8,08,013	Male	Engineering.
..	..	..	Female	
..	5,830	5,24,173	Male	Teaching.
..	..	27,829	Female	
..	..	3,13,706	Male	Agriculture.
..	..	..	Female	
..	..	2,53,205	Male	Veterinary.
..	..	..	Female	
..	2,089	87,736	Male	Commercial.
..	..	..	Female	
..	..	2,03,559	Male	Forestry.
..	..	..	Female	
2,21,888	9,35,382	1,10,21,031	TOTAL.	
			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL	
			Secondary Schools.	
8,06,368	16,96,084	1,99,44,403	High Schools for males.	
2,76,606	11,51,052	70,55,440	English	Middle Schools for males.
36,081	1,00,336	24,61,988	Vernacular	
1,54,489	4,34,633	26,31,980	High Schools for females.	
58,063	3,86,144	12,46,300	English	Middle Schools for females.
55,715	1,25,482	5,27,967	Vernacular	
13,87,322	38,93,731	3,38,68,078	TOTAL.	
			Primary Schools.	
3,11,627	24,15,184	2,66,48,863	For males.	
1,36,701	8,92,792	43,93,651	For females	
4,48,328	33,07,976	3,10,42,514	TOTAL.	

Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1		27	28	29	30
School Education, Special.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Training Schools	Male	19,83,028	2,67,708	16,684	21,185
	Female	4,75,111	14,540	12,431	22,905
Schools of Art	Male	2,28,511	300	450	20,275
	Female	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Male	875	..	..	6,892
	Female	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Male	5,36,457	4,783	..	71,367
	Female	60,470	550	..	29,351
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Male	2,40,956	950	100	45,352
	Female	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Male	6,73,347	59,653	55,425	55,865
	Female	37,392	2,171	981	3,446
Commercial Schools	Male	32,692	..	1,182	79,625
	Female	8,460	..	..	3,428
Agricultural Schools	Male	15,379	1,526	..	14
	Female	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Male	2,04,623	..	..	..
	Female	154	..	..	..
Other Schools	Male	4,97,238	55,627	31,107	1,77,628
	Female	28,911	2,208	942	4,553
Total		50,23,604	4,10,016	1,19,302	5,41,886
Total Direct Expenditure		3,17,15,337	89,69,132	34,88,874	2,76,58,461
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus		74,82,212	18,11,834	3,88,075	2,65,940
University		6,74,405	75	..	19,10,730
Direction		8,82,450	..	..	..
Inspection		48,60,510	1,64,626	20,160	..
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges		2,95,617	14,582	5,936	30,746
Medical Colleges		90,059	1,072	813	..
Other Professional Colleges		1,27,454	15,527	718	1,656
Secondary Schools		5,04,995	2,35,270	31,922	3,292
Primary Schools		98,777	76,216	7,105	27
Medical Schools		1,15,407	4,988	106	..
Technical and Industrial Schools		48,776	22,069	6,059	5
Other Special Schools		77,302	12,559	3,455	1,368
Miscellaneous		21,19,067	3,20,795	1,07,359	34,78,025
Total		98,94,819	8,67,779	1,83,628	54,25,849
Total Indirect Expenditure		1,73,77,031	26,79,613	5,71,703	56,91,789
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		4,90,92,368	1,16,48,745	40,60,577	3,33,50,250

TABLE IV—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1917-18—concld.

FROM			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	
Endowment.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Grand Total.		
31	32	33	1	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	
16,833	59,244	23,64,732	Male	Training Schools.
13,833	1,19,667	6,58,487	Female	
8,185	13,830	2,71,551	Male	Schools of Art.
..	..	..	Female	
..	..	7,767	Male	Law Schools.
..	..	..	Female	
3,311	43,721	6,59,639	Male	Medical Schools.
7,140	17,539	1,15,050	Female	
..	4,451	2,91,809	Male	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	Female	
44,018	5,64,389	14,52,697	Male	Technical and Industrial Schools.
12,992	89,460	1,46,442	Female	
3,600	13,282	1,30,381	Male	Commercial Schools.
..	4,170	16,058	Female	
..	2,679	19,598	Male	Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	Female	
..	21,167	2,25,790	Male	Reformatory Schools.
..	..	154	Female	
1,60,819	4,04,103	13,26,522	Male	Other Schools.
201	13,436	50,251	Female	
2,70,992	13,71,138	77,36,928	TOTAL.	
23,28,520	95,08,227	8,36,68,551	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	
6,99,273	35,66,784	1,42,14,118	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*	
4,43,791	2,04,067	32,33,068	University.	
..	..	8,82,450	Direction.	
77	6,004	50,51,377	Inspection.	
			Scholarships held in—	
1,05,987	71,523	5,24,391	Arts Colleges.	
14,113	9,692	1,15,749	Medical Colleges.	
6,411	21,186	1,72,947	Other Professional Colleges.	
51,808	49,936	8,76,723	Secondary Schools.	
2,639	4,835	1,89,599	Primary Schools.	
6,300	1,04,002	2,30,803	Medical Schools.	
9,295	13,524	99,728	Technical and Industrial Schools.	
7,862	6,195	1,08,741	Other Special Schools.	
3,69,989	24,45,657	88,40,892	Miscellaneous.	
10,17,772	29,36,621	2,03,26,468	TOTAL.	
17,17,045	65,03,405	3,45,40,586	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	
40,45,565	1,60,11,632	11,82,09,137	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	

Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans

Objects of Expenditure.		PUBLIC				
		Under Public Management.				
		Managed by Government.				
		Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Teaching	Male	10,628	..	..	..	10,628
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	10,628	..	..	..	10,628
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		1,03,707	62,065	3,390	..	1,69,162
Middle Schools—English—for males		..	..	..	..	..
High Schools for females		70,035	34,086	1,695	..	1,05,816
Middle Schools—English—for females		11,745	4,410	..	1,500	17,655
	Total	1,85,487	1,00,561	5,085	1,500	2,92,633
Primary Schools.						
For males		..	..	..	..	..
For females		..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..
School Education, Special.						
Training Schools for Masters	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	5,991	..	..	..	5,991
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	1,719	399	..	..	2,118
Commercial Schools	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Male	13,150	..	..	..	13,150
	Female	11,036	..	..	..	11,036
	Total	31,896	399	..	..	32,295
Total Direct Expenditure		2,28,011	1,00,960	5,085	1,500	3,35,556
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus		27,182	..	..	..	27,182
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		2,55,193	1,00,960	5,085	1,500	3,62,738

TABLE IV-A.

in British India for the official year 1917-18.

INSTITUTIONS.							OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.							
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
							UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
							Arts Colleges.
13,153	..	..	12,437	..	12,000	37,590	Male
12,439	..	..	21,960	..	4,014	38,413	Female } English.
							Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male
16,344	..	..	3,755	..	..	20,099	Female } Teaching.
41,936	..	..	38,152	..	16,014	96,102	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
							Secondary Schools.
5,37,709	..	2,490	5,02,253	1,19,999	2,00,219	13,62,670	High Schools for males.
2,80,701	..	6,305	1,27,369	41,948	2,14,592	6,70,915	Middle Schools—English—for males.
5,13,055	..	1,271	5,85,035	69,269	1,65,920	13,34,550	High Schools for females.
2,73,386	..	7,330	1,46,450	21,009	1,53,551	6,01,726	Middle Schools—English—for females.
16,04,851	..	17,396	13,61,107	2,52,225	7,34,282	39,69,861	TOTAL.
							Primary Schools.
82,581	..	1,850	49,036	9,844	86,415	2,29,726	For males.
57,185	..	7,445	36,687	9,177	43,088	1,53,582	For females.
1,39,766	..	9,295	85,723	19,021	1,29,503	3,83,308	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
1,212	..	..	..	..	..	1,212	Male
26,062	..	..	11,833	1,440	11,811	51,146	Female } Training Schools.
2,520	..	..	6,630	..	1,130	10,280	Male
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
2,050	..	..	1,781	..	1,109	4,940	Male
8,830	..	..	2,270	..	7,997	19,097	Female } Technical and Industrial Schools.
4,592	..	..	3,467	..	1,798	9,857	Male
8,460	..	..	2,995	..	4,170	15,625	Female } Commercial Schools.
5,934	..	..	150	..	3,859	9,943	Male
1,942	..	..	225	..	245	2,412	Female } Other Schools.
61,602	..	..	29,351	1,440	32,119	1,24,512	TOTAL.
18,48,155	..	26,691	15,14,333	2,72,686	9,11,918	45,73,783	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
3,04,901	..	..	1,00,794	29,975	3,74,655	8,10,325	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
21,53,056	..	26,691	16,15,127	3,02,661	12,86,573	53,84,108	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concld.*				TOTAL
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
	Unaided.				
	Fees.	Endowments	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.
1	14	15	16	17	18
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.					
English . . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	13,153
Female	..	..	300	300	12,439
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Teaching . . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	10,628
Female	..	..	..	..	16,344
TOTAL .	..	..	300	300	52,564
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males	95,274	13,574	11,584	1,20,432	6,41,416
Middle Schools—English—for males	2,657	..	..	2,657	2,80,701
High Schools for females	23,014	..	3,789	26,803	5,83,090
Middle Schools—English—for females	..	..	..	..	2,85,131
TOTAL .	1,20,945	13,574	15,373	1,49,892	17,90,338
Primary Schools.					
For males	278	..	2,337	2,615	82,581
For females	840	..	2,041	2,881	57,185
TOTAL .	1,118	..	4,378	5,496	1,39,766
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL					
Training Schools . . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	1,212
Female	..	..	..	..	32,053
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	2,520
Female	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	2,050
Female	..	..	..	..	10,549
Commercial Schools . . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	4,592
Female	..	..	..	..	8,460
Other Schools . . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	19,084
Female	..	..	..	..	12,978
TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	93,498
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE .	1,22,063	13,574	20,051	1,55,688	20,76,166
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus	..	..	10,659	10,659	3,32,083
Inspection	..	..	..	..	67,209
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	19,129
Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	1,091
Other Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	8,140
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	82,061
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	4,130
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	5,066
Other Special Schools	..	..	..	..	1,138
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	8,79,747
TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	10,68,311
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE .	..	..	10,659	10,659	14,00,394
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION .	1,22,063	13,574	30,710	1,66,347	34,76,560

TABLE IV-A—*contd.*

in British India for the official year 1917-18—contd.

EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
						Arts Colleges.
..	..	12,437	..	12,000	37,590	Male } English.
..	..	21,960	..	4,314	38,713	Female }
						Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	10,628	Male } Teaching.
..	..	3,755	..	..	20,099	Female }
..	..	38,152	..	16,314	1,07,030	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
						Secondary Schools.
..	2,490	6,59,592	1,36,963	2,11,803	16,52,264	High Schools for males.
..	6,305	1,30,026	41,948	2,14,592	6,73,572	Middle Schools—English—for males.
..	1,271	6,42,135	70,964	1,69,709	14,67,169	High Schools for females.
..	7,330	1,50,860	21,009	1,55,051	6,19,381	Middle Schools—English—for females.
..	17,396	15,82,613	2,70,884	7,51,155	44,12,386	TOTAL.
						Primary Schools.
..	1,850	49,314	9,844	88,752	2,32,341	For males.
..	7,445	37,527	9,177	45,129	1,56,463	For females.
..	9,295	86,841	19,021	1,33,881	3,88,804	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	1,212	Male } Training Schools.
..	..	11,833	1,440	11,811	57,137	Female }
..	..	6,630	..	1,130	10,280	Male } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	1,781	..	1,109	4,940	Male } Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	2,669	..	7,997	21,215	Female }
..	..	3,467	..	1,798	9,857	Male } Commercial Schools.
..	..	2,995	..	4,170	15,625	Female }
..	..	150	..	3,859	23,093	Male } Other Schools.
..	..	225	..	245	13,448	Female }
..	..	29,750	1,440	32,119	1,56,807	TOTAL.
..	26,691	17,37,356	2,91,345	9,33,469	50,65,027	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
..	..	1,00,794	29,975	3,85,314	8,48,166	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	67,209	Inspection.
						Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	1,200	20,329	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	1,091	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	8,140	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	9,746	2,559	94,366	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	4,130	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	5,666	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	1,138	Other Special Schools.
..	60	12,96,764	44,803	7,18,129	29,39,503	Miscellaneous.
..	60	12,96,764	54,549	7,21,888	31,41,572	TOTAL.
..	60	13,97,558	84,524	11,07,202	39,89,738	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
..	26,751	31,34,914	3,75,869	20,40,671	90,54,765	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general

Class of School.		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
For Males.						
Government	English	330	90,702	34,779	16	34,795
	Vernacular	84	9,366	18	6	24
Local Fund	English	225	39,592	2,657	1	2,658
	Vernacular	958	112,115	..	..	..
Municipal Fund	English	182	37,008	6,532	2	6,534
	Vernacular	49	8,028	..	..	..
Aided	English	2,426	461,442	102,259	227	102,486
	Vernacular	1,385	99,483	119	1	120
Unaided	English	1,468	257,218	78,516	88	78,604
	Vernacular	41	2,845	..	..	..
	Total	7,148	1,117,799	224,880	341	225,221
For Females.						
Government	English	30	4,938	..	673	673
	Vernacular	56	5,246	..	..	..
Local Fund	English	..	..	..	..	..
	Vernacular	20	1,882	..	..	..
Municipal Fund	English	5	329	..	..	..
	Vernacular	21	2,884	..	..	..
Aided	English	346	42,280	..	3,147	3,147
	Vernacular	209	21,765	..	..	..
Unaided	English	20	2,087	9	206	215
	Vernacular	1	60	..	..	..
	Total	708	81,471	9	4,026	4,035
	Total Secondary Schools	7,856	1,199,270*	224,889	4,367	229,256
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
For Males.						
Government		764	35,343		..	..
Local Fund		35,378	1,993,455	..	..	..
Municipal Fund		2,135	234,821	..	..	..
Aided		75,346	2,615,385	..	..	..
Unaided		14,857	393,508	..	..	..
	Total	1,28,480	5,272,512	..	..	..
For Females.						
Government		554	44,671	..	..	..
Local Fund		2,347	102,003	..	..	..
Municipal Fund		759	58,469	..	..	..
Aided		13,067	395,728	..	..	..
Unaided		2,668	59,358	..	..	..
	Total	19,395	660,229	..	..	..
	Total Primary Schools	1,47,875	5,932,741	..	..	..
	Grand Total	1,55,731	7,132,011	224,889	4,367	229,256

* Includes 684 scholars reading in different school stages in the colleges in Bangalore who are shown in tables III and III-A under colleges (*vide* footnote on page 32).

TABLE V.

education in British India at the end of the official year 1917-18.

MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) Stage.			Total Secondary Stage.			Class of School.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
						SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
						For Males.
36,350	102	36,452	71,129	118	71,247	English, Government.
2,201	61	2,262	2,219	67	2,286	Vernacular, Government.
15,279	56	15,335	17,936	57	17,993	English, Local Fund.
51,417	45	51,462	51,417	45	51,462	Vernacular, Local Fund.
18,625	33	18,658	23,157	35	23,192	English, Municipal Fund
2,057	2	2,059	2,057	2	2,059	Vernacular, Municipal Fund
157,993	1,421	159,414	260,252	1,648	261,900	English, Aided.
12,898	805	13,703	13,017	806	13,823	Vernacular, Aided.
75,523	225	75,748	154,039	313	154,352	English, Unaided.
796	..	796	796	..	796	Vernacular, Unaided.
373,139	2,750	375,889	598,019	3,091	601,110	Total.
						For Females.
..	1,210	1,210	..	1,883	1,883	English, Government.
..	357	357	..	357	357	Vernacular, Government.
..	..	..	..	..	..	English, Local Fund.
..	153	153	..	153	153	Vernacular, Local Fund.
..	50	50	..	50	50	English, Municipal Fund.
..	490	490	..	490	490	Vernacular, Municipal Fund.
180	9,335	9,515	180	12,482	12,662	English, Aided.
314	1,555	1,869	314	1,555	1,869	Vernacular, Aided.
17	713	730	26	919	945	English, Unaided.
..	3	3	..	3	3	Vernacular, Unaided.
511	13,866	14,377	520	17,892	18,412	Total.
373,650	16,616	390,266	598,539	20,983	619,522	Total Secondary Schools.
						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
						For Males.
280	..	280	280	..	280	Government.
2,821	36	2,857	2,821	36	2,857	Local Fund.
269	3	272	269	3	272	Municipal Fund.
5,076	228	5,304	5,076	228	5,304	Aided.
176	4	180	176	4	180	Unaided.
8,622	271	8,893	8,622	271	8,893	Total.
						For Females.
..	987	987	..	987	987	Government.
..	84	84	..	84	84	Local Fund.
..	58	58	..	58	58	Municipal Fund.
35	1,974	2,009	35	1,974	2,009	Aided.
..	102	102	..	102	102	Unaided.
35	3,205	3,240	35	3,205	3,240	Total.
8,657	3,476	12,133	8,657	3,476	12,133	Total Primary Schools.
382,307	20,092	402,399	607,196	24,459	631,655	GRAND TOTAL.

Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general

Class of Schools.	UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond					
				Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Males.									
Government . . . English	13,293	84	13,377	5,692	141	5,833	215	..	215
Government . . . Vernacular	1,863	146	2,009	3,513	685	4,198	866	7	873
Local Fund . . . English	10,351	56	10,407	10,393	215	10,608	580	4	584
Local Fund . . . Vernacular	14,007	108	14,115	36,404	611	37,015	9,181	342	9,523
Municipal Fund . . . English	5,813	9	5,822	5,736	60	5,796	191	7	198
Municipal Fund . . . Vernacular	1,074	16	1,090	3,642	131	3,773	1,106	..	1,106
Aided . . . . English	92,317	1,452	93,769	97,310	3,233	100,543	4,907	323	5,230
Aided . . . . Vernacular	18,047	3,370	21,417	43,151	18,012	61,163	2,998	82	3,080
Unaided . . . . English	51,410	43	51,453	48,413	237	48,650	2,690	73	2,763
Unaided . . . . Vernacular	519	..	519	979	2	981	543	6	549
Total .	208,694	5,284	213,978	255,233	23,327	278,560	23,307	844	24,151
For Females.									
Government . . . English	..	629	629	81	2,042	2,126	19	281	300
Government . . . Vernacular	4	544	548	77	2,804	2,881	..	1,460	1,460
Local Fund . . . English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Fund . . . Vernacular	..	235	235	1	1,012	1,013	..	451	451
Municipal Fund . . . English	..	30	30	..	244	244	..	5	5
Municipal Fund . . . Vernacular	..	785	785	3	1,539	1,542	..	67	67
Aided . . . . English	720	6,713	7,433	4,074	15,315	19,389	644	2,152	2,796
Aided . . . . Vernacular	719	2,791	3,510	2,683	11,362	14,050	79	2,257	2,336
Unaided . . . . English	47	309	356	60	632	692	12	82	94
Unaided . . . . Vernacular	..	10	10	..	23	23	..	24	24
Total .	1,490	12,076	13,566	6,987	34,973	41,960	754	6,779	7,533
Total Secondary Schools	210,184	17,360	227,544	262,220	58,300	320,520	24,061	7,623	31,684
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Males.									
Government	5,170	31	5,201	19,483	706	20,189	8,792	881	9,673
Local Fund	219,096	2,004	221,100	1,202,632	67,690	1,270,322	444,124	55,052	499,176
Municipal Fund	22,364	119	22,483	155,284	7,340	162,624	45,466	3,976	49,442
Aided	92,679	7,554	100,233	1,500,631	164,689	1,665,320	742,300	102,060	844,360
Unaided	3,369	52	3,421	190,227	11,791	202,018	168,306	19,583	187,889
Total .	342,678	9,760	352,438	3,068,257	252,216	3,320,473	1,408,988	181,552	1,590,540
For Females.									
Government	2	2,597	2,599	265	26,642	26,907	76	14,102	14,178
Local Fund	7	4,637	4,644	363	64,740	65,103	204	31,968	32,172
Municipal Fund	4	2,793	2,797	326	40,403	40,729	134	14,751	14,885
Aided	1,631	10,863	12,494	18,431	194,767	213,198	4,074	163,953	168,027
Unaided	3	426	429	638	19,235	19,843	695	38,289	38,984
Total .	1,647	21,316	22,963	19,993	345,787	365,780	5,183	263,063	268,246
Total Primary Schools .	344,325	31,076	375,401	3,088,250	598,003	3,686,253	1,414,171	444,615	1,858,786
GRAND TOTAL .	554,509	48,436	602,945	3,350,470	656,303	4,006,773	1,438,232	452,238	1,890,470

TABLE V—*contd.*

education in British India at the end of the official year 1917-18—concld.

STAGE.			TOTAL PRIMARY STAGE.			GRAND TOTAL.			CLASS OF SCHOOL.
THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.									
TOTAL.									
Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
									SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
									FOR MALES.
5,937	141	6,078	19,230	225	19,455	90,359	343	90,702	English } Government.
4,379	692	5,071	6,242	838	7,080	8,461	905	9,366	Vernacular }
10,973	219	11,192	21,324	275	21,599	39,260	332	39,592	English } Local Fund.
45,585	953	46,538	59,592	1,061	60,653	111,009	1,106	112,115	Vernacular }
5,927	67	5,994	11,740	76	11,816	36,897	111	37,008	English } Municipal Fund.
4,748	131	4,879	5,822	147	5,969	7,879	149	8,028	Vernacular }
102,217	3,556	105,773	194,534	5,008	199,542	454,786	6,656	461,442	English } Aided.
46,149	18,094	64,243	64,196	21,464	85,660	77,213	22,270	99,483	Vernacular }
51,103	310	51,413	102,513	353	102,866	256,552	666	257,218	English } Unaided.
1,522	8	1,530	2,041	8	2,049	2,837	8	2,845	Vernacular }
278,540	24,171	302,711	487,234	29,455	516,689	1,085,253	32,546	1,117,799	TOTAL.
									FOR FEMALES.
103	2,323	2,426	103	2,952	3,055	103	4,835	4,938	English } Government.
77	4,264	4,341	81	4,808	4,889	81	5,165	5,246	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	English } Local Fund.
1	1,463	1,464	1	1,728	1,729	1	1,881	1,882	Vernacular }
..	249	249	..	279	279	..	329	329	English } Municipal Fund.
3	1,606	1,609	3	2,391	2,394	3	2,881	2,884	Vernacular }
4,718	17,467	22,185	5,433	24,180	29,618	5,618	36,662	42,280	English } Aided.
2,767	13,619	16,386	3,486	16,410	19,896	3,800	17,965	21,765	Vernacular }
72	714	786	119	1,023	1,142	145	1,942	2,087	English } Unaided.
..	47	47	..	57	57	..	60	60	Vernacular }
7,741	41,752	49,493	9,231	53,828	63,059	9,751	71,720	81,471	TOTAL.
286,281	65,923	352,204	496,465	83,283	579,748	1,095,004	104,266	1,199,270	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
									PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
									FOR MALES.
28,275	1,587	29,862	33,445	1,618	35,063	33,725	1,618	35,343	Government.
1,646,756	122,742	1,769,498	1,865,852	124,746	1,990,598	1,868,673	124,782	1,993,455	Local Fund.
200,750	11,316	212,066	223,114	11,435	234,549	223,383	11,438	234,821	Municipal Fund.
2,242,931	266,749	2,509,680	2,335,610	274,303	2,609,913	2,340,686	274,531	2,615,217 (a)	Aided.
358,533	31,374	389,907	361,902	31,426	393,328	362,078	31,430	393,508	Unaided.
4,477,245	433,768	4,911,013	4,819,923	443,528	5,263,451	4,828,545	443,799	5,272,344	TOTAL.
									FOR FEMALES.
341	40,744	41,085	343	43,341	43,684	343	44,328	44,671	Government.
567	96,708	97,275	574	101,345	101,919	574	101,429	102,003	Local Fund.
460	55,154	55,614	464	57,947	58,411	464	58,005	58,469	Municipal Fund.
22,505	358,720	381,225	24,136	369,583	393,719	24,171	371,557	395,728	Aided.
1,303	57,524	58,827	1,306	57,950	59,256	1,306	58,052	59,358	Unaided.
25,176	608,850	634,026	26,823	630,166	656,989	26,858	633,371	660,229	TOTAL.
4,502,421	1,042,618	5,545,039	4,846,746	1,073,694	5,920,440	4,855,403	1,077,170	5,932,573	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
4,788,702	1,108,541	5,897,243	5,343,211	1,156,977	6,500,188	5,950,407	1,181,436	7,131,843 (a)	GRAND TOTAL.

(*a*) Excluding 168 pupils in Assam belonging to purely classical department.

Table showing the number of pupils in each stage of instruction,

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	
1		2	3	4	5	6
College stage	Males	351	1,565	21,473	28,700	6,809
	Females	206	282	87	166	11
High stage	Males	1,750	4,433	64,730	108,402	36,062
	Females	1,184	1,264	329	804	46
Middle stage	Males	4,958	11,188	91,073	179,027	64,739
	Females	4,340	6,435	1,464	3,818	853
Upper primary stage	Males	4,437	11,981	92,875	274,376	99,048
	Females	4,412	8,271	5,189	13,381	4,116
Lower primary stage	Males	10,698	97,465	438,318	2,508,142	1,146,092
	Females	10,138	63,819	137,035	501,576	240,554
Special schools	Males	697	3,856	31,891	23,828	36,743
	Females	935	3,227	1,213	1,362	2,200
Private institutions	Males	14	4,085	34,849	143,836	179,538
	Females	47	2,385	3,083	12,586	48,794
GRAND TOTAL	MALES	22,905	134,573	775,209	3,266,311	1,569,031
	FEMALES	21,262	85,683	148,400	533,693	296,574
	TOTAL	44,167	220,256	923,609	3,800,004	1,865,605

TABLE V-A.

classified according to sex, race or creed.

Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total of columns 2-9.	Depressed classes.	Total of columns 10-11.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
516	761	1,080	61,255	172	61,427	Males	College stage.
2	54	17	825	..	825	Females	
2,044	2,714	1,075	222,110	2,779	224,889	Males	High stage.
127	496	112	4,362	5	4,367	Females	
15,826	2,109	6,600	375,520	6,787	382,307	Males	Middle stage.
1,271	1,228	440	19,849	243	20,092	Females	
39,992	530	15,196	538,435	16,074	554,509	Males	Upper primary stage.
9,959	421	1,725	47,474	962	48,436	Females	
170,599	3,703	61,789	4,436,806	351,896	4,788,702	Males	Lower primary stage.
87,810	3,720	12,628	1,057,280	51,261	1,108,541	Females	
7,640	564	581	105,800	1,621	107,421	Males	Special schools.
372	104	104	9,517	541	10,058	Females	
188,321	104	3,902	554,649	9,807	564,456	Males	Private institutions.
2,643	56	804	70,398	1,472	71,870	Females	
424,938	10,485	91,123	6,294,575	389,136	6,683,711	MALES	GRAND TOTAL.
102,184	6,079	15,830	1,209,705	54,484	1,264,189	FEMALES	
527,122	16,564	106,953	7,504,280	443,620	7,947,900	TOTAL	

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arts Colleges.												
Doctor of Philosophy	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Science	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Arts	Males	10	17	5	32	112	300	17	925	1,354	62	175
	Females	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1
Master of Science	Males	5	6	1	12	37	24	6	188	255	31	13
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	Males	13	15	9	37	302	413	109	58	882	248	323
	Females	1	3	..	4	2	9	..	1	12	2	8
Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Part I	Males	1	2	..	3	66	81	..	..	147	57	67
Bachelor of Arts (pass)	Males	22	35	12	69	1,162	2,456	2,290	846	6,754	582	1,155
	Females	2	6	..	8	7	19	..	27	53	3	12
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I	Males	3	9	..	12	170	598	..	829	1,597	95	359
	Females	1	1	..	2	8	6	..	8	22	6	6
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part II.	Males	..	..	..	..	169	622	..	372	1,163	107	310
	Females	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	1	15	7	5
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	Males	7	3	4	14	84	27	14	..	125	61	15
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Science (pass)	Males	18	16	9	43	287	270	173	23	753	168	157
	Females	1	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	4	2	..
Intermediate in Arts	Males	32	61	21	114	2,241	5,722	3,551	2,585	14,099	1,280	2,792
	Females	6	11	1	18	48	84	8	24	164	33	49
Intermediate in Science	Males	20	25	10	55	774	1,266	1,031	62	3,133	494	685
	Females	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	4	..	2
Oriental Colleges.												
Master of Oriental Learning	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate, Oriental Faculty	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade. — Sanskrit	Males	8	40	775	823	359	349	2,289	665	3,662	212	197
	Females	..	..	7	7	..	..	12	18	30	..	..
Vidvan	Males	1	3	..	4	4	11	..	4	19	1	8
Arabic	Males	..	9	14	23	..	30	41	43	114	..	17
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	Males	..	1	..	1	..	10	..	101	111	..	6
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pashto	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pali	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
Urdu	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjabi	Males	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	94	98	..	2
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
Bengali	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VI.

British India during the official year 1917-18.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.									
					HINDUS.							NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		1
												ARTS COLLEGES.
..	2	2	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	Males	Doctor of Philosophy.
..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Doctor of Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
12	437	706	3	11	244	370	70	2	2	4	Males	Master of Arts.
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
5	97	146	..	2	51	86	3	..	..	4	Males	Master of Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
59	31	(a)661	7	10	340	138	45	..	25	8	Males	Bachelor of Arts (Honours).
..	..	(a)10	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	(a)124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males.	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Part I.
1,014	299	3,050	14	41	987	1,435	444	27	33	69	Males	Bachelor of Arts (pass).
..	11	29	6	5	4	12	..	..	1	1	Females	
..	425	(a)879	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I.
..	8	(a)20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	106	(a)523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part II.
..	..	(a)12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
5	..	81	..	..	24	55	2	..	..	..	Males	Bachelor of Science (Honours)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
84	11	420	1	4	126	246	19	7	9	8	Males	Bachelor of Science (pass).
1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
1,818	618	(a)6,508	38	70	1,881	2,586	827	75	54	63	Males	Intermediate in Arts.
7	10	(a)99	21	16	17	15	2	..	5	4	Females	
536	23	1,738	11	15	453	1,022	132	28	10	67	Males	Intermediate in Science.
..	..	2	2	..		..	..	..	..	..	Females	
												ORIENTAL COLLEGES.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Master of Oriental Learning
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bachelor of Oriental Learning.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Intermediate, Oriental Faculty.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
1,130	293	(a)1,832	..	..	1,754	69		..	..	..	Males	Sanskrit.
3	8	11	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	(a)9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males.	Vidvan
28	33	78	..	..	..	1	77	..	..	..	Males	Arabic
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	40	46	..	1	1	1	42	..	..	1	Males	Persian
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males.	Pashto
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Pali
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	6	6	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	Males	Hindi
..	7	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	Females	
..	6	6	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	Males	Urdu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	41	43	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	42	Males	Punjabi
..	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bengali
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	

Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade

(a) Information in regard to race or creed (cols. 16 to 23) of some students in Madras is not available.

Results of the prescribed examinations

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Numbers of Examinees.					Number	
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Colleges for Professional Training.												
Law.												
Doctor of Law	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Law	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	Males	9	..	8	17	2,058	2	1,193	345	3,598	1,100	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce	Males	1	..	..	1	164	..	..	..	164	52	..
Medicine.												
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery	Males	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	7	12	4	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Hygiene	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Surgery	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Obstetrics	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery	Males	5	..	..	5	548	..	..	..	548	261	..
	Females	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	7	5	..
First M. B. Examination	Males	2	..	..	2	276	..	..	..	276	146	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	3	..
Bachelor of Hygiene	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Final Membership	Males	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	9	4	..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science	Males	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine.	Males	1	4	..	5	19	26	..	..	45	10	15
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	Males	2	..	..	2	60	..	..	2	62	33	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering.												
Master of Civil Engineering	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	Males	3	..	..	3	74	..	..	4	78	58	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.	Males	2	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	12	9	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	Males	1	..	..	1	33	..	..	..	33	29	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Examinations not conducted by Universities for—												
Civil Engineers	Males	3	..	..	3	46	..	..	..	46	45	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineers	Males	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	7	6	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Engineers	Males	1	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	10	10	..
Upper Subordinates	Males	1	..	..	1	74	..	..	..	74	73	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Subordinates	Males	2	..	..	2	140	..	..	..	140	123	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. W. D. Accountants	Males	5	..	..	5	48	..	..	..	48	6	..
Teaching.												
Post-graduate degrees or licences	Males	8	5	..	13	352	5	..	135	492	291	5
	Females	..	1	..	1	10	7	..	1	18	10	5
Under-graduate licences or diplomas	Males	5	1	..	6	157	16	..	31	204	144	7
	Females	1	2	1	4	3	26	1	4	34	2	24

TABLE VI—*contd.*

in British India during the official year 1917-18—contd.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.
											Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Doctor of Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	12	12	..	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Master of Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
617	93	(a)1,810	2	9	587	794	207	..	4	12	Males / Females } Bachelor of Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	52	..	..	44	..	2	..	6	..	Males. Bachelor of Commerce.
											Medicine.
..	3	7	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	..	Males / Females } Doctor of Medicine or Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Doctor of Hygiene.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Master of Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Master of Obstetrics.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	261	2	9	116	107	11	..	13	3	Males / Females } Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery.
..	..	5	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	
..	..	146	..	..	48	91	6	..	1	..	Males / Females } First M.B. Examination.
..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Bachelor of Hygiene.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	Males. Final Membership.
..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Bachelor of Sanitary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	25	..	..	8	16	1	..	..	..	Males / Females } Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	2	35	..	7	20	3	2	..	3	..	Males / Females } Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
											Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Master of Civil Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	2	60	1	..	37	13	2	..	7	..	Males / Females } Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	9	1	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	Males. Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.
..	..	29	2	..	3	23	1	..	..	..	Males / Females } Licentiate of Civil Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
											EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR—
..	..	45	6	2	17	16	4	..	..	..	Males / Females } Civil Engineers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	6	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	Males / Females } Electrical Engineers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	10	1	..	5	1	3	..	..	..	Males. Mechanical Engineers.
..	..	73	3	5	26	37	2	..	..	..	Males / Females } Upper Subordinates.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	123	..	5	70	45	3	..	..	..	Males / Females } Lower Subordinates.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	Males. P. W. D. Accountants.
											Teaching.
..	95	(a)391	..	8	107	92	37	..	..	5	Males / Females } Post-graduate degrees or licences.
..	1	(a)16	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	19	170	12	6	25	77	37	..	..	13	Males / Females } Under-graduate licences or diplomas.
1	3	30	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(a) Information in regard to race or creed (cols. 16 to 23) of some students in Madras is not available

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agriculture.												
Master of Agriculture	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	Males	2	..	..	2	30	..	..	..	30	27	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture	Males	2	..	..	2	49	..	..	..	49	38	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations	Males	3	..	..	3	204	..	..	..	204	136	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Examinations	Males	..	6	52	58	..	41	604	28	673	..	19
	Females	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Technological Examinations	Males	..	5	..	5	..	62	..	..	62	..	56
Schools for General Education.												
Matriculation	Males	174	536	396	1,106	5,927	12,296	11,073	2,579	31,875	3,499	6,603
	Females	10	42	5	7	70	185	38	80	373	50	104
School final or leaving certificate	Males	145	270	23	438	4,036	7,128	609	68	11,841	2,252	5,183
	Females	4	18	..	22	20	119	..	3	142	20	111
'B' Final examination	Males	6	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	57	37	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular high examination in Burma.	Males	6	8	..	14	65	35	..	77	177	52	31
	Females	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	4	13	..	9
High school examination for Europeans.	Males	4	29	..	33	51	224	..	2	277	30	117
	Females	3	50	..	53	10	217	..	7	234	7	121
Cambridge higher examination	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge senior examination	Males	..	4	5	9	..	30	67	49	146	..	24
	Females	1	9	..	10	5	43	..	5	53	3	22
Cambridge junior examination	Males	1	9	3	13	10	85	27	..	122	6	63
	Females	1	14	..	15	14	66	..	..	80	3	53
Cambridge preliminary examination	Males	..	2	..	2	..	25	..	..	2	..	20
	Females	..	2	..	2	..	9	..	1	10	..	5
Anglo-vernacular middle examination.	Males	339	1,600	1,075	3,014	8,274	25,015	21,318	75	54,682	5,455	18,197
	Females	14	98	6	118	136	846	82	16	1,080	102	560
Vernacular final or middle examination.	Males	1,967	851	102	2,920	16,274	3,652	518	3,005	23,449	11,266	2,194
	Females	57	85	11	153	221	309	68	263	861	153	219
Middle examination for Europeans	Males	4	42	..	46	74	320	..	..	394	56	187
	Females	3	66	..	69	21	321	..	..	342	13	228
Upper primary examination	Males	9,239	9,859	1,177	20,275	76,416	59,213	23,914	380	159,923	50,565	44,372
	Females	265	804	13	1,082	1,013	2,999	67	48	4,127	676	2,189
Lower primary examination	Males	7,848	37,295	2,673	47,816	56,137	154,192	21,540	11	231,880	34,844	112,452
	Females	677	3,562	118	4,357	3,376	12,074	299	2	15,751	2,212	8,925

TABLE VI—*contd.*

British India during the official year 1917-18—contd.

PASSED			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Master of Agriculture.
..	..	27	..	1	15	6	2	..	3	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Bachelor of Agriculture.
..	..	38	..	..	7	28	3	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Licentiate of Agriculture.
..	..	136	1	5	41	37	45	2	1	4	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } *Veterinary Examinations.*
240	11	270	3	17	62	88	18	..	79	3	Males
2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } *Commercial Examinations.*
..	..	66	1	6	12	27	2	..	7	1	Males. *Technological Examinations*
											SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
5,748	749	16,599	27	202	4,843	8,055	2,556	190	233	493	Males
22	28	204	6	73	38	48	2	2	24	11	Females } Matriculation.
321	22	7,778	4	517	3,964	2,570	513	198	8	4	Males
..	2	133	1	107	9	13	1	2	..	..	Females } School final or leaving certificate.
..	..	37	..	..	10	24	3	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } 'B Final examination.
..	32	115	..	8	..	..	..	107	..	..	Males
..	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	Females } Vernacular high examination in Burma.
..	1	148	134	5	..	..	3	1	4	1	Males
..	5	133	125	1	1	2	..	..	2	2	Females } High school examination for Europeans.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Cambridge higher examination.
23	10	57	36	..	2	14	2	..	3	..	Males
..	2	27	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	Females } Cambridge senior examination.
18	..	87	82	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	Males
..	..	56	54	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Females } Cambridge junior examination.
..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males
..	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Cambridge preliminary examination.
16,326	80	40,008	8	728	9,022	21,091	7,616	955	427	161	Males
69	6	737	2	313	64	138	16	26	134	44	Females } Anglo-vernacular middle examination.
298	977	14,735	..	95	4,139	6,622	2,471	1,042	3	363	Males
53	141	566	..	103	70	237	57	62	..	37	Females } Vernacular final or middle examination.
..	..	243	228	6	..	4	1	1	2	1	Males
..	..	241	220	7	1	..	..	2	6	5	Females } Middle examination for Europeans.
19,718	145	114,800	80	10,148	28,318	48,260	15,842	9,332	5	2,815	Males
43	31	2,939	7	745	320	781	164	886	..	36	Females } Upper primary examination.
15,493	5	162,794	33	3,893	18,365	75,191	36,565	26,751	505	1,491	Males
222	2	11,361	4	932	1,485	3,844	1,421	3,334	250	91	Females } Lower primary examination.

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.			Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
			Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Schools for Special Instruction.													
Training school examinations for masters—Secondary			40	13	..	53	1,309	257	..	79	1,645	1,017	181
Primary			589	44	...	633	8,869	791	..	841	10,501	6,555	541
Training school examinations for mistresses—Secondary			7	26	1	34	88	201	1	10	300	73	163
Primary			41	56	3	100	708	691	79	28	1,506	508	498
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.		Males	44	1,220	12	1,276	57	1,562	14	185	1,818	28	568
		Females	1	..	..	1	2	4	..	10	16	1	3
School of Art examinations		Males	306	360	106	772	2,054	2,112	473	3,460	8,099	1,125	1,028
		Females	5	56	22	83	14	342	84	13	453	4	141
Engineering school examinations		Males	3	1	..	4	124	34	..	..	158	103	29
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer examinations		Males	3	..	..	3	73	..	..	..	73	54	..
Examination in Surveying		Males	6	1	..	7	90	9	..	..	99	71	9
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Overseer examinations		Males	6	..	..	6	150	..	..	..	150	88	..
Industrial school examination		Male	18	7	..	25	294	91	..	569	954	232	87
		Females	..	1	..	1	..	187	..	..	187	..	69
Commercial school examination		Males	5	2	5	12	114	70	55	6	245	73	55
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Agricultural school examination		Males	2	..	..	2	67	..	..	..	67	60	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.	Sanskrit	Males	1	22	397	(a) 1,829	142	383	3,579	1,243	(a) 8,596	71	159
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	(a)10	..	
	Arabic	Males	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	6	5	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persian	Males	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pali	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Other school examinations		Males	67	83	93	243	3,869	959	249	460	5,536	2,211	728
		Females	3	24	10	37	23	115	42	..	180	23	67

(a) Details for Benga)

TABLE VI—*concld.*

British India during the official year 1917-18—concld.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.
..	27	1,225	12	95	601	279	133	88	..	17	Training school examinations for masters—Secondary.
..	397	7,493	10	476	2,166	3,040	1,616	48	..	137	Primary.
1	7	244	59	138	7	22	11	6	..	1	Training school examinations for mistresses—Secondary.
55	13	1,074	52	504	160	198	78	2	72	8	Primary.
7	65	668	12	43	38	45	36	490	1	3	Males } Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.
..	5	9	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	Females }
202	1,574	3,929	105	44	1,305	1,636	332	..	90	19	Males } School of Art examinations.
38	18	201	56	56	10	25	4	..	43	7	Females }
..	..	132	9	6	9	51	12	37	..	8	Males } Engineering school examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	54	2	..	15	34	3	..	..	..	Males Overseer examinations.
..	..	80	..	..	12	56	11	..	..	1	Males } Examination in Surveying.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	88	..	1	16	59	11	1	..	..	Males Sub-Overseer examinations.
..	441	760	53	213	64	274	143	..	1	12	Males } Industrial school examination.
..	..	69	5	22	8	23	11	..	..	..	Females }
41	1	170	2		45	88	26	..	..	5	Males } Commercial school examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	60	..	..	6	25	18	..	..	11	Males } Agricultural school examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
1,549	450	(a) 3,966	..	..	3,784	182	..	..	..	..	Males } Sanskrit .
..	1	(a)9	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	Males } Arabic .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Persian .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Pali .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
73	250	3,262	438	52	433	1,574	643	78	9	35	Males } Other school examinations.
37	..	127	66	41	1	9	10	..	..	..	Females }

Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.

are not available.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL						
		IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED						
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Fund.	Municipal Grants.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.								
English	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental	Male	1	61	63	57	..	8,935	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		1	61	63	57	..	8,935	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males		31	11,139	11,320	10,036	10,338	36,211	6,030
Middle Schools for males	English	194	28,453	28,784	24,536	47,932	1,44,794	13,218
	Vernacular	958	112,115	112,222	90,005	1,80,982	7,19,135	14,373
High Schools for females		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools for females	English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vernacular	20	1,882	1,769	1,365	2,276	14,026	450
TOTAL		1,203	153,589	154,095	125,942	2,41,528	9,14,166	34,071
Primary Schools.								
For males		35,378	1,993,455	1,945,711	1,476,591	58,61,654	42,86,741	94,904
For females		2,347	102,003	99,207	72,473	2,97,679	3,43,222	15,935
TOTAL		37,725	2,095,458	2,044,918	1,549,064	61,59,333	46,29,963	1,10,839

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1917-18.

BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY LOCAL BOARDS.			TOTAL.	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Local Boards' expenditure on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	17,500	17,500	Male / Female } English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37	..	..	8,972	..	..	550	9,485	Male / Female } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male / Female } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male / Female } Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male / Female } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2,982	..	..	2,982	Male / Female } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male / Female } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37	..	..	8,972	2,982	..	18,050	29,967	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
2,55,089	1,846	11,787	3,21,301	..	2,160	34,748	73,119	High Schools for males.
3,29,240	10,401	9,415	5,55,000	3,686	9,140	2,37,848	3,95,468	English. } Middle Schools for males.
2,14,829	514	6,362	11,36,195	1,464	4,866	2,85,562	10,11,027	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	High Schools for females.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,736	2,736	English. } Middle Schools for females.
..	8	..	16,760	307	2,400	25,278	42,011	Vernacular }
7,99,158	12,769	27,564	20,29,256	5,457	18,566	5,86,172	15,24,361	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
8,13,712	6,125	59,923	1,11,23,059	2,470	49,806	19,16,174	62,55,191	For males.
936	693	2,094	6,60,559	507	13,154	3,92,714	7,49,597	For females.
8,14,648	6,818	62,017	1,17,83,618	2,977	62,960	23,08,888	70,04,788	TOTAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL						
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED						
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Fund.	Municipal Grants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Training Schools . . . Male	306	2,590	2,585	2,477	1,02,057	1,95,724	2,679
Female	3	23	23	23	365	3,640	..
Schools of Art . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools. Male	23	1,785	1,725	1,350	12,152	47,571	4,920
Female	1	6	10	7	270	..	..
Commercial Schools . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . Male	2	17	20	14	260	594	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . . Male	8	291	290	227	561	5,085	300
Female	..	..	..	..	..	187*	..
TOTAL .	343	4,712	4,653	4,098	1,15,665	2,52,801	7,899
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE .	39,272	2,253,820	2,203,729	1,679,161	65,16,526	58,05,865	1,52,809
Buildings, furniture and apparatus . .	..	..	..	..	10,05,339	16,80,397	13,901
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in—							
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Colleges . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Professional Colleges . .	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Special Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE .	..	..	..	..	10,05,339	16,80,397	13,901
GRAND TOTAL .	39,272	2,253,820	2,203,729	1,679,161	(a)75,21,865	74,86,262	1,66,710

(a) Excludes Rs. 12,87,997 on account of Provincial expenditure on the District and
* Relates to the expenditure of the technical class attached to an elementary

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1917-18.

BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY LOCAL BOARDS.			TOTAL.	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Local Boards' expenditure on public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	90	3,00,550	70,878	..	1,111	2,67,708	Male — Training Schools.
..	..	..	4,005	10,599	301	..	14,540	Female — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300	Male — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	4,783	..	..	4,783	Male — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	550	550	Female — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	950	950	Male — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
6,249	3,040	20,120	94,052	3,534	1,500	7,048	59,653	Male — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	270	1,000	..	1,171	2,171	Female — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — Commercial Schools.
9	..	..	863	932	..	..	1,526	Male — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female — Agricultural Schools.
33	..	1,000	6,979	..	13	50,529	55,627	Male — Other Schools.
..	..	..	187*	..	..	2,021	2,208	Female — Other Schools.
6,291	3,040	21,210	4,06,906	91,721	1,814	63,680	4,10,016	TOTAL.
16,20,134	22,627	1,10,791	1,42,28,752	1,03,137	83,340	29,76,790	89,69,132	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
740	598	30,225	27,31,200	9,167	..	1,22,270	18,11,834	*Buildings, furniture and apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	University.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,64,626	Inspection.
								Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,582	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,072	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,527	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,35,270	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,216	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,988	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,069	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,559	Other Special Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,20,795	Miscellaneous.
740	598	30,225	27,31,200	9,167	..	1,22,270	26,79,613	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
16,20,874	23,225	1,41,016	1,69,59,952	1,12,304	83,340	30,99,060	1,16,48,745	GRAND TOTAL

Municipal Boards Schools *combined* in the Punjab which is shown in column 9 of table IV.
School in Madras.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English . . . . Male	4	548	551	501	17,432	2,730	..	39,167
English . . . . Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental . . . . Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law . . . . . Male	1	6	5	5	..	..	..	360
Law . . . . . Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . . Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	5	554	556	506	17,432	2,730	..	39,527
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males	43	17,300	17,801	15,425	63,948	71,493	2,160	4,07,312
Middle Schools for males . English	139	19,708	20,074	16,756	75,774	2,17,909	9,140	1,87,223
Middle Schools for males . Vernacular	49	8,028	7,922	6,450	17,680	55,101	4,866	9,166
High Schools for females . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools for females . English	5	329	308	232	5,917	8,531	..	371
Middle Schools for females . Vernacular	21	2,884	2,838	2,206	3,961	16,759	2,400	749
Total .	257	48,249	48,943	41,069	1,67,280	3,69,793	18,566	6,04,821
Primary Schools.								
For males	2,135	234,821	229,762	174,721	6,25,065	14,81,230	49,806	1,66,484
For females	759	58,469	57,228	38,575	1,35,970	4,34,369	13,154	9,169
Total .	2,894	293,290	286,990	213,296	7,61,035	19,15,599	62,960	1,75,653

TABLE VII—*contd.*

Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1917-18—contd.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
MUNICIPAL BOARDS.			IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
1,939	194	61,462	2,580	..	23,422	28,732	46,232	Male / Female } English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	500	500	9,985	Male / Female } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
..	.	360	..	..	..	..	..	Male / Female } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	1,500	1,500	1,500	Male / Female } Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male / Female } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	354	..	..	354	3,336	Male / Female } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	Male / Female } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,939	194	61,822	2,934	..	25,422	31,086	61,053	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
1,404	3,365	5,49,682	5,736	6,030	1,27,816	2,11,075	2,84,194	High Schools for males.
795	3,197	4,94,033	302	13,218	49,957	2,81,386	6,76,854	English / Vernacular } Middle Schools for males.
47	..	86,860	..	14,373	97,315	1,66,789	11,77,816	
..	..	..	..	..	13,260	13,260	13,260	High Schools for females.
..	606	15,425	..	..	21,977	30,508	33,244	English / Vernacular } Middle Schools for females.
24	..	23,893	193	450	47,688	65,090	1,07,101	
2,270	7,168	11,69,898	6,231	34,071	3,58,013	7,68,108	22,92,469	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
4,297	14,473	23,41,355	648	94,904	3,82,571	19,59,353	82,14,544	For males.
1,834	3,790	5,98,286	948	15,935	1,59,773	6,11,025	13,60,622	For females.
6,131	18,263	29,39,641	1,596	1,10,839	5,42,344	25,70,378	95,75,166	TOTAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS							
	In Institutions managed by							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, Special.								
Training Schools . . . Male	6	55	49	45	..	5,064	..	..
Female	9	156	147	140	1,200	8,832	301	..
Schools of Art . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools . . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools Male	16	1,201	1,289	958	9,221	20,427	1,500	1,663
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools . . Male	1	115	104	95	849	1,182	..	616
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . Male	9	292	303	221	2,534	2,695	13	65
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	41	1,819	1,892	1,459	13,804	38,200	1,814	2,344
Total Direct Expenditure	3,197	343,912	338,381	256,330	9,59,551	23,26,322	83,340	8,22,345
Buildings, furniture and apparatus . .	..	..	..	..	2,94,758	3,35,248	..	4,133
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in—								
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Professional Colleges . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Special Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total indirect expenditure .	..	..	..	..	2,94,758	3,35,248	..	4,133
GRAND TOTAL .	3,197	343,912	338,381	256,330	(a) 12,54,309	26,61,570	83,340	8,26,478

(a) *Vide* footnote (a) on page 54.

TABLE VII—*concld.*

Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1917-18—concld.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
MUNICIPAL BOARDS.			IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	5,064	8,041	2,679	..	16,684	2,84,392	Male } Training Schools.
..	..	10,333	3,299	..	300	12,431	26,971	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	450	450	750	Male } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male } Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,783	Male } Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	100	100	1,050	Male } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
3,458	794	37,063	1,800	4,920	28,278	55,425	1,15,078	Male } Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	981	981	3,152	Female }
..	..	2,647	..	..	..	1,182	1,182	Male } Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,526	Male } Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female }
..	..	5,307	2,800	300	25,312	31,107	86,734	Male } Other Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	942	942	3,150	Female }
3,458	794	60,414	16,840	7,899	56,363	1,19,302	5,29,318	TOTAL.
13,798	26,419	42,31,475	27,601	1,52,809	9,82,142	34,88,874	1,24,58,006	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
597	7,804	6,42,540	337	13,901	38,589	3,88,075	21,99,909	*Buildings, furniture and apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	University.
..	..	..	..	..	..	20,160	1,84,786	Inspection.
								Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,936	20,518	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	813	1,885	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	713	16,240	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	31,922	2,67,192	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,105	83,321	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	106	5,094	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,059	28,128	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,455	16,014	Other Special Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,07,359	4,28,154	Miscellaneous.
597	7,804	6,42,540	337	13,901	38,589	5,71,703	32,51,316	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
14,395	34,223	48,74,315	27,938	1,66,710	10,20,731	40,60,577	1,57,09,322	GRAND TOTAL.

Attendance and expenditure in hostels

—	Number of		Number of boarders who are students			
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—						
Males	762	28,884	3,758	2,330	10,825	440
Females	55	(a) 1,885	101	24	1,018	120
MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—						
Males	948	21,771	183	..	18,032	2,472
Females	7	62	..	..	..	22
AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—						
Males	881	35,976	3,026	123	23,670	7,774
Females	282	(b) 15,809	118	72	10,145	4,407
UNAIDED—						
Males	1,081	41,494	6,920	716	25,107	6,247
Females	218	(c) 13,934	136	64	6,849	5,960
TOTAL—						
Males	3,672	128,125	13,887	3,169	77,634	16,933
Females	562	(d) 31,690	355	160	18,012	10,509
GRAND TOTAL	4,234	159,815	14,242	3,329	95,646	27,442

(a) Includes 1 child who does not
(b) Includes 41 children who do not
(c) Includes 50 children who do not
(d) Includes 92 children who do not

TABLE VIII.

or boarding houses for the official year 1917-18.

OF	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Fees.	TOTAL.	—
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—
11,531	1,06,241	252	1,061	12,752	48,410	1,68,716	Males.
621	6,272	..	..	..	..	6,272	Females.
							MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—
1,084	47,500	45,290	..	954	923	94,667	Males.
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females.
							AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—
1,383	1,53,972	2,508	41,777	92,352	1,33,979	4,24,588	Males.
1,026	39,508	2,145	86,796	42,047	5,559	1,76,055	Females.
							UNAIDED—
2,504	16,781	20,500	23,273	1,89,039	32,113	2,81,706	Males.
875	7,000	..	12,674	40,181	9,260	69,115	Females.
							TOTAL—
16,502	3,24,494	68,550	66,111	2,95,097	2,15,425	9,69,677	Males.
2,562	52,780	2,145	99,470	82,228	14,819	2,51,442	Females.
19,064	3,77,274	70,695	1,65,581	3,77,325	2,30,244	12,21,119	GRAND TOTAL.

attend School in the United Provinces.
attend School in the United Provinces.
attend School in the United Provinces.
attend School in the United Provinces.

Number and qualification of teachers in

			(a) In Primary Schools.						(b) In Middle Schools.					
			Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
In Schools for Indians.	Teachers of vernacular.	Trained	962	28,630	4,132	14,141	985	48,850	558	4,541	497	4,326	1,159	11,081
		Untrained	857	31,968	5,187	70,055	13,390	121,457	229	1,370	276	5,790	1,487	9,152
		Total	1,819	60,598	9,319	84,196	14,375	170,307	787	5,911	773	10,116	2,646	20,233
	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages.	Trained	1,253	9,576	1,442	9,520	490	22,281	396	441	234	1,642	121	2,834
		Untrained	316	4,449	514	26,457	4,095	35,831	264	458	548	4,686	2,566	8,522
		Total	1,569	14,025	1,956	35,977	4,585	58,112	660	899	782	6,328	2,687	11,356
		Possessing a degree	(a) 5	(a) ..	(a) 1	(a) 20	(a) 3	(a) 29	(b) 70	60	(b) 65	(a) 331	104	(a) 630
		Possessing no degree	(a) 1,534	(a) 13,995	(a) 1,952	(a) 35,954	(a) 4,568	(a) 58,003	(b) 582	839	(b) 715	(a) 5,989	2,583	(a) 10,708
		Total	1,569	14,025	1,956	35,977	4,585	58,112	660	899	782	6,328	2,687	11,356
In Schools for European.		Trained	4	..	..	213	4	221	7	..	..	687	4	698
		Untrained	..	..	..	242	1	243	5	..	..	627	37	669
		Total	4	..	..	455	5	464	12	..	..	1,314	41	1,367
		Possessing a degree	..	..	..	5	..	5	3	..	..	70	6	79
		Possessing no degree	4	..	..	450	5	459	9	..	..	1,244	35	1,288
		Total	4	..	..	455	5	464	12	..	..	1,314	41	1,367
Grand total of all teachers			3,392	74,623	11,275	120,628	18,965	228,883	1,459	6,810	1,555	17,758	5,374	32,956

(a) Figures defective, details for
(b) Figures defective in Baluchistan.

TABLE IX.

British India for the official year 1917-18.

(c) In High Schools.						(d) In Colleges.						GRAND TOTAL.		
Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	1	
474	38	59	1,202	546	2,319	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,250	Trained . .	Teachers of vernacular. — In Schools for Indians.
290	18	28	1,054	780	2,170	..	..	..	3	2	5	132,784	Untrained . .	
764	56	87	2,256	1,326	4,489	..	..	..	3	2	5	195,034	Total.	
1,529	286	357	3,617	248	6,037	75	3	17	199	16	310	31,462	Trained . .	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages. — In Schools for Indians.
1,932	174	347	7,628	6,415	16,496	541	10	15	987	354	1,907	62,756	Untrained . .	
3,461	460	704	11,245	6,663	22,533	616	13	32	1,186	370	2,217	94,218	Total . .	
(b) 1,430	113	218	(b) 3,412	1,970	(b) 7,143	567	2	25	947	348	1,884	(a) 9,686	Possessing a degree	
(b) 2,018	347	486	(b) 7,827	4,693	15,371	49	11	7	239	27	333	(a) 84,415	Possessing no degree	
3,461	460	704	11,245	6,663	22,533	616	13	32	1,186	370	2,217	94,218	Total.	
56	..	...	790	41	887	..	..	..	22	2	24	1,880	Trained . .	In Schools for Europeans.
89	..	..	615	62	716	..	..	..	28	1	29	1,657	Untrained . .	
95	..	..	1,405	103	1,603	..	..	..	50	3	53	3,487	Total . .	
14	..	..	254	11	279	..	..	..	18	1	19	382	Possessing a degree	
81	..	..	1,151	92	1,324	..	..	..	32	2	34	3,105	Possessing no degree	
95	..	..	1,405	103	1,603	..	..	..	50	3	53	3,487	Total.	
4,320	516	791	14,906	8,092	28,625	616	13	32	1,239	375	2,275	292,739	Grand Total of all Teachers.	

Coorg not being available.

GENERAL

Classification of pupils by ages in

SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL

Ages.	Infants.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
	A.	B.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Ages	1,524,286	1,475,695	1,389,214	936,138	691,072	429,358	222,070	159,098	179,755	72,290

TABLE X.

British India for 1917-18.

EDUCATION.			ARTS COLLEGES.							GRAND TOTAL.	Ages.
IX.	X.	TOTAL.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year or Post Graduate Class.	TOTAL.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
55,434	54,123	7,128,513	15,904	16,049	6,982	8,975	724	419	49,053	7,177,566	ALL AGES.

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BUREAU OF EDUCATION

INDIA

INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

1918-19.

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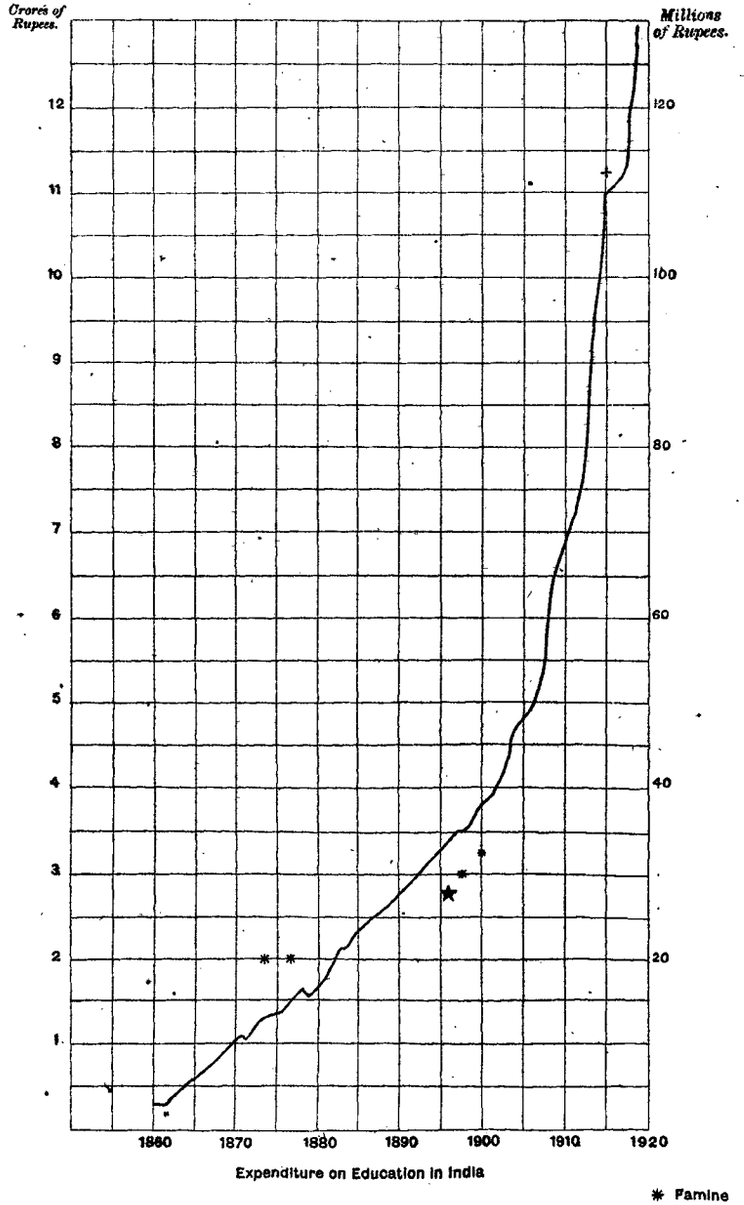
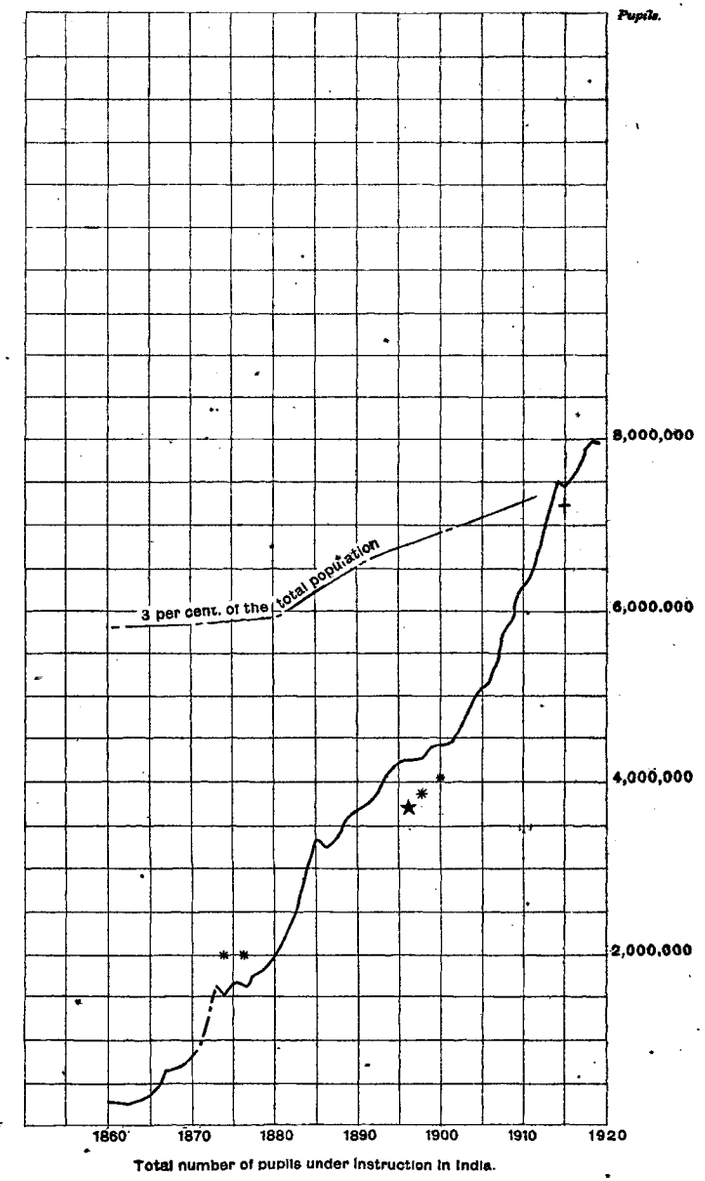


Expenditure on Education in India

Fig. 1.



Total number of pupils under instruction in India.

Fig. 2.

* Famine
★ Commencement of Plague
\+ Indian States omitted

INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

1918-19.

I.—Main features of the year.

During the year three factors operated against the progress of education —war and its results, influenza and a wide-spread failure of crops.

The war. While these events were generally depressing in their influence, they have provided some experiences which it is proper to record. Colleges, schools and officers of the department in the Bombay Presidency contributed over 10¼ lakhs to war loans, nearly half a lakh to "Our Day," more than a lakh to the Belgian children's relief fund, and more than a quarter of a lakh to entertainments in connection with war relief funds. A single European school in Burma gave ₹30,000 to war charities and others gave substantial sums. Schools in Berar contributed large sums. Offers of service flowed in from teachers and institutions of the North-West Frontier Province. In the United Provinces a large amount of publicity work was done by the Educational staff, especially that at the Training College. In the Central Provinces prizes were given for essays, etc., on the War and a cinematograph tour was arranged.

Many teachers and inspectors remained on military duty. Bombay reports thirteen pupils or *ex*-pupils of European and English-teaching schools killed in action. Between 400 and 500 pupils and *ex*-pupils of European schools in Burma were on active service; 60 obtained Commissions; 31 were killed in action or died in captivity.

Orders were issued regarding the education at the expense of the State of the children of all who, whether combatant or non-combatant, died or were incapacitated while on the active list. The Silver Wedding Fund, promoted by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford as a gift to Their Majesties on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, is to be devoted to the higher or technical education of the children of Indians who fulfil the same conditions. It has reached a total of about twelve lakhs.

Influenza. The terrible epidemic of influenza which, at the close of 1918, carried off millions of lives throughout India, caused grave dislocation in the schools and colleges. But, writes the Director in the Central Provinces, though disastrous to our numbers, it "called forth all that was best in the life and spirit of many of our schools and colleges. Their volunteer work in general, and the work of some institutions in particular, won the approbation of the Chief Commissioner. Among all the voluntary workers no class won more respect than our professors and masters and the students or pupils whom they or-

ganised and stimulated." The Bombay report similarly speaks of the work done by a school during a severe cholera epidemic.

Famine.

A wide-spread failure of crops, bringing in its train high prices and famine, doubtless had its effects. But, as shown below, they were less noticeable than on the occasion of previous similar disasters. The Director in the Central Provinces considers that the economic factor as determining school attendance is often exaggerated, and supports his contention by a comparison of rich and poor areas.

Figures of schools and pupils.

The effect of these three causes is seen in the figures of pupils. The total of these, whether in public or private schools, amounted to 7,936,577.

The provincial figures are as follows.

—	No. of pupils on 31st March 1919.	Amount of increase or decrease in the year.	Percentage of increase or decrease in the year.	Percentage of the population under instruction.
Madras	1,692,951	—3,588	—0·21	4·08
Bombay	834,003	+52,329	+6·69	4·24
Bengal	1,931,535	—33,738	—1·72	4·25
United Provinces	924,679	+6,421	+0·70	1·97
Punjab	477,200	+8,361	+1·78	2·44
Burma	572,908	—11,390	—1·95	4·73
Bihar and Orissa	827,140	—25,184	—2·95	2·40
Central Provinces and Berar	349,743	—3,701	—1·05	2·51
Assam	224,715	—5,370	—2·33	3·34
North-West Frontier Province	48,360	+2,226	+4·82	2·20
Other administrations	53,343	+2,143	+4·18	3·32
INDIA	7,936,577	—11,491	—0·14	3·25

These figures require further analysis on the basis of public and private institutions.

Province.	IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
	No. of pupils on 31st March 1918.	Amount of increase or decrease in the year.	Percentage of increase or decrease in the year.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1918.	Amount of increase or decrease in the year.	Percentage of increase or decrease in the year.
Madras	1,583,087	+ 3,343	+ ·21	109,864	— 6,931	— 5·92
Bombay	797,406	+56,102	+7·57	36,597	— 3,773	— 9·34
Bengal	1,862,326	—30,625	—1·62	69,209	— 3,113	— 4·30
United Provinces	848,049	+16,116	+2·06	76,630	— 9,695	—11·22
Punjab	431,628	+11,584	+2·76	45,572	— 3,223	— 6·60
Burma	377,191	— 6,121	—1·60	195,717	— 5,269	— 2·62
Bihar and Orissa	789,096	—16,116	—2·00	38,044	— 9,068	—19·25
Central Provinces and Berar.	347,747	— 3,721	—1·06	1,996	+ 20	+ 1·01
Assam	215,448	— 6,021	—2·72	9,267	+ 651	+ 7·55
North West-Frontier Province	42,637	+ 1,412	+3·42	5,723	+ 814	+16·58
Other administrations	44,048	+ 963	+2·25	9,295	+ 1,175	+14·47
INDIA	7,338,663	+26,921	+0·37	597,914	—38,412	— 6·04

The decrease in numbers has taken place in private schools only, public schools showing an increase. The decrease is found principally in the Eastern provinces, particularly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa which together account for a decrease of over 58,000 and of nearly 47,000 in public institutions, while the Western provinces, namely Bombay, the Punjab and North West Frontier Province show a fair increase totalling some 63,000. It is remarkable that, while on all hands the three causes mentioned above are represented as those which have mainly retarded progress, the very provinces where their greatest effect would naturally be expected, have actually shown slight increases of pupils.

The students in colleges have increased from 62,936 to 63,830 by 894; in secondary schools the numbers have increased from 1,198,586 to 1,212,133 or by 13,547; in primary schools the pupils have increased from 5,932,741 to 5,941,482 by 8,741.

In the third year of the war the increase of pupils amounted to 234,450 In the fourth year it sank to 96,122; and I remarked that the adverse influences of the war had begun to work. In the present year the decrease amounted to 11,491.

Perhaps the wonder is that the effects were not greater. During the famine of 1897 the total shrank from 4,356,870 to 4,274,275; as a result of that of 1899 from 4,452,788 to 4,409,765. During the present year, when a particularly wide-spread failure of the crops was combined with the paralysing effects of war and an unexampled mortality from disease, the decrease has been negligible and is confined to private institutions.

The number of institutions has risen by 428. This in itself is satisfactory. It is less satisfactory, as discounting the optimistic view that one has only to provide facilities in order to increase attendance, that, while the increase in public institutions has been by 1·78 per cent., pupils in them have increased only by 0·37 per cent. Mr. Mayhew, while admitting that much is rightly attributed to the abnormal circumstances of the year, does not consider that "their mere absence and a more liberal expenditure of money will in themselves ensure any rapid advance in the vernacular education of either boys or girls. Secondary and collegiate education will soon re-establish itself numerically. The progress of male vernacular education depends on compulsion and a clearer realisation on the part of local bodies of their responsibilities, combined with more systematic consideration of how this responsibility may be discharged. Female education depends on the growth of a demand that does not exist at present."

Expenditure.

Expenditure for the pre-war year and for succeeding years was as follows.

Year.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
1913-14 . . .	5,50,11,490	4,52,12,387	10,02,23,877
1914-15 . . .	6,33,02,792	4,58,67,700	10,91,70,492
1915-16 . . .	6,21,68,904	4,86,60,345	11,08,29,249

Year.	Public funds.	Private funds.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
1916-17 . . .	6,14,80,471	5,14,02,597	11,28,83,068
1917-18 . . .	6,48,01,690	5,34,07,447	11,82,09,137
1918-19 . . .	7,17,26,292	5,81,36,781	12,98,63,073

Public funds are made up of provincial and local (including municipal funds). Expenditure from the former increased during the year by ₹52,33,461 or 10·7 per cent., that from the latter increased by ₹16,91,141 or 10·8 per cent.

If economic pressure has persisted, it has not succeeded in damping the desire for higher education. The increase in fees has been by ₹21,15,454, of which ₹9,49,814 represents increase in secondary schools and colleges. In Bengal alone the increase in fees has been ₹12,69,007. A European citizen of Calcutta has given 10 lakhs, largely for the creation of scholarships for European and Anglo-Indian boys and girls, and partly for the education of Indians.

A reference to General Table II reveals the fact that out of the total expenditure from provincial funds upon education the percentage spent upon primary education has increased, while there have been corresponding decreases in the proportion spent upon collegiate education, direction and inspection. Another feature is that, owing partly to an increase in the number of students in government colleges, there has been a substantial decrease in the cost per head, while the cost per pupil in primary schools of all kinds has increased by nearly 13 annas, notwithstanding an increase in the number of pupils, and in government, board and municipal schools by still larger amounts. The general result is that expenditure on universities has increased by 11⅔ lakhs; on colleges by 4½ lakhs (mainly through increased fees and endowments); on secondary schools by 28 lakhs (to which increase provincial funds contribute 10½ lakhs); on primary schools by nearly 43 lakhs (to which provincial funds contribute 29¼ and local funds 6¾ lakhs); on special institutions by nearly 6½ lakhs; and on miscellaneous objects by nearly 19½ lakhs.* These, with other smaller increases, make a total increase of over 116½ lakhs (to which provincial funds contribute 52⅓ and local and municipal funds nearly 17 lakhs).

Imperial grants.

Two further imperial grants, each of 30 lakhs recurring, were made during the year. One was for primary education, the other for agricultural and technical (including commercial) education. The grant for primary education was at once definitely assigned in fixed sums to the provinces. Of the other grant (which was made as the result of a resolution brought forward in the Imperial Legislative Council), 21 lakhs was distributed for agricultural education (and a further sum of 1·80 lakh added from the wheat profits) and 9 lakhs for technical education. Pending the final decisions on the Indian Industrial Commission's report and the framing of a systematic

* This large item is partially accounted for by the inclusion of items previously shown under other heads.

programme, this last sum was given out for individual schemes of a pressing nature and solely for non-recurring purposes.

Hence the annual assignment made since 1910 from imperial revenues to provinces for purposes of education amounts, apart from capital grants, to 214 lakhs. The following table shows the grants.

Year.		Lakhs of rupees.	
		Recurring grants.	Non-recurring grants.
1910-11		...	93·00
1912-13		60·00	3,87·18
1913-14	old	60·00	...
	new	55·00	0·95
1914-15	old	1,15·00	...
	new	9·00	12·25
1915-16	old	1,24·00	...
	new	...	...
1916-17	old	1,24·00	...
	new	...	...
1917-18	old	1,24·00	...
	new	30·00	...
1918-19	old	1,54·00	...
	new	60·00	1·80*
TOTAL		9,15·00	4,95·18

* Given by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture from the ' wheat profits'.

The table which forms an appendix shows the amounts expended from these grants. Of the total of 1410·18 lakhs allotted 1407·98 have been placed in Provincial balances or otherwise made available for expenditure. The expenditure out of these grants has amounted to 1118·48 lakhs and a sum of 289·50 lakhs remains unspent. There is a small sum of 2·2 lakhs which is held in reserve by the Department of Education. Of the unspent balances 128·39 lakhs are debitable to the recurring assignments, while 161·13 lakhs are debitable to the non-recurring grants. The largest amounts unspent are again in the balances of Bengal.

Main features summarised.

The main features of the year then, as exhibited in statistics, may be summed up as follows. Expenditure increased by over 116½ lakhs and now stands at the unprecedented figure of ₹12,98,63,073 (£8,657,538).† Public institutions have increased by 2,820 and now number 162,330. The pupils in them have also increased, though only by the small figure of 26,921, and now number 7⅓ millions. Even in these public institutions, boys show a decline. The situation has been saved by the girls, whose number has increased by

† Calculated at the old rate of exchange (1*s.* 4*d.*=₹1) for the sake of comparison with previous reports.

nearly 50,000. Private institutions have declined by 2,392 to 35,017 and their pupils by 38,412 to 597,914, though here also there is a slight increase of girls. The net results are a total of 197,347 institutions and a total of 7,936,577 pupils—the former representing a small increase and the latter a decrease of 11,491. But it is on public institutions that attention naturally focusses. The lack of any increase of pupils corresponding to the great increase of facilities, the fact that girl pupils show increase against a decrease among boys—these have been the not unnatural characteristics of a year of pestilence, famine and the aftermath of war. On the other hand, the renewal of expenditure on educational expansion and improvement and the large increase of public institutions give hope for a rapid restoration of progress in the future. In the quinquennium ending 1902 the average annual expenditure on education was 376 lakhs. In the quinquennium ending 1907, this figure increased by 118 lakhs, and in the next quinquennium, ending 1912, there was a further increase of 196 lakhs. The average expenditure in the quinquennium ending 1917, though this included nearly three years of war, showed an increase of 357 lakhs, and the past two years have again shown an average increase of 170 lakhs. In seven years, for the most part years of widespread disaster, the annual educational expenditure in India has come within reasonable distance of doubling.

Principal events.

Among the principal events of the year may be mentioned the conclusion of the labours of the Calcutta University Commission; the distribution of the two new Imperial grants to which allusion has already been made; the sanction of a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the secondary education in Bengal; and the institution of the scheme for the education of the children of fallen or disabled Indian soldiers. The Indian Educational Service had hitherto contained only 5 Indians. During the year 13 Indians were appointed to it, and 20 more shortly after the conclusion of the period. The Government of India proposed to local Governments a scheme for making a solid advance in primary education; replies to that reference are not yet completed. Among personal matters there have to be recorded the death of Dr. Venis, a ripe and devoted Sanskrit scholar, and the retirement of Mr. Bain, an inspiring teacher and a polished scholar and author. The remainder of this section deals with matters of general interest.

Pay of teachers.

In *Bombay* the rates of pay for trained primary teachers were radically altered. A teacher now starts on ₹15, ₹20 or ₹25 according as he has gone through one, two or three years of training, and rises by a time-scale to at least ₹30, ₹40 or ₹60 (in Sind the initial and maximum rates are in all cases, save the ₹60 grade, higher by ₹5). Further, of the total of posts, 10 per cent. for each class of teachers is placed in a selection grade of ₹40, ₹55 or ₹75. The minimum pay of untrained teachers has been raised from ₹10 to ₹12 and that of untrained headmasters from ₹12 to ₹15. War allowances were also granted to teachers in government, board and municipal schools. In the *Punjab* the Subordinate Service has been reorganised and divided into two sections. In the Anglo-vernacular section the initial pay is a grade of ₹35—50, the highest ₹400. The other section consists of classical, vernacular and drill masters; the lowest grade is ₹20—30, the highest ₹100—140. District boards too have, thanks to government grants, increased the pay of primary teachers, the scale for whom is now generally from ₹15 to ₹30 or even ₹35. In *Burma* an improved scale for teachers in government Anglo-vernacular schools was introduced. In *Bihar and Orissa* an important reform was carried out by the transfer of the headmasterships of government high schools and the district inspectorships to the Provincial Educational Service. The

lower inspecting staff was also reorganised, the assistant sub-inspectors and inspecting pandits under Boards being replaced by sub-inspectors in government service. The increase in the cost of a primary school in that province exhibits the fact that the pay of elementary teachers has sensibly risen. In *Assam* the capitation system was abolished. In the *North-West Frontier Province* the pay of junior certificated vernacular teachers, which had been ₹16 rising by quinquennial increments to ₹22, was increased to ₹16 rising by biennial increments to ₹25 and that of uncertificated teachers from ₹12 to ₹14; and here also war allowances were given.

Provident funds.

Soon after the close of the year, the Government of India issued a general provident fund scheme for teachers in private employ. Its main features are a contribution by the teacher of one anna in each rupee of his pay (exceptions being made in the case of particularly low-paid teachers) and contributions from the management of the school and Government, each amounting to one-half of the teacher's contribution. The teacher on retirement draws the total deposit from the post office savings bank, together with interest. In the Punjab rules had already been issued much upon these lines.

Systems of grant-in-aid.

In Madras the rates of capitation grant payable to trained teachers have been raised. In Burma the grant-system has been simplified; a single maintenance grant is based on the difference between income from fees at standard rates and approved recurring expenditure.

Secondary school examinations.

The figures of secondary school examinations were as follows.

	School-leaving examination (including the European high school and Cambridge local examinations.)			University matriculation examinations.		
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.
1917-18	12,895	8,419	65·2	32,248	16,803	52·1
1918-19	18,011	12,091	67·2	27,935	16,433	58·8

In Madras the number of candidates for the secondary school-leaving certificate again increased and the school-leaving certificate examination in the United Provinces continues to grow in popularity, 26 additional schools having been newly recognised for it. The Calcutta matriculation examination has been abolished in Burma, where a joint board has been instituted for the conduct of the Anglo-vernacular high school final examination. The joint board instituted in Bombay has commenced operations and negotiations have been proceeding in the Punjab for the institution of a similar body. In the North-West Frontier Province also a school final examination has been established, qualifying in certain groups for admission to the Punjab University, while pupils are also permitted to compete for the matriculation.

The medium of instruction.

In the last annual narrative the movement in favour of carrying instruction through the vernacular up to higher stages was noted; but certain indications were also recorded which seemed to show that the demand for English as the medium and as a subject was increasing. As regards the teaching of English, an important change was made in the Punjab, where the commence-

ment of English, previously made in the fourth primary class, was postponed to the middle department in order that rural boys coming to English schools might not be handicapped. It is interesting to observe that though latitude was given to schools under private management to begin English at an earlier stage, if required, the change met with opposition on the ground that the standard of matriculation English was likely to deteriorate. In Bombay too a demand has been made for English in the vernacular school and arrangements have been made for opening English classes in selected vernacular schools. In the United Provinces, English has been made an optional subject in the vernacular final examination.

Manual training. The manual training given in some of the government high schools of the *Bombay* Presidency has greatly interested the pupils, who turn out excellent models. A similar experiment in certain government and aided high schools of *Bengal* has proved successful. In the *Punjab* the policy is pursued of starting a single centre for the various schools of a town. The classes in *Bihar and Orissa* continue to do good work and are growing in popularity. A scheme has been made in the *Central Provinces* and a highly qualified instructor obtained from England.

School hygiene. The system of medical inspection started in the *Punjab* in 1915 is in abeyance owing to the absence of the medical inspectors on military duty. The scheme in *Assam* is proving useful, though not fully appreciated by conservative guardians. Inspection was continued in *Bihar and Orissa* and a whole-time Medical Officer of the status of an Assistant Surgeon has now been sanctioned for each division and a lady doctor for the whole province. There has been a good deal of activity in organising classes under the St. John Ambulance Association. In *Bombay*, instruction in first aid is regularly given by honorary workers and many boys have appeared for and passed the first aid certificate. In Sind, where snakes are numerous, an attempt is being made to instruct teachers and pupils in the treatment of snake-bites. In *Burma*, the Association provided lectures and conducted examinations in seventeen schools and 426 candidates were presented for examination. First aid and hygiene classes are conducted in the Normal School for Women at Jubbulpore in the *Central Provinces*. A number of classes have been started in high schools in *Assam* and it is hoped to make them a regular feature of the high school system.

Hostels. The number of students resident in hostels has risen from 159,815 to 161,716; the capital expenditure from ₹12,27,119 to ₹25,82,021. In Bombay college hostels are reported to be so popular that accommodation is inadequate to meet the demand for admission.

Religious and moral instruction. Moral instruction is given in all government high schools in *Bombay*. The Director remarks on the good effect produced by healthy sports and the inculcation of the spirit of playing the game. But he wisely says that the direct instruction conveyed through lectures is suitable to the Indian temperament and has its uses. From this Presidency and elsewhere gratifying instances are reported of social service during cholera and influenza epidemics. The report from the *United Provinces* states that religious education finds practically no place in any save denominational schools and that no general demand for it exists. In *Burma*, religious instruction is as far as possible given in government schools, and testimony here also is borne to the value of direct teaching.

Discipline. Discipline on the whole is reported as satisfactory. But there was some trouble in the *Central Provinces* about leakage of examination papers. More serious still, signs are not wanting that political agitation and the unrest characteristic of the times are having their effect in certain institutions. The *Bombay* report complains that undue pre-occupation in politics is affecting the conduct and progress of students. The inspector of schools, *Nagpur*, speaks of the pernicious influence still exercised over schools by agitators and the extremist press. He says that, while control by head-

masters is improving, many assistants are still afraid of their pupils and are controlled by their classes. *Assam* reports the burning down of two schools.

Boy Scouts.

Schemes for encouraging the Boy Scouts movement have had varied fortunes. There is considerable activity in some of the larger cities, and the League of Honour in the *Central Provinces and Berar* has been placed on a regular and recognised footing and is proving very successful. The Boy Scouts system in the schools of Belgaum and Karwar in *Bombay* is said to have improved discipline. In *Assam*, on the other hand, the movement is reported to be either dead or in a state of suspended animation.

Co-operation.

In the Punjab lectures were given in schools and colleges on the work of the co-operative societies. The Khalsa college has formed a flourishing co-operative supply society; and school co-operative societies are springing up in that province.

II.—Universities and Colleges.

Developments in the universities.

The principal event of the year was the conclusion of the labours of the Calcutta University Commission. Their report appeared in the following August, and hence will more properly form a topic in the next year's narrative. One of their principal recommendations, the transfer of intermediate classes to the school system, was carried out during the year at the Patna college.

The following developments show that the universities are alive to the necessity of assisting in the commercial and industrial revival which is taking place. In the University of *Madras* classes were opened for a diploma in Economics and are attended by whole-time and part-time students. The *Punjab* University is moving in the same direction and the Senate has accepted a scheme for a diploma of Commerce with a two years' course. The Universities of *Bombay* and *Allahabad* already have degrees or diplomas of this nature, the former University is founding a school of Economics and Sociology and has secured therefore the services of Professor Patrick Geddes; and the University of *Calcutta* has framed a plan which is now being considered in the light of the Commission's report. The *Benares* Hindu University is opening a college of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

As regards University Corps, the Bombay report mentions that 417 students of colleges under that University have been enrolled during the year; two companies have been organised, one for Bombay and the other for Poona colleges; and it is hoped that this movement will become a permanent feature of university life. Concessions were granted by the same University to deserving students of the Indian Defence Force whose studies had been interrupted.

New universities.

The proposals for the creation of new universities at Rangoon and Nagpur are being completed and sites have been acquired for their buildings. In pursuance of the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations, a Bill was introduced in September 1919 in the Imperial Legislative Council for the incorporation of a unitary university at Dacca.

Colleges.

The number of arts (including oriental) colleges increased by 8 to 146 and that of their students by 289 to 50,730. The number of professional colleges remained unchanged at 63, and their students increased by 605 to 13,100.

In Bombay there has been a change of policy. Hitherto colleges have been located only in the larger centres. Now colleges have opened at Surat and at Sangli in the South Maratha country. These, with the Dharwar College and certain colleges in the Kathiawar States, now form a series of outlying institutions; and the Director suggests that some definite line is necessary for the guidance of future developments. Two new colleges were opened in the Bengal *mufassal*. In the Punjab the need has been felt for new collegiate centres and Multan and Ludhiana have been selected as the sites for government institutions.

College work.

The most noticeable remarks upon college work occur in the Bombay report. "The institution of an honours course" writes Mr. Covernton, "is stated to have carried with it an excessive and unnecessary depreciation of the pass degree, which with its restricted course of study seems to provide only a very narrow culture. The reports of the University examiners on the work presented to them contain much illuminating criticism which might give pause to many students if it were ever read by them and should at any rate afford their teachers not a little material for sober reflection if they are inclined to err on the side of optimism in reviewing the merits of their pupils or the future of university education. Bad English, bad spelling, bad handwriting, irrelevance, verbosity, inaccuracy, untidiness, absence of originality, inability to think or express themselves clearly are charged against candidates of all grades. And the charges are not general but are supported by chapter and verse which occasionally furnish diverting reading. Perhaps the subjects which are worst done and in which defects are most dangerous are History, Economics, Science (in the narrower sense) and Medicine. The examiners in Medical Jurisprudence emphasize the lamentable want of observation shown by candidates and their inveterate habit of shirking autopsies, and draw unkind comparisons in matters of writing, composition and relevance with alumni of other Indian universities whom they have recently examined." This is a strong indictment; nor is it minimised by the parting remarks of Mr. Bain, a principal of long experience, who, on the verge of retirement, laments the deterioration visible in the intellectual capacity of the average student and suggests that it reacts upon the educator. Colleges are said to be overcrowded with youths unfitted for an academic career and teachers have a greater dead weight to lift than they can cope with. The report of the Calcutta University Commission tells a not dissimilar tale from the other side of India.

Lady professors.

An interesting experiment has been the temporary appointment of ladies as professors in colleges for Indian youths, owing to the absence of the regular incumbents on military service. At the Elphinstone College, Bombay, Miss A. E. M. Moinet, and at the Government College, Rangoon, Miss M. Kingsley, were thus employed. The experiment was distinctly successful.

III.—Secondary education.

Figures.

Last year there was an increase in secondary pupils of 12,251, while in the year under review the increase was 13,547; the total number was 1,212,133.

The number of secondary schools rose by 295 to 8,149. Expenditure increased by ₹28,03,825 to ₹3,66,71,903.

Middle schools (English and Vernacular) have increased by 145 to 6,163, while the pupils in them have decreased by 9,750 to 597,883. In middle English boys' schools the pupils decreased by over 18,000. High schools have increased by the large figure of 150 to 1,986 and their pupils by 23,297 to 614,250.

The figures for Bengal are specially remarkable. Middle schools have decreased in number, many of them having become high schools. High schools have increased by 81, but with a rise of only 8,532 pupils, while in all, schools taken together there has been a loss equal to their gain. The Director remarks on the rapid increase of high schools (114 in two years) and the incommensurate increase in pupils (14,406 in the same period). Thus, while schools have increased by over 16 per cent., pupils have increased only by 6·6 per cent. One of the inspectors notes the growth of rival high schools springing up to the detriment of efficiency and discipline. A similar cry comes from Bombay, where we hear of schools representing no educational ideals, commercial ventures carried on only for pecuniary gain, without regular funds, under careless and ignorant management, indulging in undue promotions and developing an unhealthy rivalry with better managed institutions.

General conditions.

The feeling of pessimism produced by provincial reports during recent years with regard to the state of secondary education is certainly not allayed by these remarks nor by the result of the Calcutta University Commission's enquiries. There is, as the Commission observed, a brighter side of the picture. But, taken on the whole, the prospect is not alluring. One cannot but regard the future of secondary, and consequently of collegiate, education with serious apprehension.

Special developments.

Two developments in the United Provinces are worthy of note. Intermediate classes are to be added to certain Government high schools and elementary science is to be introduced as a compulsory subject in Anglo-vernacular secondary schools.

In the Punjab, a new class of school, called the Lower Middle, has been created by the addition of two classes to large and well-staffed primary schools. Also, optional English is now permitted in middle vernacular schools in that province, wherever the parents agree to provide the initial cost. It is expected that this will ultimately result in the production of a uniform type of middle school. Indeed, in most parts of India, the middle vernacular school has had its day. It was often an excellent article, and one cannot but view its passing with regret. But education in English is ever more and more in demand.

IV.—Primary education.

Figures

It was observed in the last narrative that from 1912 to 1917 the average annual increase among pupils in the primary schools was 166,117 without taking into consideration the fall occasioned by the exclusion of certain Indian States. During 1918-19 there was an increase of 2,396 schools and of 8,741 pupils.

The figures for the provinces are as follows.

Province.	Number of primary schools.			Number of pupils in primary schools.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease of schools.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease of pupils.
Madras	31,722	32,009	+ 287	1,401,774	1,400,994	— 780
Bombay	11,142	11,968	+ 826	650,830	701,804	+50,974
Bengal	44,111	44,925	+ 814	1,409,316	1,384,201	—25,115
United Provinces . .	11,982	12,653	+ 671	706,549	725,462	+18,913
Punjab	6,038	6,123	+ 85	285,589	289,690	+ 4,101
Burma	7,614	7,316	— 298	247,869	239,767	— 8,102
Bihar and Orissa . .	25,827	25,652	— 175	711,715	695,256	—16,459
Central Provinces and Berar	4,109	4,165	+ 56	286,770	275,713	—11,057
Assam	4,212	4,271	+ 59	177,721	172,598	— 5,123
North-West Frontier Province.	626	665	+ 39	27,502	28,443	+ 941
Other Administrations .	492	524	+ 32	27,106	27,554	+ 448
INDIA .	147,875	150,271	+2,396	5,932,741	5,941,482	+ 8,741

It was characteristic of the figures of last year that the increase of pupils was disproportionately small compared to that of schools. In the present year this characteristic is still more fully emphasised in the case of boys by an actual decrease of pupils (amounting to 33,960) in contrast with the increase of schools, although when boys and girls are considered together there has been a slight increase. Last year the average number of pupils in a boys' primary school was 41; in the present year it is 39. Bombay is an exception, the increase of pupils having been fully commensurate with that of schools. In Madras the decrease was confined to schools under private management and mainly to unaided schools. In the Punjab there was a considerable increase of pupils attending board schools which, however, was largely discounted by a decrease in aided and unaided schools. From the United Provinces we hear the complaint that the tendency to withdraw the children from the schools at a very early age is not likely to be overcome merely by an extension of facilities. In Burma there was an actual decrease in the number of schools. Some divisional boards deliberately closed inefficient institutions. The decline in schools of Bihar and Orissa occurred among unaided institutions. Publicly managed and aided schools showed an actual increase and there was enhanced expenditure from public funds.

The expenditure on primary schools rose by ₹42,84,780 to ₹3,53,27,294.

The figures given above deal with primary schools. Pupils in the elementary stages of instruction, whether in primary or in secondary schools,

and those in private elementary schools teaching a vernacular are as follows.

—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In Primary stage of public schools .	5,306,373	1,203,193	6,509,566
In elementary private schools teaching a vernacular.	298,713	19,199	317,912
Total .	5,605,086	1,222,392	6,827,478

Compulsory legislation.

Acts permitting the introduction of compulsory primary education in local areas have now been passed in Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa. The main characteristics of these Bills are as follows. The adoption of compulsion is left to the local bodies. In all the provinces mentioned the principle of compulsion is extended to municipalities, in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to unions, and in the Punjab to district boards, cantonments, small towns and notified areas. In Bombay and the United Provinces the Acts apply to boys and girls, while in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab they apply only to boys. The compulsory age limits are between the ages of 6 and 11 in Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab, while in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the age limits are 6 and 10. In Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab compulsory education is to be free. In the other provinces remission of fees is provided for under certain conditions. In all cases parents and employers preventing children complying with the Act are liable to be fined. In all the provinces provision is made for additional taxation. In all cases provision is made for the exemption from the operation of the Acts of particular classes or communities.

In Bengal compulsion is to be preceded by a general provision of educational facilities for all boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 11; but the compulsion which may follow such general provision is applicable to boys only between the ages of 6 and 10.

The applications for the introduction of free and compulsory education made by the municipalities of Bandra and Surat are still under the consideration of the Government of Bombay. A scheme has been sanctioned for the rapid development of education in the city of Bombay, the municipality receiving grants under the same conditions which have been laid down for other municipalities. Further than this, reports do not indicate that steps have been taken to apply the provisions of these Acts. A similar bill permitting compulsory measures has been introduced in the Council of the Central Provinces.

Condition of primary education.

Among definite schemes for the spread of primary education that in the United Provinces continues to operate and its effect is indicated by the solid rise in the number of schools with some increase of pupils. In Bombay the programme is under consideration which will provide a school in every village

likely to satisfy the requirements of a minimum attendance. The similar scheme in the Punjab for establishing Board schools at every centre where an average attendance of not less than 50 children might be expected conditional upon a two-mile limit between the schools was emphasised by the issue of a new circular on the subject intended to push on the expansion. The epidemic seriously interfered with the scheme, but 338 new Board schools were opened. The Director in Bengal complains that, though the Imperial recurring grants, amounting to 22½ lakhs, have made it possible to start new schemes, yet the number of primary schools is still hopelessly inadequate, that there are areas and communities still practically untouched, that the provision for training teachers is insufficient, that their remuneration is inadequate and that the housing and equipment are poor. He considers large additional resources as an essential condition of any real advance.

Developments in Burma.

The new system of divisional boards in control of primary education in Burma appears at the outset to have given some difficulty owing to a confusion regarding the distribution of functions between the inspecting staff and the boards. Steps are being taken to empower the boards with adequate control over the funds at their disposal and to enable them to regulate expenditure in accordance with their finances. It is remarked in monastic schools in that province that those called B schools which receive grants-in-aid and which, it was hoped, would gradually obtain complete recognition have not proved so successful as was anticipated and it is now admitted that they should be allowed to revert to their position of private institutions. It is now hoped to open schools for the training of *pongyis* and *upazins* who would be attached to important monastic schools. It is thought that this offers the best way of bringing the monastic schools into the public system without sacrifice of their distinctive religious character.

Buildings.

The question of the provision of cheap but durable buildings is one of such importance that any new plan which is reported is mentioned in these annual narratives. In the present year, however, no hopeful description is given of new types, although a type for 75 pupils at an estimated cost of ₹905 is reported from the Central Provinces.

V.—Professional and special.

Oriental learning.

There are 13 oriental colleges, with 661 students, representing an increase of 4 colleges but a decrease of 43 students.

The library of manuscripts at the Deccan College, Poona, was handed over to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, which was also entrusted with the management of the Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series and the grant made for its production. A Superintendent of Sanskrit studies has been appointed for Bihar and Orissa, and has found the system of teaching in the *tols* highly unsatisfactory. An attempt is being made at the Nadwat-ul-ulma, Lucknow, to continue the traditional learning with modern ideas of scholarship and the inspector of Arabic *madrassas* reports well upon some of the literary work which is being done.

Engineering.

The four colleges have 1,379 students against 1,365 last year. Schools number 17 with 1,015 pupils, against 19 and 1,073. In Bengal a scheme has been worked out for recruiting to the mechanical engineering classes of the

college at Sibpur apprentices of four years' standing from the Eastern Bengal Railway Workshop and thereafter perhaps from other workshops.

Technological.

There are 272 schools of industries with 13,524 pupils, against 257 and 13,086 last year. The principal event was the distribution of the new imperial grant for technological education (see page 4).

Among developments may be mentioned the sanction of six peripatetic weaving centres in *Bengal*, the commencement of a scheme of practical training of surveyors in mine surveys and the preparation of new proposals for a Technological Institute in Calcutta. Primary and middle schools in the *Punjab* are taking up simple industrial instruction in such subjects as sericulture, wool-spinning, tree-planting, rope-making and even soap-making. In the *Central Provinces* the Director of Industries reports that the schools are doing very useful work, though the expectation that pupils would return to their villages and thus improve rural notions of arts and crafts has been falsified owing to the ease with which they find employment in factories. An instance of the utility of the schools is the acceptance by the army inspector of all leather work turned out by the Nagpur school of Handicrafts in contrast with wholesale rejections of shoes made by contractors. An industrial school has been opened at Sibsagar in *Assam*. It is gratifying to learn that all recent ex-pupils of the Fuller Technical School at Shillong are plying the trades they had studied.

Commerce.

There are now 82 colleges and schools of commerce with 4,795 pupils, as against 80 and 4,397 last year.

The development of Commercial and Economic studies in the universities has already been mentioned. The number of students in the Sydenham College, Bombay, continues to increase; and the Accountancy Diploma Board has commenced operations. So great was the demand for admission to the Lahore Young Men's Christian Association evening commercial classes that only half the applicants could be admitted; many students, however, do not stay long enough to benefit from the course.

Agricultural education.

The Board of Agriculture were asked to consider the policy laid down by the conference on Agricultural education held at Simla in June 1917, and the best methods of giving effect to it. At their tenth meeting held in December 1917 the Board passed resolutions in favour of the establishment of agricultural middle schools and of an agricultural college in each province as soon as such a step is justified by the general development of agricultural education. The Government of India have definitely accepted the recommendations of the Board and have left the initiative to local Governments.

The Imperial grant mentioned above has enabled certain developments to be attempted in the way of giving a more widespread system of agricultural education in the common schools. It is hoped to enable middle schools to take up the subject and to provide them with farm-land which will permit of its study in a practical manner. A scheme to this end has been framed in the Punjab and a training class for agricultural teachers of middle vernacular schools has been opened at Lyallpur. In the Central Provinces attention is being paid to the improvement of rural studies. But a demand exists for more formal teaching in agriculture and the services of an expert in the organisation of schools on an agricultural basis are being sought.

Training.

Training institutions and their pupils rose by 16 and 1,651 to 834 and 21,527, respectively.

In *Madras* one higher elementary and four government lower elementary training schools were opened. An important development in *Bombay* has been the decision to institute first year training classes in each district under the supervision of a special inspecting officer. As these schools develop second and third year classes every district will become equipped with a full vernacular training college. Among the subjects are sloyd, music and (for girls) needle work and domestic economy. In *Bengal* there was a decline of three schools and a few pupils. The sanction of the Secretary of State to the strengthening of the staff of the Central Training College, *Lahore*, was received. The policy is being pursued of transferring normal schools from larger towns to country districts, where they will be in more congenial surroundings. The training college at Jubbulpore in the *Central Provinces* was re-organised with the sanction of the Secretary of State; a new normal school was opened at Wardha; and considerable extensions of buildings were undertaken. The *Burma* report shows dissatisfaction with the existing organisation, the complicated system of grades and the recognition for the higher grade of the intermediate examination, which is found to furnish a wholly insufficient outlook for a high school teacher. Proposals for reorganisation are contemplated.

VI.—Education of special classes.

Girls' education.

The number of public institutions for girls increased by 1,106 and their pupils by 48,215. In private institutions the number of pupils increased by 1,024. If girls in boys' schools are added, the total increase is 59,239. These increases in a year marked by difficulties and when the number of boys even in public institutions slightly decreased are a matter for congratulation.

Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, was placed on a permanent footing with effect from October 1918.

The subjects of study in girls' schools are a matter of frequent discussion and controversy. A new curriculum for Anglo-vernacular schools was issued during the year in the United Provinces but since it does not qualify for entrance to the university it has not been adopted in high schools. It includes domestic science, the teaching of which is likely to give some difficulty though it is generally approved by parents. In the same province the new vernacular curriculum has been in force for 2 years. It is reported that considerable interest is taken by the pupils in hygiene and physiology wherever the teaching of these subjects is reasonably good. There is very little to record in this matter from other provinces save that the new Inspectress of Domestic Science in the Punjab held daily classes in domestic science which were attended by over a 100 girls from various city schools for lessons in cookery and laundry work, while Indian ladies also attended in large numbers.

The number of women under training as teachers increased by 129. It is observed that there is still no college in Bengal for the training of women teachers for secondary schools, though the need of this is urgently felt, and that in the United Provinces a new school was opened at Bareilly.

A conference which met in the Punjab made a proposal that the main element in a girls' school where such schools had to be started should be a plot of ground surrounded by a high wall, the buildings inside being mere sheds built up against the enclosure and the centre grassed and planted with trees. The Director remarks that it appears to offer a practical solution of the very real difficulty involved in the great expenditure in building schools of this kind.

The number of pupils in European schools has increased by 639 to 44,806. *European Education.*

The main points to notice are the generous endowment of scholarships made by a European citizen of Calcutta and already alluded to on page 4, the collection of funds in Lahore for the building of collegiate hostels for Anglo-Indians and the transfer of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, from the Punjab to the Government of India.

The training and supply of teachers are still attended with difficulties. The masters in charge of some of the students in the Sanawar training class are still on military service and the institution has not yet been provided with its new building though steps have been taken to this end. The projected Training College at Ootacamund has not yet taken shape.

The following table shows the increase in the number of Muhammadans in different kinds of public institutions. *Muhammadan Education.*

Class of institution.	No. of Muhammadan pupils.		Increase or decrease.
	1917-18	1918-19.	
Arts Colleges	5,549	5,447	—102
Professional Colleges	1,279	1,391	+112
Secondary schools (English)	169,388	166,842	—2,546
Middle vernacular schools	38,515	39,967	+1,452
Primary schools	1,384,638	1,404,597	+19,959
Special schools	38,927	41,295	+2,368
TOTAL	1,638,296	1,659,539	+21,243

The fall in the numbers in arts colleges and secondary schools is noted with regret. On the whole, however, the figures are satisfactory; for even where, as in *Bengal*, there has been a decline among male pupils it was less than that among Hindus and there was in that presidency a substantial gain in girl pupils as against a loss among the Hindus. Only in Assam is the position unsatisfactory.

The Government of *Bombay* sanctioned an additional amount of ₹27,000 for the payment of grants to primary schools in Sind and created a second post of *Mulla* Deputy Inspector. Further grants to these schools were made and contemplated and fresh impetus is said to have been given to Muhammadan elementary education in that division. In *Bengal* over half a lakh was given as increased grant to *maktabs* and the establishment of Islamic intermediate classes at the Dacca *Madrassa* was sanctioned. The Director in Burma remarks that the signs of advance are gratifying but that the appearance of stability in the number of vernacular schools is misleading since schools are constantly closing after a brief and inglorious career while new schools are being opened, many of which can only expect a similar existence.

The *Punjab* reports a total of 1,463 Jains under education, of whom 78 are in colleges, 446 in secondary schools, 936 in primary schools and 3 in special schools. *Bihar and Orissa* reports 157 Jains, of whom 3 are in colle- *Jains.*

ges, 55 in secondary schools, 46 in primary schools, 52 in private institutions and 1 in a special school. The *Central Provinces* report mentions 5,536 Jains under education.

Aboriginals and depressed classes.

It is gratifying to notice an increase in the number of Panchama pupils in *Madras*. The Government of that Presidency has ordered that, where schools under the public management are situated in areas from which Panchama children are excluded, the schools should be transferred to some other locality and that in future no school buildings should be constructed out of public funds save in localities accessible to all classes. In some other areas, too, there has been an increase of low caste children, but some reports speak of a decline among aboriginals who no doubt suffered severely from the epidemic. As regards *Burma*, tribute is paid to the desire for education and the excellence of schools among the Karens, while the decline in the number of pupils in a certain Karen High School is explained by the enlistment of the pupils for military employ. Rebellion and influenza are regarded as responsible for lack of progress among the Chins.

APPENDIX.

Statement of Imperial Grants :

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

PROVINCE.	GRANTS.		EXPENDITURE.								UNSPENT BALANCE.	
	TO END OF 1918-19.		TO END OF 1917-18.		IN 1918-19 RECORDED UNDER				TOTAL TO END OF 1918-19.		AT END OF 1918-19.	
					Education.		*Other heads.**					
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
Madras . .	132·84	69·46	104·44	52·88	27·62	1·25	·36	1·01	132·42	55·14	·42	14·32
Bombay . .	104·31	61·69	58·92	41·57	15·42	3·45	·09	·31	74·43	45·33	29·88	16·36
Bengal . .	198·11	150·76	109·44	81·77	25·95	1·88	·93	·13	136·32	83·78	61·79	66·98
United Provinces	112·30	76·02	89·33	46·69	21·64	..	1·33	4·76	112·30	51·45	..	24·57
Punjab . .	65·66	46·58	50·72	39·39	12·72	..	..	..	63·44	39·39	2·22	7·19
Burma . .	51·25	38·25	31·44	24·54	7·69	3·78	..	·03	39·13	28·35	12·12	9·90
Bihar and Orissa	83·34	42·83	53·39	25·72	12·82	·04	2·50	1·63	68·71	27·39	14·63	15·44
Central Provinces and Berar.	43·99	25·88	34·69	19·89	9·24	·31	..	·06	43·93	20·26	·06	5·62
Assam . .	28·39	16·00	17·80	15·70	4·89	·05	·39	..	23·08	15·75	5·31	·25
North-West Frontier Province.	15·48	6·07	11·97	6·07	3·21	..	..	..	15·18	6·07	·30	..
Other Administrations.	20·07	18·70	14·60	17·81	1·89	·12	1·94	·27	18·43	18·20	1·64	·50
TOTALS .	855·74	552·24	576·74	372·03	143·09	10·88	7·54	8·20	727·37	391·11	128·37	161·13

* Educational expenditure through Public Works, Medical and other Departments.

GENERAL TABLES

1918-19

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GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN BRITISH INDIA AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1918-19.

(For details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			Particulars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			GRAND TOTAL.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SERVED BY		PERCENTAGE TO POPULATION OF SCHOLARS IN	
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns * and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	TOTAL.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	TOTAL.	Advanced.	Elementary.	TOTAL.		Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.	Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,088,807			*Institutions.*																
	TOWNS * . 1,457	Males . 124,747,805	For Males	134	59	7,427	129,803	137,230	703	2,701	140,827	2,491	30,678	33,169	173,996	3·81	3·08	..	..
	Villages . 535,917	Females 119,273,295	For Females	12	4	722	20,468	21,190	114	183	21,503	36	1,812	1,848	23,351	24·99	23·01	..	..
			TOTAL .	146	63	8,149	150,271	158,420	817	2,884	162,330	2,527	32,490	35,017	197,347	3·31	2·72	..	..
			Scholars.																
			Males .	49,815	12,912	1,103,234	4,821,611	5,924,845	17,458	93,099	6,098,129	50,364	474,656	525,020	6,623,149	..	..	4·89	5·31
			Females .	915	188	108,899	1,119,871	1,228,770	3,175	7,486	1,240,534	1,720	71,174	72,894	1,313,428	..	..	1·04	1·10
	TOTAL . 537,374	TOTAL 244,021,100																	
			TOTAL .	50,730	13,100	1,212,133	5,941,482	7,153,615	20,633	100,585	7,338,663	52,084	545,830	597,914	7,936,577	..	..	3·01	3·25

* All places containing 5,000 inhabitants or upwards and all municipalities whatever their population are entered as towns.

GENERAL

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN

(For details see

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.
	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Institutions. For Males	Rs. 73,56,298	Rs. 37,98,573	Rs. 3,19,53,743	Rs. 3,03,52,298	Rs. 26,15,055	Rs. 46,55,941	Rs. 8,07,31,908	Rs. 43,97,221
For Females	2,21,480	96,081	47,18,160	49,74,996	7,60,650	3,45,855	1,11,17,222	
TOTAL	75,77,778	38,94,654	3,66,71,903	3,53,27,294	33,75,705	50,01,796	9,18,49,130	43,97,221
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.	5·12	4·97	17·44	29·02	5·07	5·07	66·69	1·14
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	·22	·02	13·67	60·37	2·54	1·20	78·02	..
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	·72	·05	19·21	65·66	·60	1·80	88·04	..
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.	5·83	3·00	28·24	27·20	2·60	3·85	70·72	3·39

TABLE II.

BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1918-19.

General Table IV.)

INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	—
Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,82,959	53,60,265	24,08,081	1,41,79,388	1,07,86,029	3,80,13,943	12,98,63,073	For Males / For Females } 1. Institutions.
8,82,959	53,60,265	24,08,081	1,41,79,388	1,07,86,029	3,80,13,943	12,98,63,073	TOTAL.
1·62	9·50	2·65	13·67	4·73	33·31	100	2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.
..	1·34	3·09	14·45	3·10	21·98	100	(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
..	·47	1·22	8·19	2·08	11·96	100	(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.
·68	4·13	1·85	10·92	8·31	29·28	100	(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.

GENERAL

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN

(*For details see*

1		TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE			
		UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
		Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
		2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—					
Government Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	160 9 2	250 13 10	31 5 6	12 1 11
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 3 8	0 5 5	0 4 7	0 2 0
	TOTAL COST	245 14 1	340 10 8	54 2 9	12 10 8
Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	27 11 8	..	4 6 1	4 8 5
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	27 3 2	..	6 14 6	3 2 4
	TOTAL COST	120 3 9	59 9 7	18 6 5	8 2 4
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	35 11 9	103 15 3	8 5 1	1 6 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 11 0	2 3 10	1 13 2	1 2 4
	TOTAL COST	145 15 4	280 5 5	33 8 10	4 13 11
Unaided Institutions	TOTAL COST	75 5 8	77 0 1	23 13 2	2 9 1
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	55 0 6	209 4 8	7 14 8	2 12 2
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 3 6	0 6 3	2 3 3	1 14 1
	TOTAL COST	150 0 11	301 13 5	30 10 4	6 2 10

TABLE II—*contd.*

BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1918-19—*concl't.*

General Table IV.)

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.		
Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.			
6	7	8	1	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
			3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	
166 14 12	142 10 11	55 8 10	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	Government Institutions.
6 5 8	0 15 2	0 9 11	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds .	
175 9 2	163 5 0	76 0 5	TOTAL COST.	
25 10 3	14 7 10	4 9 0	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools.
86 5 10	29 14 8	3 9 7	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	
78 14 10	79 1 8	9 3 4	TOTAL COST.	
133 8 2	10 8 0	3 2 0	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	Aided Institutions.
1 5 8	1 13 9	1 4 5	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	
207 3 11	33 10 7	11 7 4	TOTAL COST.	
49 0 8	22 2 1	13 1 8	TOTAL COST	Unaided Institutions.
138 0 3	28 5 1	5 1 8	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	All Institutions.
17 9 6	2 7 1	1 15 8	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	
169 4 8	51 7 4	12 15 2	TOTAL COST.	

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC IN			
		Under Public			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English	Males	30	10,886	11,117	9,653
	Females	2	188	201	175
Oriental	Males	1	273	350	274
	Females	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Law	Males	12	4,308	4,214	3,968
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	5	2,669	2,694	2,655
	Females	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Males	4	1,379	1,312	1,188
	Females	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	12	804	815	741
	Females	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	Males	5	535	542	457
	Females	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	3	477	492	416
	Females	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	1	254	254	201
	Females	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	2	164	164	155
	Females	..	..	..	..
	Total	77	21,937	22,155	19,883
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males		247	79,164	77,760	67,558
Middle Schools for males	English.	99	12,163	12,031	10,399
	Vernacular	72	7,503	7,313	6,231
High Schools for females		21	4,125	3,957	3,227
Middle Schools for females	English	10	1,072	989	724
	Vernacular	58	5,406	5,185	3,831
	Total	507	109,433	107,235	91,970

TABLE III.

British India for the official year 1918-19.

STITUTIONS.				
MANAGEMENT.				
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
6	7	8	9	1
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
				Arts Colleges.
4	532	557	511	Males } English.
..	..	..	..	Females }
1	68	68	68	Males } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	Females }
				Colleges for Professional Training.
1	9	10	9	Males } Law.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Medicine.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Commercial.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Forestry.
..	..	..	..	Females }
6	609	635	588	TOTAL.
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
				Secondary Schools.
99	33,610	34,241	29,831	High Schools for males.
320	42,722	42,759	36,104	English } Middle Schools for males.
1,122	131,702	130,533	102,333	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	High Schools for females.
7	506	474	363	English } Middle Schools for females.
44	5,220	4,882	3,640	Vernacular }
1,592	213,760	212,889	172,271	TOTAL.

GENERAL

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC IN			
		Under Public			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
School Education, General—*contd.*					
Primary Schools.					
For males		796	36,094	35,411	27,612
For females		566	45,004	43,828	31,591
	Total	1,362	81,098	79,239	59,203
School Education, Special.					
Training Schools	Males	343	12,831	12,188	11,128
	Females	38	1,319	1,304	1,168
Schools of Art	Males	5	1,251	1,235	894
	Females	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	1	53	58	47
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	18	3,960	3,912	3,624
	Females	1	59	56	56
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	8	746	786	693
	Females	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	39	2,931	2,836	2,180
	Females	4	70	68	49
Commercial Schools	Males	3	364	433	320
	Females	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	2	29	33	27
	Females	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	6	1,147	1,095	955
	Females	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	65	4,066	3,965	3,176
	Females	..	..	..	..
	Total	533	28,826	27,969	24,317
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		2,479	241,294	236,598	195,373

TABLE III—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1918-19—contd.

STITUTIONS.				
MANAGEMENT.				
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
6	7	8	9	1
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—*contd.*
				Primary Schools.
39,622	2,280,880	2,179,921	1,595,948	For males.
3,463	180,027	170,656	121,110	For females.
43,085	2,460,907	2,350,577	1,717,058	TOTAL.
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
321	2,906	2,949	2,714	Males — Training Schools.
9	68	71	65	Females — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	Males — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
40	3,018	3,030	2,393	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
1	6	10	7	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
1	108	115	107	Males — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Reformatory Schools.
16	508	526	431	Males — Other Schools
1	47	47	36	Females — Other Schools
389	6,661	6,748	5,753	TOTAL.
45,072	2,681,937	2,570,849	1,895,670	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
	Under Private Management.							
	Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English . . . . . Males	62	24,294	24,001	21,018	25	13,645	13,336	11,720
Females	8	510	524	470	2	14	16	15
Oriental . . . . . Males	11	320	329	273	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	8	1,772	1,721	1,180
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . Males	2	438	391	413	..	..	..	..
Females	1	57	57	56	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . . Males	1	40	40	36	1	14	14	13
Females	2	35	38	36	1	1	1	1
Agriculture . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial . . . Males	2	114	144	103	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	89	25,838*	25,524	22,405	37	15,446	15,088	12,929
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males	849	239,761	237,993	216,305	608	182,445	176,526	143,670
Middle Schools for males . . English	5,742	176,672	176,216	145,426	914	74,083	72,730	58,221
Middle Schools for males . . Vernacular	4,344	93,548	93,623	89,884	41	2,590	2,544	2,044
High Schools for females	153	23,766	23,503	20,176	9	1,379	1,413	1,101
Middle Schools for females . . English	210	21,038	20,386	17,148	6	312	314	282
Middle Schools for females . . Vernacular	204	22,446	21,307	18,277	..	..	..	..
Total .	4,472	627,231	623,028	537,216	1,578	281,709	253,527	205,318
Primary Schools.								
For males	76,497	2,594,579	2,528,898	2,094,598	12,888	334,763	309,266	259,334
For females	13,719	410,266	393,608	317,297	2,720	59,869	55,209	45,642
Total .	90,216	3,004,815	2,922,506	2,411,895	15,608	394,632	361,475	304,976

* Includes 650 scholars reading in the different School stages in the colleges in Bangalore. These are

TABLE III—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1918-19—contd.

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Class of Institution.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
							University Education.
							Arts Colleges.
121	49,357	48,362	28,035	26,036	203	..	Males
12	712	712	124	276	..	..	Females — English.
13	661	418	630	131	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Oriental.
							Colleges for Professional Training.
21	6,089	5,538	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law.
7	3,107	2,484	73	98	81	..	Males
1	57	57	..	..	..	..	Females — Medicine.
4	1,379	1,095	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering.
14	858	752	..	224	14	..	Males
3	36	36	22	7	..	..	Females — Teaching.
5	535	362	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agriculture.
3	477	265	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Veterinary.
3	398	398	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial.
2	161	59	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Forestry.
209	63,830	60,538	28,884	26,772	298	..	Total.
							School Education, General.
							Secondary Schools.
1,803	584,980	547,005	254,308	557,790	3,889	..	High Schools for males.
3,045	306,540	230,571	38,016	290,348	4,726	..	English — Middle Schools for males.
2,579	235,343	1,082	41,258	233,959	24,670	..	Vernacular — Middle Schools for males.
183	20,270	20,812	7,213	16,203	..	3,179	High Schools for females.
233	22,928	16,812	1,287	14,417	..	2,673	English — Middle Schools for females.
306	33,072	850	3,855	32,872	..	3,804	Vernacular — Middle Schools for females.
8,149	1,212,133	823,132	345,937	1,145,592	33,285	9,656	Total.
							Primary Schools.
129,803	5,240,316	76,254	339,185	5,234,108	452,953	..	For males.
20,468	695,166	17,592	73,183	684,110	..	23,248	For females.
150,271	5,941,482	93,846	412,368	5,918,218	452,953	23,248	Total.

excluded from the head "School Education, General" in this table and in table III-A.

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
		Under Private Management.							
		Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
School Education, Special.									
Training Schools	Males	36	1,772	1,719	1,582	3	68	69	63
	Females	65	1,458	1,444	1,348	2	211	196	112
Schools of Art	Males	2	132	116	75	1	6	8	6
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	1	9	10	6
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	6	407	357	326
	Females	2	141	139	137	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	8	194	190	150	1	75	50	40
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	95	4,003	3,898	3,161	16	615	636	506
	Females	62	2,580	2,519	2,172	15	301	288	218
Commercial Schools	Males	11	326	290	261	57	3,459	2,496	2,124
	Females	6	124	105	81	1	16	16	16
Agricultural Schools	Males	1	31	28	27	1	4	4	4
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	1,664	50,926	50,433	40,709	633	16,102	14,820	12,159
	Females	85	2,691	2,517	1,992	5	80	73	59
	Total	2,037	64,378	63,398	51,695	742	21,353	19,023	15,639
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		96,814	3,722,292	3,634,456	3,023,211	17,965	693,140	652,113	538,862

Private Institutions.	
1. Advanced Teaching—	
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	Males / Females
(*b*) Sanskrit	Males / Females
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic	Males / Females
2. Elementary Teaching—	
(*a*) A vernacular only or mainly	Males / Females
(*b*) The Koran only	Males / Females
3. Other Schools—	
Not conforming to Departmental Standards.	Males / Females
Total of Private Institutions	
Grand Total of all Institutions	Males / Females / Total

TABLE III—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1918-19—concld.

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Class of Institution.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
							School Education, Special.
703	17,577	1,439	2,696	16,760	119	..	Males } Training Schools.
114	3,056	443	237	2,681	..	..	Females }
8	1,389	448	..	292	48	..	Males } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
2	62	62	..	..	..	..	Males } Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
24	4,367	2,362	..	840	76	..	Males } Medical Schools.
3	200	..	..	1	..	..	Females }
17	1,015	670	1	290	..	..	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
190	10,597	2,141	155	6,681	134	..	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
82	2,957	570	98	2,283	..	57	Females }
72	4,257	1,312	..	570	174	..	Males } Commercial Schools.
7	140	93	..	..	..	..	Females }
4	64	..	..	64	..	..	Males } Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
6	1,147	1	..	1,147	..	..	Males } Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
2,378	71,602	12,32	59,503	33,443	1,237	..	Males } Other Schools.
91	2,818	270	1,828	1,259	..	241	Females }
3,701	121,218	22,137	64,518	69,311	1,788	298	Total.
162,330	7,338 663	999,653	851,707	7,159,803	438,324	33,202	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.
							Private Institutions.
							1. Advanced Teaching—
1,006	30,127	173	23,054	2,105	728	..	Males } (a) Arabic or Persian.
20	519	..	519	..	..	129	Females }
843	15,188	187	14,910	503	80	..	Males } (b) Sanskrit.
16	512	..	476	36	..	9	Females }
642	5,738	38	5,595	5,457	19	..	Males } (c) Any other Oriental Classic.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
							2. Elementary Teaching—
22,491	307,015	1,389	94,546	303,701	9,481	..	Males } (a) A vernacular only or mainly.
422	9,997	28	370	9,957	..	279	Females }
6,180	132,820	20	122,911	10,203	23,628	..	Males } (b) The Koran only.
1,240	21,856	..	20,840	514	..	3,123	Females }
							3. Other Schools—
2,007	65,057	20,166	12,369	55,704	2,214	..	Males } Not conforming to Departmental Stan-
150	7,576	590	1,655	6,213	..	176	Females } dards.
35,017	597,914	22,601	303,276	394,393	36,150	3,716	Total of private institutions.
173,996	7,105,705	957,389	1,043,276	6,783,457	524,474	..	Males } Grand total of all institutions.
24,351	830,872	64,865	111,707	770,829	..	41,918	Females }
197,347	7,936,577	1,022,254	1,154,983	7,554,286	524,474	41,918	Total }

Number of Scholars on 31st March 1919 in

—		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.										
ARTS COLLEGES.										
English	Males	530	1,270	17,146	22,916	5,397	541	504	850	49,154
	Females	328	244	83	177	18	5	39	21	915
Oriental	Males	..	1	544	78	32	..	..	6	661
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.										
Law	Males	4	51	2,460	2,917	564	3	42	48	6,089
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	63	144	729	1,610	260	10	138	72	3,026
	Females	34	48	10	21	5	..	13	7	138
Engineering	Males	87	43	575	579	63	1	30	1	1,379
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	12	24	369	218	181	..	..	40	844
	Females	36	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	50
Agriculture	Males	..	9	171	198	92	6	7	52	535
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	..	16	76	158	182	3	..	42	477
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	6	35	60	175	23	..	56	3	398
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	9	10	50	68	21	4	1	1	164
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1,109	1,906	22,314	29,117	6,838	573	830	1,143	63,830*
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.										
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Males.										
High Schools	Males	10,530	17,406	143,402	232,429	97,757	13,816	4,730	11,021	581,091
	Females	670	882	399	579	57	906	207	189	3,889
Middle Schools—										
English	Males	4,727	9,964	54,642	150,690	67,349	6,937	764	6,741	301,814
	Females	1,616	1,601	229	460	36	540	39	205	4,726
Vernacular	Males	12	3,907	25,944	83,426	35,612	52,203	5	9,564	210,673
	Females	4	1,357	245	1,112	749	21,078	1	124	24,670
For Females.										
High Schools	Males	2,014	465	92	251	62	200	81	74	3,179
	Females	9,738	6,240	1,744	4,094	562	790	1,441	585	26,091
Middle Schools—										
English	Males	1,557	412	93	160	38	336	38	39	2,673
	Females	5,482	6,916	1,307	3,921	981	663	674	311	20,255
Vernacular	Males	..	210	21	109	118	3,320	11	15	3,804
	Females	49	3,832	3,543	12,740	3,488	3,974	4	1,638	29,268
	Total	36,399	53,132	231,661	540,868	206,809	104,763	7,995	30,506	1,212,133
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For males	Males	2,011	103,994	464,901	2,786,603	1,141,520	136,224	3,206	154,904	4,793,363
	Females	1,153	37,063	53,174	233,136	69,556	49,702	590	8,579	452,953
For females	Males	735	2,911	1,108	7,764	4,383	10,735	338	274	28,248
	Females	1,470	29,252	89,109	322,836	189,138	21,322	3,008	10,783	666,918
	Total	5,369	173,220	608,292	3,350,339	1,404,597	217,983	7,142	174,540	5,941,482

* *Vide* footnote

TABLE III-A.

British India, classified according to sex, race, or creed.

—		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
Training Schools	Males	2	1,567	4,897	7,127	3,157	320	..	338	17,458
	Females	222	1,477	387	642	228	65	96	58	3,175
Schools of Art	Males	4	59	215	631	262	2	16	121	1,341
	Females	21	7	..	2	..	..	16	2	48
Law Schools	Males	1	7	5	19	2	28	..	..	62
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	89	167	1,187	2,193	439	56	9	151	4,291
	Females	23	188	13	32	16	..	2	2	276
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	72	13	217	494	132	66	2	19	1,015
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	483	1,543	1,081	3,922	2,816	128	67	450	10,490
	Females	421	1,802	119	408	111	166	..	7	3,034
Agricultural Schools	Males	..	31	5	27	1	..	..	..	64
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	Males	163	262	1,043	1,654	349	282	299	31	4,083
	Females	265	30	..	4	..	10	4	1	314
Reformatory Schools	Males	1	27	58	636	350	59	..	16	1,147
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	51	566	23,458	7,639	31,602	7,145	100	45	70,606
	Females	53	242	813	510	1,830	348	3	15	3,814
Total		1,871	7,088	33,499	25,970	41,295	8,675	614	1,306	121,218
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		44,748	236,246	895,766	3,946,294	1,659,539	331,994	16,581	207,495	7,338,663
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
Advanced Teaching.										
(a) Arabic or Persian	Males	..	10	283	786	28,448	..	..	1	29,528
	Females	..	..	12	33	1,073	..	..	..	1,118
(b) Sanskrit	Males	..	..	13,045	1,923	2	..	..	147	15,117
	Females	..	..	131	449	..	..	..	3	583
(c) Any other Oriental Classic	Males	..	..	8	40	2	5,669	..	..	5,719
	Females	..	..	..	5	..	14	..	.	19
Elementary Teaching.										
(a) A Vernacular only or mainly—										
For males	Males	..	4,381	10,431	89,014	16,358	175,511	25	2,714	298,434
	Females	..	683	412	1,795	1,042	1,252	11	164	5,359
For females	Males	..	62	22	91	8	90	..	6	279
	Females	..	1,448	1,390	7,718	1,908	620	25	731	13,840
Elementary Teaching.										
(b) The Koran only—										
For males	Males	..	..	39	499	109,470	..	..	16	110,024
	Females	..	..	..	40	15,014	..	..	..	15,054
For females	Males	..	..	..	16	2,284	..	..	..	2,300
	Females	..	..	9	61	27,223	..	..	14	27,307
Other Schools not Conforming to Departmental Standards.										
For males	Males	..	1,130	7,302	39,107	12,326	1,969	14	1,612	63,460
	Females	..	63	123	780	406	57	11	3	1,448
For females	Males	24	28	3	38	20	34	12	..	159
	Females	34	851	938	3,816	2,082	368	8	69	8,166
Total of Private Institutions		58	8,656	34,153	146,211	217,666	185,584	106	5,480	597,914
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS		44,806	244,902	929,919	4,092,505	1,877,205	517,578	16,687	212,975	7,936,577

on page 10.

GENERAL

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution		PUBLIC			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Teaching	Males	1	11	13	12
	Females	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	11	13	12
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males		5	1,095	1,119	1,071
Middle Schools—English—for males		..	..	..	..
High Schools for females		4	678	671	635
Middle Schools—English—for females		1	52	59	49
	Total	10	1,825	1,849	1,725

TABLE III-B.

British India for the official year 1918-19,

INSTITUTIONS.								Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Class of Institution.
Under Private Management.										
Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
										University Education.
										Arts Colleges.
1	442	442	378	..	..	..	..	1	442	Males } English.
3	276	296	244	1	3	3	3	4	279	Females }
										Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	Males } Teaching.
1	29	32	30	..	..	..	..	1	29	Females }
5	747	770	652	1	3	3	3	7	761	Total.
										School Education, General
										Secondary Schools.
56	9,700	9,208	8,186	5	1,049	988	891	66	11,844	High Schools for males.
56	6,009	5,813	5,253	1	23	45	41	57	6,032	Middle Schools—English—for males.
81	11,422	11,568	10,182	3	245	256	233	88	12,345	High Schools for females.
79	7,129	7,056	5,984	..	..	..	..	80	7,181	Middle Schools—English—for females.
272	34,260	33,645	29,605	9	1,317	1,289	1,165	291	37,402	Total.

GENERAL

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
School Education, General—*contd.*					
Primary Schools.					
For males		..	..	..	..
For females		..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	..
School Education, Special.					
Training Schools	Males	1	16	18	18
	Females	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	1	2	2	2
Commercial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Total		2	18	20	20
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		13	1,854	1,882	1,757

TABLE III-B—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1918-19—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.										
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL —*contd.*
										Primary Schools.
55	3,057	3,013	2,510	..	..	..	..	55	3,057	For males.
45	2,136	2,040	1,755	4	43	54	45	49	2,179	For females.
100	5,193	5,053	4,265	4	43	54	45	104	5,239	TOTAL.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Training Schools.
7	120	125	114	..	..	..	..	8	136	Females — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
5	58	54	51	..	..	..	..	5	58	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
5	454	426	336	4	105	105	88	9	559	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
13	415	439	391	..	..	..	..	14	417	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
5	98	81	80	..	..	..	..	5	98	Males — Commercial Schoo'
6	124	105	81	..	..	..	..	6	124	Females — Commercial Schoo'
2	38	41	32	..	..	..	..	2	38	Males — Other Schools.
2	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	2	10	Females — Other Schools.
45	1,317	1,281	1,095	4	105	105	88	51	1,440	TOTAL.
422	41,517	40,749	35,617	18	1,468	1,451	1,301	453	44,839	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
				PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—										
For males								..	..	
For females								2	51	
							TOTAL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS .	2	51	
							GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS .	455	44,890	

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution		Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
1		16	17	18	19	20
University Education						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Males	442	370	24	..	..
	Females	279	3	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Teaching	Males	11	..	6	..	..
	Females	29	22	7	..	..
	Total	761	395	37	..	..
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		11,843	4,297	5,100	712	..
Middle Schools—English—for males		5,957	492	2,342	1,688	..
High Schools for females		12,334	4,892	1,364	..	2,109
Middle Schools—English—for females		7,181	603	1,133	..	1,628
	Total	37,315	10,284	9,939	2,400	3,737
Primary Schools.						
For males		3,054	158	437	1,133	..
For females		2,179	184	153	..	750
	Total	5,233	342	590	1,133	750

TABLE III-B—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1918-19—contd.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Europeans and Anglo Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
		Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
								UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
403	6	11	..	8	..	3	11	Males } English.
240	10	..	11	11	..	3	4	Females }
								Colleges for Professional Training.
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Teaching.
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
683	16	11	11	19	..	6	15	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
10,711	167	80	122	113	91	197	363	High Schools for males.
5,602	92	34	40	47	14	38	165	Middle Schools—English—for males.
11,455	305	75	57	43	88	205	117	High Schools for females.
6,724	112	53	61	16	20	154	41	Middle Schools—English—for females.
34,492	676	242	280	219	213	594	686	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
2,921	65	6	2	8	..	52	3	For males.
2,048	19	21	3	4	2	39	43	For females.
4,969	84	27	5	12	2	91	46	TOTAL.

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
1		16	17	18	19	20
School Education, Special.						
Training Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	119	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	58	1	49	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	559	..	105	15	..
	Females	413	67	4	..	..
Commercial Schools	Males	63	..	..	11	..
	Females	93	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	38	..	..	..	..
	Females	10	..	..	..	..
Total		1,353	68	158	26	..
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		44,662	11,089	10,724	3,559	4,487
Private Institutions.						
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—						
For males		..	..	..	..	..
For females		51	..	..	..	23
Total of Private Institutions		51	..	..	..	23
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS		44,713	11,089	10,724	3,559	4,510

TABLE III-B—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1918-19—concld.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
		Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Training Schools.
121	11	..	..	1	..	1	2	Females — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
55	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools
402	1	37	92	21	1	1	4	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
406	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
97	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Males — Commercial Schools.
120	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	Females — Commercial Schools.
38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Other Schools.
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Other Schools.
1,249	23	37	94	26	1	3	7	TOTAL.
41,393	799	317	390	276	216	694	754	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
								Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards —
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For males.
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For females.
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
41,444	799	317	390	276	216	694	754	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC						
	Under Public						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
University Education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.							
English . . . . . Males	17,68,206	..	2,647	9,39,527	29,803	14,340	27,54,523
Females	80,116	..	..	9,032	..	..	89,148
Oriental . . . . . Males	25,231	..	..	..	..	..	25,231
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.							
Law . . . . . Males	24,177	..	..	3,68,987	1,880	112	3,95,156
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . . Males	6,24,636	..	..	3,07,387	2,732	242	9,34,997
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . . Males	6,35,864	..	..	1,10,381	213	82,214	8,28,672
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . . . Males	5,43,420	2,898	635	120	7,546	5,987	5,60,606
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . . Males	2,72,511	..	..	8,784	238	..	2,81,533
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary . . . . . Males	2,59,713	..	..	13,347	..	..	2,73,060
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial . . . . . Males	53,511	..	..	28,034	..	..	81,545
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . . Males	2,16,983	..	..	..	..	..	2,16,983
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	45,04,368	2,898	3,282	17,85,599	42,412	1,02,895	64,41,454
School Education, General.							
Secondary Schools.							
High Schools for males	23,49,641	12,078	10,347	20,88,513	20,845	11,377	44,92,801
Middle Schools for males . . . English	3,74,138	6,244	..	1,88,422	123	228	5,69,155
Vernacular	1,52,704	1,423	..	9,916	..	20	1,64,063
High Schools for females	3,33,059	..	..	74,055	3,671	3,272	4,14,057
Middle Schools for females. . English	62,148	..	..	13,627	..	160	75,935
Vernacular	89,529	270	208	2,921	..	186	93,114
Total .	33,61,219	20,015	10,555	23,77,454	24,639	15,243	58,09,125
Primary Schools.							
For males	4,39,832	7,320	498	23,497	43	269	4,71,459
For females	5,20,596	1,218	1,001	8,094	139	1,244	5,32,292
Total .	9,60,428	8,538	1,499	31,591	182	1,513	10,03,751
School Education, Special.							
Training Schools . . . . . Males	18,83,985	61,505	10,281	18,054	294	8,346	19,82,465
Females	3,68,306	8,492	5,423	184	2,350	1,621	3,86,376
Schools of Art . . . . . Males	1,99,806	..	..	12,413	5,761	11,540	2,29,520
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	7,934	..	..	7,934
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools . . . . . Males	6,33,512	4,365	..	77,660	..	15,536	7,31,073
Females	30,970	..	..	..	..	..	30,970
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . Males	2,72,252	..	..	29,496	..	3,647	3,05,395
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . . Males	3,67,777	3,783	1,830	13,324	2,848	44,814	4,34,376
Females	10,145	1,000	..	..	..	..	11,145
Commercial Schools . . . . . Males	28,827	..	..	11,452	..	25	40,304
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . . . . Males	10,660	860	..	..	..	210	11,730
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools . . . . . Males	2,26,701	..	..	..	..	16,234	2,42,935
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . . . Males	2,73,059	1,589	300	26,100	1,890	4,051	3,06,989
Females	11,915	..	..	..	..	..	11,915
Total .	43,17,915	81,594	17,834	1,96,617	13,143	1,06,024	47,33,127
Total Direct Expenditure .	1,31,43,930	1,13,045	33,170	43,91,261	80,376	2,25,675	1,79,87,457
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	32,92,456	23,561	165	16,715	2,416	19,975	33,55,288
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,64,36,386	1,36,606	33,335	44,07,976	82,792	2,45,650	2,13,42,745

TABLE IV.

British India for the official year 1918-19.

INSTITUTIONS.							
MANAGEMENT.							
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
							Arts Colleges.
17,332	..	7,670	38,349	1,926	498	65,775	Males } English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	9,330	..	40	..	..	9,370	Males } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
							Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	596	..	..	596	Males } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Medicine.
..		..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
17,332	9,330	7,670	38,985	1,926	498	75,741	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
							Secondary Schools.
1,46,717	37,880	1,17,803	7,31,722	2,247	9,011	10,45,380	High Schools for males.
2,33,156	1,21,444	1,80,239	5,01,721	13,173	8,655	10,58,388	English } Middle Schools for males.
5,21,273	8,50,037	81,876	2,26,677	2,840	11,338	16,94,041	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	High Schools for females.
6,275	2,722	12,450	1,116	..	397	22,960	English } Middle Schools for females.
24,741	22,080	44,096	780	980	4,375	97,052	Vernacular }
9,32,162	10,34,163	4,36,464	14,62,016	19,240	33,776	39,17,821	TOTAL.
							Primary Schools.
99,83,841	43,94,638	19,37,491	9,82,226	9,558	98,313	1,74,06,067	For males.
6,60,618	5,35,882	5,25,209	10,398	897	9,394	17,42,398	For females.
1,06,44,459	49,30,520	24,62,700	9,92,624	10,455	1,07,707	1,91,48,465	TOTAL,
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
73,103	2,39,338	8,686	..	44	18	3,21,189	Males } Training Schools.
4,333	9,423	3,377	35	..	..	17,168	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
49,149	63,577	32,770	7,418	3,575	17,784	1,74,273	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
274	..	..	..	..	..	274	Females }
600	..	1,038	504	..	..	3,042	Males } Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	392	..	..	..	..	392	Males } Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
3,986	9,164	3,554	51	..	..	16,755	Males } Other Schools.
..	132	..	..	..	30	162	Females }
1,31,445	3,22,026	50,325	8,008	3,619	17,832	5,33,255	TOTAL.
1,17,25,398	62,96,039	29,57,159	25,01,633	35,240	1,59,813	2,36,75,282	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
13,73,013	15,99,863	3,60,631	3,907	1,992	72,647	34,12,053	*Buildings, furniture and Apparatus.*
1,30,98,411	78,95,902	33,17,790	25,05,540	37,232	2,32,460	2,70,87,335	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in British

Objects of Expenditure		PUBLIC				
		Under Private				
		Aided by Government or by Local				
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
1		16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Males	8,03,742	17,800	22,832	17,93,417	3,00,894
	Females	52,911	..	..	39,983	4,720
Oriental	Males	31,500	775	560	719	14,636
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Law	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	34,370	..	1,500	21,865	..
	Females	..	..	..	8,804	61,886
Engineering	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	14,487	..	..	..	..
	Females	18,390	..	..	3,453	..
Agriculture	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	2,400	..	..	6,703	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	9,57,800	18,575	24,892	18,74,944	3,82,136
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		26,35,549	40,524	1,36,156	67,31,970	5,36,093
Middle Schools for males	English	11,08,075	2,31,579	57,524	20,98,913	1,90,386
	Vernacular	78,724	3,72,898	1,47,108	1,37,000	12,379
High Schools for females		8,10,668	..	13,676	8,84,617	1,14,520
Middle Schools for females	English	4,70,352	3,515	25,723	2,60,430	64,218
	Vernacular	79,288	35,996	71,544	15,294	62,114
	Total	51,82,606	6,84,512	4,51 731	1,01,23,224	9,79,710

TABLE IV—*contd.*

India for the official year 1918-19—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.						
MANAGEMENT.						
or Municipal Boards.		*Unaided.*				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions and other Sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
						Arts Colleges.
4,92,985	34,31,670	7,79,696	81,784	1,40,177	10,01,657	Males } English.
30,278	1,27,892	1,260	..	3,180	4,440	Females }
19,882	68,072	..	..	..	..	Males } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
						Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	1,10,122	..	11,596	1,21,718	Males } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
8,089	65,824	..	..	..	..	Males } Medicine.
..	70,690	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	14,487	..	1,771	9,589	11,360	Males } Teaching.
2,948	24,791	120	..	480	600	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
2,933	12,036	..	..	..	..	Males } Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Forestry
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
5,57,115	38,15,462	8,91,198	83,555	1,65,022	11,39,775	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
						Secondary Schools.
14,03,708	1,14,84,000	39,11,104	3,18,812	5,15,649	47,45,565	High Schools for males.
10,08,494	46,89,071	6,73,728	1,01,870	3,94,992	11,70,590	English } Middle Schools for males.
67,715	8,15,824	8,318	603	15,044	23,965	Vernacular }
4,85,800	23,09,371	47,396	9,648	37,401	94,445	High Schools for females
4,11,036	12,35,274	108	..	5,626	5,734	English } Middle Schools for females.
1,06,032	3,70,218	..	..	..	..	Vernacular }
34,82,875	2,09,04,658	46,40,654	4,30,933	9,68,712	60,40,299	TOTAL.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in British

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC				
				Under Private	
				Aided by Government or by Local	
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
1	16	17	18	19	20
School Education, General—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary Schools.					
For males	33,61,096	22,90,842	4,38,705	30,38,192	2,38,753
For females	7,99,983	4,50,888	1,68,773	1,96,195	1,67,829
Total	41,61,079	27,41,730	6,07,478	32,34,387	4,06,582
School Education, special.					
Training Schools — Males	2,17,414	3,746	..	1,763	12,369
Training Schools — Females	2,04,880	62	475	22,508	6,719
Schools of Art — Males	1,800	300	500	1,368	..
Schools of Art — Females	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools — Males	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools — Females	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools — Males	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools — Females	24,000	550	..	4,656	10,977
Engineering and Surveying Schools — Males	4,513	950	200	6,002	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools — Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools — Males	2,61,373	8,574	13,248	17,664	21,356
Technical and Industrial Schools — Females	35,961	3,665	1,508	6,052	17,480
Commercial Schools — Males	5,399	..	..	16,297	920
Commercial Schools — Females	7,007	..	..	2,938	312
Agricultural Schools — Males	600	..	..	11	..
Agricultural Schools — Females	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools — Males	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools — Females	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools — Males	2,69,632	52,873	27,288	1,10,783	91,765
Other Schools — Females	22,265	1,418	1,028	7,580	128
Total	10,54,844	72,168	44,247	1,97,622	1,62,026
Total Direct Expenditure	1,13,56,329	35,16,985	11,28,348	1,54,80,177	19,30,454
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus	27,18,451	1,82,567	22,081	2,71,463	2,30,078
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,40,74,780	36,99,552	11,50,429	1,57,01,640	21,60,532

TABLE IV—*contd.*

India for the official year 1918-19—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.						
MANAGEMENT.						
or Municipal Boards.		*Unaided.*				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—*contd.*
						Primary Schools.
22,73,700	1,16,41,288	4,19,523	47,791	3,66,170	8,33,484	For males.
8,13,555	25,97,223	11,628	18,763	72,692	1,03,083	For females.
30,87,255	1,42,38,511	4,31,151	66,554	4,38,862	9,36,567	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
72,211	3,07,503	1,175	751	1,972	3,898	Males — Training Schools.
1,13,364	3,48,008	1,425	..	7,673	9,098	Females — Training Schools.
6,471	10,439	120	2,124	..	2,244	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
..	..	340	..	..	340	Males — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law Schools.
..	..	6,181	..	3,175	9,356	Males — Medical Schools.
8,689	48,872	..	..	..	..	Females — Medical Schools.
1,964	13,629	416	..	..	416	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
5,11,581	8,33,796	854	7,105	14,488	22,447	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
1,06,175	1,70,841	..	1,052	8,148	9,200	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
12,727	35,343	88,351	1,258	17,676	1,07,285	Males — Commercial Schools.
3,635	13,912	253	..	..	253	Females — Commercial Schools.
3,345	3,956	..	..	185	185	Males — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Reformatory Schools.
2,06,119	8,48,460	58,664	42,212	1,62,451	2,63,327	Males — Other Schools.
15,790	48,239	..	..	72	72	Females — Other Schools.
11,52,091	26,82,998	1,57,779	54,502	2,15,840	4,28,121	TOTAL.
82,79,336	4,16,41,629	61,20,782	6,35,544	17,88,436	85,44,762	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
20,10,102	54,34,742	83,883	1,36,935	17,56,487	19,77,305	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
1,02,89,438	4,70,76,371	62,04,665	7,72,479	35,44,923	1,05,22,067	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1		27	28	29	30
University Education.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.					
English	Males	25,89,280	17,800	33,149	35,50,989
	Females	1,33,027	..	..	50,275
Oriental	Males	56,731	10,105	560	759
	Females	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Law	Males	24,177	..	..	4,79,705
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	6,59,006	..	1,500	3,29,252
	Females	..	..	..	8,804
Engineering	Males	6,35,864	..	..	1,10,381
	Females	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	5,57,907	2,898	635	120
	Females	18,390	..	..	3,573
Agriculture	Males	2,72,511	..	..	8,784
	Females	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	2,59,713	..	..	13,347
	Females	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	55,911	..	..	34,737
	Females	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	2,16,983	..	..	..
	Femal	..	..	..	..
	Total	54,79,500	30,803	35,844	45,90,726
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males		51,31,907	91,222	2,64,306	1,34,63,309
Middle Schools for males	English	17,15,369	3,59,267	2,37,851	34,57,784
	Vernacular	7,52,701	12,24,358	2,28,984	3,81,911
High Schools for females		11,43,727	..	13,676	10,06,068
Middle Schools for females	English	5,38,775	6,237	38,173	2,75,281
	Vernacular	1,93,508	58,346	1,15,848	18,995
	Total	94,75,987	17,39,430	8,98,838	1,86,03,348
Primary Schools.					
For males		1,37,84,769	66,92,800	23,76,694	44,63,488
For females		19,81,197	9,87,988	6,94,983	2,26,315
	Total	1,57,65,966	76,80,788	30,71,677	46,89,753

TABLE IV—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1918-19—contd.

FROM			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE,	
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.		
31	32	33	1	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
			UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	
			Arts Colleges.	
4,14,407	6,48,000	72,53,625	Males	English.
4,720	33,458	2,21,480	Females	
14,686	19,882	1,02,673	Males	Oriental.
..	..	..	Females	
			Colleges for Professional Training.	
1,880	11,708	5,17,470	Males	Law.
..	..	..	Females	
2,732	8,331	10,00,821	Males	Medicine.
61,886	..	70,690	Females	
213	82,214	8,28,672	Males	Engineering.
..	..	..	Females	
9,317	15,576	5,86,453	Males	Teaching.
..	3,428	25,391	Females	
238	..	2,81,533	Males	Agriculture.
..	..	..	Females	
..	..	2,73,060	Males	Veterinary.
..	..	..	Females	
..	2,933	93,581	Males	Commercial.
..	..	..	Females	
..	..	2,16,983	Males	Forestry.
..	..	..	Females	
5,10,029	8,25,530	1,14,72,432	TOTAL.	
			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
			Secondary Schools.	
8,77,997	19,39,005	2,17,67,746	High Schools for males.	
3,05,552	14,12,281	74,88,104	English	Middle Schools for males.
15,822	94,117	26,97,893	Vernacular	
1,27,839	5,26,563	28,17,873	High Schools for females.	
64,218	4,17,219	13,39,903	English	Middle Schools for females.
63,094	1,10,593	5,60,384	Vernacular	
14,54,522	44,99,778	3,66,71,903	TOTAL.	
			Primary Schools.	
2,96,145	27,38,452	3,03,52,298	For males.	
1,87,628	8,96,885	49,74,996	For females	
4,83,773	36,35,337	3,53,27,294	TOTAL.	

Objects of Expenditure.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1		27	28	29	30
School Education, Special.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Training Schools	Males	21,74,502	3,04,589	18,967	20,992
	Females	5,77,519	17,977	9,275	24,152
Schools of Art	Males	2,01,606	300	500	12,901
	Females	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	8,274
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	6,33,512	4,365	..	83,841
	Females	54,970	550	..	4,656
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	2,76,765	950	200	35,914
	Females	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	6,78,299	75,934	47,848	39,260
	Females	46,380	4,665	1,508	6,052
Commercial Schools	Males	34,826	..	1,938	1,16,604
	Females	7,007	..	..	3,191
Agricultural Schools	Males	11,260	1,252	..	11
	Females	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Male	2,26,701	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	5,46,677	63,626	31,142	1,95,598
	Females	34,180	1,580	1,028	7,580
	Total	55,04,204	4,75,788	1,12,406	5,60,026
	Total Direct Expenditure	3,62,25,657	99,26,809	41,18,765	2,84,43,853
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus		74,28,910	18,37,804	3,82,927	3,75,968
University		6,20,940	75	..	22,60,841
Direction		8,82,959	..	..	..
Inspection		51,61,470	1,70,619	21,806	..
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges		3,18,191	8,670	6,242	7,944
Medical Colleges		99,436	1,137	465	..
Other Professional Colleges		94,686	18,554	1,771	1,656
Secondary Schools		5,50,595	2,34,870	32,150	4,294
Primary Schools		82,168	90,582	7,985	50
Medical Schools		1,38,288	4,896	64	492
Technical and Industrial Schools		58,890	20,613	5,471	..
Other Special Schools		95,472	13,777	3,069	1,395
Miscellaneous		25,68,167	3,94,249	97,093	43,69,211
	Total	1,06,71,262	9,58,042	1,76,116	66,45,883
	Total Indirect Expenditure	1,81,00,172	27,95,846	5,59,043	70,21,851
	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5,43,25,829	1,27,22,655	46,77,808	3,54,65,704

TABLE IV—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1918-19—concld.

FROM			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	
Endowment.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Grand Total.		
31	32	33	1	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	
13,458	82,547	26,15,055	Males	Training Schools.
9,069	1,22,658	7,60,650	Females	
7,885	18,011	2,42,203	Males	Schools of Art.
..	..	..	Females	
..	..	8,274	Males	Law Schools.
..	..	..	Females	
..	18,711	7,40,429	Males	Medical Schools.
10,977	8,689	79,842	Females	
..	5,611	3,19,440	Males	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	Females	
34,884	5,88,667	14,64,892	Males	Technical and Industrial Schools.
18,532	1,14,323	1,91,460	Females	
2,178	30,428	1,85,974	Males	Commercial Schools.
312	3,655	14,165	Females	
..	3,740	16,263	Males	Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	Females	
..	16,234	2,42,935	Males	Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	Females	
1,35,867	4,62,621	14,35,531	Males	Other Schools.
128	15,892	60,388	Females	
2,33,290	14,91,787	83,77,501	TOTAL.	
26,81,614	1,04,52,432	9,18,49,130	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	
3,71,421	37,82,358	1,41,79,388	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*	
4,48,023	10,67,342	43,97,221	University.	
..	..	8,82,959	Direction.	
..	6,370	53,60,265	Inspection.	
			Scholarships held in—	
1,02,829	93,846	5,37,722	Arts Colleges.	
15,947	4,500	1,21,485	Medical Colleges.	
13,334	19,631	1,49,632	Other Professional Colleges.	
53,064	57,958	9,32,931	Secondary Schools.	
1,642	5,877	1,88,304	Primary Schools.	
1,780	98,804	2,44,324	Medical Schools.	
2,612	20,790	1,07,776	Technical and Industrial Schools.	
5,862	6,332	1,25,907	Other Special Schools.	
4,92,813	28,63,896	1,07,86,029	Miscellaneous.	
11,37,906	42,45,346	2,38,34,555	TOTAL.	
15,09,327	80,27,704	3,80,13,943	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	
41,90,941	1,84,80,136	12,98,63,073	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	

GENERAL

Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans

Objects of Expenditure.		PUBLIC				
		Under Public Management.				
		Managed by Government.				
		Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Teaching	Males	11,762	..	7,546	..	19,308
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	11,762	..	7,546	..	19,308
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		1,01,936	60,877	..	2,906	1,65,719
Middle Schools—English—for males		..	..	..	..	..
High Schools for females		74,944	35,829	..	2,179	1,12,952
Middle Schools—English—for females		9,207	11,565	..	..	20,772
	Total	1,86,087	1,08,271	..	5,085	2,99,443
Primary Schools.						
For males		..	..	..	..	..
For females		..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..
School Education, Special.						
Training Schools for Masters	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	17,885	..	..	..	17,885
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	3,351	..	..	..	3,351
Commercial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	18,021	..	..	..	18,021
	Females	11,696	..	..	..	11,696
	Total	50,953	..	..	..	50,953
Total Direct Expenditure		2,48,802	1,08,271	7,546	5,085	3,69,704
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus		43,920	..	..	..	43,920
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		2,92,722	1,08,271	7,546	5,085	4,13,624

TABLE IV-A.

in British India for the official year 1918-19.

INSTITUTIONS.							
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.							OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
							UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
							Arts Colleges.
16,417	..	..	13,978	..	12,605	43,000	Males } English.
19,111	..	..	26,273	..	10,781	56,165	Females }
							Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Teaching.
11,190	..	..	3,131	..	2,948	17,269	Females }
46,718	..	..	43,382	..	26,334	1,16,434	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
							Secondary Schools.
6,10,380	..	2,810	5,95,014	99,153	2,12,773	15,20,130	High Schools for males.
2,79,562	..	5,306	88,143	35,752	3,05,559	7,14,322	Middle Schools—English—for males.
5,53,782	..	1,069	6,46,788	58,657	2,38,199	14,98,495	High Schools for females.
2,85,284	484	6,217	1,42,944	12,687	1,81,548	6,29,164	Middle Schools—English—for females.
17,29,008	484	15,402	14,72,889	2,06,249	9,38,079	43,62,111	TOTAL.
							Primary Schools.
86,519	..	5,748	53,312	11,859	58,383	2,15,821	For males.
58,448	1,200	2,838	37,401	1,493	53,249	1,54,629	For females.
1,44,967	1,200	8,586	90,713	13,352	1,11,632	3,70,450	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
2,638	..	..	..	..	..	2,638	Males } Training Schools.
36,384	..	..	14,013	..	16,842	67,189	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
5,570	..	..	6,618	..	7,422	19,610	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
11,223	..	50	6,407	4,702	2,866	25,248	Females }
2,420	..	..	7,065	..	4,807	14,292	Males } Commercial Schools.
7,007	..	..	2,938	312	3,655	13,912	Females }
6,706	..	..	135	..	2,616	9,457	Males } Other Schools.
4,559	..	..	3,281	..	440	8,280	Females }
76,457	..	50	40,457	5,014	38,648	1,60,626	TOTAL.
19,97,150	1,684	24,038	16,47,441	2,24,615	11,14,693	50,09,621	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
6,16,129	..	400	2,09,090	85,994	4,72,187	13,83,800	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
26,13,279	1,684	24,438	18,56,531	3,10,609	15,86,880	63,93,421	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concld.*				TOTAL
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
	Unaided.				
	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.
1	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					
Arts Colleges.					
English . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	16,417
Females	..	..	300	300	19,111
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Teaching . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	11,762
Females	..	..	..	..	11,190
TOTAL .	..	..	300	300	58,480
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males	1,12,498	12,340	3,701	1,28,539	7,12,316
Middle Schools—English—for males	2,594	..	..	2,594	2,79,562
High Schools for females	35,078	600	..	35,678	6,28,726
Middle Schools—English—for females	..	..	..	..	2,94,491
TOTAL	1,50,170	12,940	3,701	1,66,811	19,15,095
Primary Schools.					
For males	..	..	..	..	86,519
For females	1,022	..	4,264	5,286	58,448
TOTAL .	1,022	..	4,264	5,286	1,44,967
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.					
Training Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	2,638
Females	..	..	..	..	54,219
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	5,570
Females	..	..	..	..	14,574
Commercial Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	2,420
Females	..	..	..	..	7,007
Other Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	24,727
Females	..	..	..	..	16,255
TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	1,27,410
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE .	1,51,192	12,940	8,265	1,72,397	22,45,952
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus	24,919	3,560	3,716	32,195	6,60,049
Inspection	..	..	..	..	58,872
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	14,667
Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	570
Other Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	7,243
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	78,758
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	5,444
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	9,578
Other Special Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	9,22,197
TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	10,97,329
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE .	24,919	3,560	3,716	32,195	17,57,378
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION .	1,76,111	16,500	11,981	2,04,592	40,03,330

TABLE IV-A—*contd.*

in British India for the official year 1918-19—contd.

EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
..	..	13,978	..	12,605	43,000	Males } English. *Arts Colleges.*
..	..	26,273	..	11,081	56,465	Females }
						Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	7,546	..	19,308	Males } Teaching.
..	..	3,131	..	2,948	17,269	Females }
..	..	43,382	7,546	26,634	1,36,042	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
						Secondary Schools.
..	2,810	7,68,389	1,11,493	2,19,380	18,14,888	High Schools for males.
..	5,306	90,737	35,752	3,05,559	7,16,916	Middle Schools—English—for males.
..	1,069	7,17,695	59,257	2,40,378	16,47,125	High Schools for females.
484	6,217	1,54,509	12,687	1,81,548	6,49,936	Middle Schools—English—for females.
484	15,402	17,31,330	2,19,189	9,46,865	48,28,365	TOTAL.
						Primary Schools.
..	5,748	53,312	11,859	58,383	2,15,821	For males.
1,200	2,838	38,423	1,493	57,513	1,59,915	For females.
1,200	8,586	91,735	13,352	1,15,896	3,75,736	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	2,638	Males } Training Schools.
..	..	14,013	..	16,842	85,074	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	6,618	..	7,422	19,610	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	50	6,407	4,702	2,866	28,599	Females }
..	..	7,065	..	4,807	14,292	Males } Commercial Schools.
..	..	2,938	312	3,655	13,912	Females }
..	..	135	..	2,616	27,478	Males } Other Schools.
..	..	3,281	..	440	19,976	Females }
..	50	40,457	5,014	38,648	2,11,579	TOTAL.
1,684	24,038	19,06,904	2,45,101	11,28,043	55,51,722	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
..	400	2,34,009	89,554	4,75,903	14,59,915	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	58,372	Inspection.
						Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	14,667	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	570	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	7,243	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	10,482	1,472	90,712	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	5,444	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	9,578	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Special Schools.
869	..	17,99,822	1,30,495	9,97,522	38,50,905	Miscellaneous.
869	..	17,99,822	1,40,977	9,98,994	40,37,991	TOTAL.
869	400	20,33,831	2,30,531	14,74,897	54,97,906	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
2,553	24,438	39,40,735	4,75,632	26,02,940	1,10,49,628	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general

Class of School.		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
For Males.						
Government	English	344	91,029	35,462	26	35,488
	Vernacular	74	7,801	10	..	10
Local Fund	English	229	38,590	3,145	4	3,149
	Vernacular	1,069	123,566	..	..	..
Municipal Fund	English	188	37,508	7,123	4	7,127
	Vernacular	55	8,370	11	4	15
Aided	English	2,537	463,469	104,488	203	104,691
	Vernacular	1,369	96,912	176	..	176
Unaided	English	1,522	257,423	85,442	136	85,578
	Vernacular	41	2,590	..	..	..
	Total	7,428	1,127,263	235,857	377	236,234
For Females.						
Government	English	31	5,197	..	730	730
	Vernacular	58	5,406	..	..	..
Local Fund	English	1	81	..	..	..
	Vernacular	17	1,597	..	..	..
Municipal Fund	English	6	425	..	..	..
	Vernacular	27	3,623	..	..	..
Aided	English	364	45,054	4	3,374	3,378
	Vernacular	204	22,446	..	3	3
Unaided	English	15	1,691	11	194	205
	Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	723	85,520	15	4,301	4,316
	Total Secondary Schools	8,151	1,212,783*	235,872	4,678	240,550
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
For Males.						
Government		796	36,094		..	..
Local Fund		37,247	2,033,437	..	..	..
Municipal Fund		2,375	247,443	..	..	..
Aided		76,497	(a) 2,594,256	..	..	..
Unaided		12,888	334,763	..	..	..
	Total	129,803	5,245,993	..	..	..
For Females.						
Government		566	45,004	..	..	..
Local Fund		2,606	114,078	..	..	..
Municipal Fund		857	65,949	..	..	..
Aided		13,719	410,266	..	..	..
Unaided		2,720	59,869	..	..	..
	Total	20,468	695,166	..	..	..
	Total Primary Schools	150,271	5,941,159	..	..	..
	Grand Total	158,422	(a) 7,153,942	235,872	4,678	240,550

* Includes 650 scholars reading in different school stages in the colleges in Bangalore

(a) *Vide* footnote on page 41.

TABLE V.

education in British India at the end of the official year 1918-19.

MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) Stage.			Total Secondary Stage.			Class of School.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
						SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
						For Males.
36,273	96	36,369	71,735	122	71,857	English } Government.
1,950	70	2,020	1,960	70	2,030	Vernacular }
14,642	68	14,710	17,787	72	17,859	English } Local Fund.
52,420	60	52,480	52,420	60	52,480	Vernacular }
18,518	31	18,549	25,641	35	25,676	English } Municipal Fund.
2,257	10	2,267	2,268	14	2,282	Vernacular }
159,237	1,369	160,606	263,725	1,572	265,297	English } Aided.
12,465	851	13,316	12,641	851	13,492	Vernacular }
74,074	245	74,319	159,516	381	159,897	English } Unaided.
692	..	692	692	..	692	Vernacular }
372,528	2,800	375,328	608,385	3,177	611,562	Total.
						For Females.
..	1,253	1,253	..	1,983	1,983	English } Government.
..	344	344	..	344	344	Vernacular }
..	11	11	..	11	11	English } Local Fund.
..	144	144	..	144	144	Vernacular }
..	66	66	..	66	66	English } Municipal Fund.
..	526	526	..	526	526	Vernacular }
144	9,909	10,053	148	13,283	13,431	English } Aided.
328	1,618	1,946	328	1,621	1,949	Vernacular }
35	646	681	46	840	886	English } Unaided.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Vernacular }
507	14,517	15,024	522	18,818	19,340	Total.
373,035	17,317	390,352	608,907	21,995	630,902	Total Secondary Schools.
						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
						For Males.
297	8	305	297	8	305	Government.
3,407	69	3,476	3,407	69	3,476	Local Fund.
483	14	497	483	14	497	Municipal Fund.
5,358	207	5,565	5,358	207	5,565	Aided.
85	6	91	85	6	91	Unaided.
9,630	304	9,934	9,630	304	9,934	Total.
						For Females.
..	1,020	1,020	..	1,020	1,020	Government.
..	101	101	..	101	101	Local Fund.
..	46	46	..	46	46	Municipal Fund.
33	2,232	2,265	33	2,232	2,265	Aided.
..	108	108	..	108	108	Unaided.
33	3,507	3,540	33	3,507	3,540	Total.
9,663	3,811	13,474	9,663	3,811	13,474	Total Primary Schools.
382,698	21,128	403,826	618,570	25,806	644,376	GRAND TOTAL.

who are shown in tables III and III-A under colleges (*vide* footnote on page 10).

Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general

Class of Schools.	UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond					
				Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Males.									
Government . . English	13,030	84	13,114	5,734	109	5,843	208	7	215
Government . . Vernacular	1,446	133	1,579	3,061	531	3,592	595	5	600
Local Fund . . English	9,434	53	9,487	10,757	193	10,950	290	4	294
Local Fund . . Vernacular	15,454	94	15,548	43,292	986	44,278	10,653	607	11,260
Municipal Fund . . English	5,468	13	5,481	6,122	54	6,176	172	3	175
Municipal Fund . . Vernacular	1,077	41	1,118	3,787	247	4,034	936	..	936
Aided . . English	90,786	1,444	92,230	97,269	3,167	100,436	5,158	348	5,506
Aided . . Vernacular	17,251	3,404	20,655	41,943	18,244	60,187	2,533	45	2,578
Unaided . . English	48,192	51	48,243	46,949	198	47,147	2,103	38	2,141
Unaided . . Vernacular	465	..	465	898	3	901	530	2	532
Total	202,603	5,317	207,920	259,812	23,732	283,544	23,178	1,059	24,237
For Females.									
Government . . English	5	639	644	134	2,106	2,240	19	311	330
Government . . Vernacular	9	595	604	116	2,641	2,757	..	1,701	1,701
Local Fund . . English	..	7	7	12	50	62	..	1	1
Local Fund . . Vernacular	..	213	213	..	849	849	..	391	391
Municipal Fund . . English	..	52	52	..	246	246	..	61	61
Municipal Fund . . Vernacular	4	337	341	..	2,015	2,015	..	241	241
Aided . . English	625	7,108	7,733	4,055	16,478	20,533	702	2,655	3,357
Aided . . Vernacular	683	2,871	3,559	2,582	12,417	14,999	77	1,862	1,939
Unaided . . English	30	219	249	64	405	469	12	75	87
Unaided . . Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,361	12,541	13,902	6,963	37,207	44,170	810	7,298	8,108
Total Secondary Schools	203,964	17,858	221,822	266,775	60,939	327,714	23,988	8,357	32,345
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Males.									
Government	4,780	43	4,823	19,471	767	20,238	9,818	910	10,728
Local Fund	214,157	1,873	216,030	1,193,232	74,140	1,267,372	486,511	60,048	546,559
Municipal Fund	24,009	140	24,149	161,483	6,851	168,334	50,177	4,286	54,463
Aided	87,721	7,626	95,347	1,449,595	163,121	1,612,716	775,221	105,407	880,628
Unaided	3,009	25	3,034	162,062	9,934	171,996	142,185	17,457	159,642
Total	333,676	9,707	343,383	2,985,843	254,813	3,240,656	1,463,912	188,108	1,652,020
For Females.									
Government	1	2,583	2,584	313	27,391	27,704	134	13,562	13,696
Local Fund	4	4,733	4,737	446	71,952	72,398	262	36,580	36,842
Municipal Fund	5	3,186	3,191	255	45,235	45,490	139	17,083	17,222
Aided	1,777	11,028	12,805	19,352	200,936	220,288	4,327	170,581	174,908
Unaided	..	328	328	532	18,461	18,993	668	39,772	40,440
Total	1,787	21,858	23,645	20,898	363,975	384,873	5,530	277,578	283,108
Total Primary Schools	335,463	31,565	367,028	3,006,741	618,788	3,625,529	1,469,442	465,683	1,935,128
Grand Total	539,427	49,423	588,850	3,273,516	679,727	3,953,243	1,493,430	474,043	1,967,473

(*a*) Excluding 323 pupils in Assam

TABLE V—*contd.*

education in British India at the end of the official year 1918-19—contd.

STAGE.									
THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			TOTAL PRIMARY STAGE.			GRAND TOTAL.			CLASS OF SCHOOL.
TOTAL.									
Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
									SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
									FOR MALES.
5,942	116	6,058	18,972	200	19,172	90,707	322	91,029	English } Government.
3,656	536	4,192	5,102	669	5,771	7,062	739	7,801	Vernacular }
11,047	197	11,244	20,481	250	20,731	38,268	322	38,590	English } Local Fund.
53,945	1,593	55,538	69,399	1,687	71,086	121,819	1,747	123,566	Vernacular }
6,294	57	6,351	11,762	70	11,832	37,403	105	37,508	English } Municipal Fund.
4,723	247	4,970	5,800	288	6,088	8,068	302	8,370	Vernacular }
102,427	3,515	105,942	193,213	4,959	198,172	456,938	6,531	463,469	English } Aided.
44,476	18,289	62,765	61,727	21,693	83,420	74,368	22,544	96,912	Vernacular }
49,052	236	49,288	97,244	287	97,531	256,760	668	257,428	English } Unaided.
1,428	5	1,433	1,693	5	1,898	2,585	5	2,590	Vernacular }
282,990	24,791	307,781	485,593	30,108	515,701	1,093,978	33,285	1,127,263	TOTAL.
									FOR FEMALES.
153	2,417	2,570	158	3,056	3,214	158	5,039	5,197	English } Government.
116	4,342	4,458	125	4,937	5,062	125	5,281	5,406	Vernacular }
12	51	63	12	58	70	12	69	81	English } Local Fund.
..	1,240	1,240	..	1,453	1,453	..	1,597	1,597	Vernacular }
..	307	307	..	359	359	..	425	425	English } Municipal Fund.
..	2,256	2,256	4	3,093	3,097	4	3,619	3,623	Vernacular }
4,757	19,133	23,890	5,282	26,241	31,623	5,530	39,524	45,054	English } Aided.
2,659	14,279	16,938	3,347	17,150	20,497	3,675	18,771	22,446	Vernacular }
76	480	556	106	699	805	152	1,539	1,691	English } Unaided.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vernacular }
7,773	44,505	52,278	9,134	57,046	66,180	9,656	75,864	85,520	TOTAL.
290,763	69,296	360,059	494,727	87,154	581,881	1,103,634	109,149	1,212,783	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
									PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
									FOR MALES.
29,289	1,677	30,966	34,069	1,720	35,789	34,366	1,728	36,094	Government.
1,679,743	134,188	1,813,931	1,893,900	136,061	2,029,961	1,897,307	136,130	2,033,437	Local Fund.
211,660	11,137	222,797	235,669	11,277	246,946	236,152	11,291	247,443	Municipal Fund.
2,224,816	268,528	2,493,344	2,312,537	276,154	2,588,691	2,317,895	276,361	2,594,256 (a)	Aided.
304,247	27,391	331,638	307,256	27,416	334,672	307,341	27,422	334,763	Unaided.
4,449,755	442,921	4,892,676	4,783,431	452,628	5,236,059	4,793,061	452,932	5,245,993	TOTAL.
									FOR FEMALES.
447	40,953	41,400	448	43,536	43,984	448	44,556	45,004	Government.
708	108,532	109,240	712	113,265	113,977	712	113,366	114,078	Local Fund.
394	62,318	62,712	399	65,504	65,903	399	65,550	65,949	Municipal Fund.
23,679	371,517	395,196	25,456	382,545	408,001	25,489	384,777	410,266	Aided.
1,200	58,233	59,433	1,200	58,561	59,761	1,200	58,669	59,869	Unaided.
26,428	641,553	667,981	28,215	663,411	691,626	28,248	666,918	695,166	TOTAL.
4,476,183	1,084,474	5,560,657	4,811,646	1,116,039	5,927,685	4,821,309	1,119,850	5,941,159	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
4,766,946	1,153,770	5,920,716	5,306,373	1,203,193	6,509,566	5,924,943	1,228,999	7,153,942 (a)	GRAND TOTAL.

belonging to purely classical department.

Table showing the number of pupils in each stage of instruction,

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	
1		2	3	4	5	6
College stage	Males	322	1,595	22,201	28,687	6,811
	Females	181	297	94	189	13
High stage	Males	1,832	4,626	67,496	114,991	37,257
	Females	1,302	1,295	432	904	46
Middle stage	Males	5,140	11,625	91,618	178,446	64,821
	Females	4,440	6,742	1,565	4,164	775
Upper primary stage	Males	4,251	12,399	94,282	266,308	91,759
	Females	4,046	7,877	5,094	14,559	3,787
Lower primary stage	Males	10,751	98,088	436,812	2,472,874	1,151,921
	Females	10,612	66,393	142,661	516,404	259,963
Special schools	Males	866	3,820	32,167	23,413	39,100
	Females	1,905	3,320	1,333	1,538	2,185
Private institutions	Males	24	5,065	31,133	125,990	168,843
	Females	34	2,721	3,080	13,375	48,744
GRAND TOTAL	MALES	23,186	137,218	775,709	3,210,709	1,560,512
	FEMALES	21,620	88,645	154,259	551,133	315,513
	TOTAL	44,806	225,863	929,968	3,761,842	1,876,025

* *Vide* footnotes on

TABLE V-A.

classified according to sex, race or creed.

Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total of columns 2-9.	Depressed classes.	Total of columns 10-11.	—	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
564	775	1,101	62,056	271	62,327	Males	College stage.
5	49	24	852	1	853	Females	
2,092	2,650	2,230	233,174	2,698	235,872	Males	High stage.
78	458	135	4,650	28	4,678	Females	
15,509	2,485	7,235	376,879	5,819	382,698	Males	Middle stage.
1,429	1,291	399	20,805	323	21,128	Females	
37,841	413	15,970	523,223	16,204	539,427	Males	Upper primary stage.
10,692	511	1,741	48,307	1,116	49,423	Females	
166,336	3,628	67,119	4,407,529	359,417	4,766,946	Males	Lower primary stage.
86,609	3,707	13,166	1,099,515	54,255	1,153,770	Females	
8,075	493	736	108,670	1,887	110,557	Males	Special schools.
589	121	74	10,165	496	10,661	Females	
182,912	51	3,776	517,794	7,226	525,020	Males	Private institutions.
2,311	55	957	71,277	1,617	72,894	Females	
413,329	10,495	98,167	6,229,325	393,522	6,622,847	MALES	GRAND TOTAL.
101,713	6,192	16,496	1,255,571	57,836	1,313,407	FEMALES	
515,042	16,687	114,663	7,484,896	451,358	7,936,254*	TOTAL	

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pages 38 and 41.

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arts Colleges.												
Doctor of Philosophy	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Science	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Arts	Males	12	24	4	40	205	233	31	777	1,246	127	173
	Females	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	3	2	..
Master of Science	Males	8	7	2	17	85	23	12	135	255	60	11
	Females	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	Males	15	22	5	42	408	629	110	62	1,209	304	421
	Females	4	4	..	8	5	9	..	7	21	5	8
Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Part I	Males	1	2	..	3	61	78	..	..	139	47	64
Bachelor of Arts (pass)	Males	21	37	8	66	1,086	2,830	1,596	854	6,366	550	1,261
	Females	4	6	..	10	13	16	..	21	50	11	11
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I	Males	3	9	..	12	183	820	..	675	1,678	82	356
	Females	1	1	..	2	8	4	..	6	18	7	2
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part II	Males	3	9	..	12	185	803	..	614	1,602	122	455
	Females	1	1	..	2	9	4	..	2	15	7	3
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	Males	7	6	3	16	97	60	20	1	178	58	27
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Science (pass)	Males	18	18	6	42	296	321	184	26	827	195	164
	Females	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	..	..
Intermediate in Arts	Males	32	63	20	115	2,314	6,262	3,261	2,371	14,208	1,448	3,399
	Females	4	12	2	18	57	96	9	48	210	49	68
Intermediate in Science	Males	19	28	8	55	831	1,417	863	137	3,248	600	706
	Females	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	8	..	7
Intermediate in Arts Part I	Males	..	1	..	1	..	28	..	..	28	..	10
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Arts Part II	Males	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	25	..	15
	Females	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	5	..	4
Oriental Colleges.												
Master of Oriental Learning	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate, Oriental Faculty	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade. — Sanskrit	Males	7	75	658	740	307	490	2,644	606	4,047	159	254
	Females	1	4	12	17	6	14	15	19	54	2	5
Vidvan	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabic	Males	13	11	4	28	34	38	15	27	114	20	19
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	Males	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	139	146	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pashto	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pali	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
Urdu	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Information in regard to race or creed (cols. 16 to 28

TABLE VI.

British India during the official year 1918-19.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	
					HINDUS.							
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1	
											ARTS COLLEGES.	
..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	Males	Doctor of Philosophy.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	4	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	Males	Doctor of Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
24	399	(a)723	3	13	217	384	77	2	2	12	Males	Master of Arts.
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Females	
12	68	151	..	2	49	94	3	..	..	3	Males	Master of Science.
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
63	26	(a)814	1	15	410	204	49	1	20	8	Males	Bachelor of Arts (Honours).
..	7	20	3	5	4	2	1	..	5	..	Females	
..	..	(a)111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males.	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Part I.
697	311	2,819	8	37	998	1,245	405	32	20	74	Males	Bachelor of Arts (pass).
..	13	35	8	9	2	11	..	..	3	2	Females	
..	227	(a)665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I.
..	1	(a)10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	296	(a)873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part II.
..	1	(a)11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
8	..	93	..	..	29	51	8	..	..	5	Males	Bachelor of Science (Honours).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
104	13	476	1	4	162	236	30	11	17	15	Males	Bachelor of Science (pass).
..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	Females	
1,962	551	(a)7,360	35	85	2,366	2,795	892	106	48	78	Males	Intermediate in Arts.
8	31	(a) 156	36	27	18	24	1	..	6	2	Females	
533	71	1,910	14	19	565	1,061	107	39	20	85	Males	Intermediate in Science.
..	..	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	10	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	Males	Intermediate in Arts Part I.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	15	5	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	Males	Intermediate in Arts Part II.
..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
											ORIENTAL COLLEGES.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Master of Oriental Learning.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bachelor of Oriental Learning.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Intermediate Oriental Faculty.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
1,071	210	1,694	..	..	1,636	58	..	..	..	..	Males	Sanskrit.
7	10	24	..	..	7	17	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males.	Vidvan
8	15	62	..	..	..	1	61	..	..	..	Males	Arabic
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
3	52	55	..	..	30	5	19	..	..	1	Males	Persian
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males.	Pashto
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Pali
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	7	7	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	Males	Hindi
..	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	8	5	..	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	Males	Urdu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	

Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade.

of some students in Madras is not available.

Results of the prescribed examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Oriental Colleges—*contd.*											
Title examinations, conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade. Punjabi Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	62	..	..
Punjabi Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
Bengali Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Bengali Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law.											
Doctor of Law Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Law Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Law Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	43	..	..
Master of Law Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law Males	9	..	12	21	2,067	..	1,215	385	3,667	1,035	..
Bachelor of Law Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce Males	1	..	..	1	104	..	..	..	104	56	..
Medicine.											
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery Males	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	7	13	2	..
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Hygiene Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Hygiene Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Surgery Males	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Master of Surgery Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Obstetrics Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Obstetrics Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery Males	7	..	..	7	555	..	..	..	555	281	..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery Females	1	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	25	18	..
First M. B. Examination Males	3	2	..	5	318	45	..	..	363	163	23
First M. B. Examination Females	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	3	1
Bachelor of Hygiene Males	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
Bachelor of Hygiene Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Final Membership Males	1	..	..	1	17	..	..	..	17	6	..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine. Males	1	4	..	5	24	42	..	..	66	12	10
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine. Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery Males	1	..	..	1	36	..	..	..	36	21	..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering.											
Master of Civil Engineering Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Civil Engineering Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering Males	3	..	..	3	92	..	..	..	92	60	..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. Males	2	..	..	2	21	..	..	..	21	11	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering Males	1	..	..	1	33	..	..	..	33	29	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Examinations not conducted by Universities for—											
Civil Engineers Males	2	..	..	2	31	..	..	..	31	31	..
Civil Engineers Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineers Males	1	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	11	9	..
Electrical Engineers Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Engineers Males	2	..	..	2	23	..	..	..	23	23	..
Upper Subordinates Males	1	..	..	1	72	..	..	..	72	71	..
Upper Subordinates Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Subordinates Males	2	..	..	2	143	..	..	..	143	123	..
Lower Subordinates Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. W. D. Accountants Males	1	..	..	1	34	..	..	..	34	7	..
Teaching.											
Post-graduate degrees or licences Males	8	2	1	11	329	2	14	138	483	280	2
Post-graduate degrees or licences Females	1	1	..	2	11	5	..	6	22	10	5
Under-graduate licences or diplomas Males	6	2	..	8	172	35	..	42	249	149	23
Under-graduate licences or diplomas Females	..	3	1	4	..	17	1	..	18	..	15

(*a*) Information in regard to race or creed (cols. 16 to 23

TABLE VI—*contd.*

in British India during the official year 1918-19—contd.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	
					HINDUS.							
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		1
												ORIENTAL COLLEGES—*contd.*
..	38	38	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	37	Males	Punjabi — Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade.
..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bengali
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
												COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.
												Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Doctor of Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	13	13	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	Males	Master of Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
731	124	(a)1,890	2	8	665	772	166	..	16	13	Males	Bachelor of Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	56	..	4	40	..	1	..	9	2	Males.	Bachelor of Commerce.
												Medicine.
..	3	5	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	Males	Doctor of Medicine or Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Doctor of Hygiene.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	Males	Master of Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Master of Obstetrics.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	281	2	11	117	128	7	..	11	5	Males	Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery.
..	..	18	4	5	3	..	..	..	6	..	Females	
..	..	186	1	..	47	129	7	1	1	..	Males	First M.B. Examination.
..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Males	Bachelor of Hygiene.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	6	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	Males.	Final Membership.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bachelor of Sanitary Science
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	22	..	..	6	13	3	..	..	..	Males	Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	21	..	5	15	1	..	..	..	..	Males	Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
												Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Master of Civil Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	60	1	3	37	9	1	..	9	..	Males	Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	11	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	Males.	Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.
..	..	29	2	..	5	21	1	..	..	..	Males	Licentiate of Civil Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
												EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR—
..	..	31	3	1	11	15	1	..	..	..	Males	Civil Engineers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	9	..	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	Males	Electrical Engineers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	23	1	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	Males.	Mechanical Engineers.
..	..	71	6	5	34	25	1	..	..	..	Males	Upper Subordinates.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	123	1	2	68	51	1	..	..	..	Males	Lower Subordinates.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	7	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	Males	P. W. D. Accountants.
												Teaching.
13	83	(a)378	..	9	89	75	40	..	..	9	Males	Post-graduate degrees or licences.
..	5	(a)20	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	36	208	10	5	35	92	53	..	..	13	Males	Under-graduate licences or diplomas.
1	..	16	11	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	Females	

of some students in Madras is not available.

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agriculture.												
Master of Agriculture	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	Males	3	..	..	3	60	..	..	..	60	54	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture	Males	3	..	..	3	48	..	..	..	48	36	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations	Males	3	..	..	3	218	..	..	..	218	156	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Examinations	Males	..	6	48	54	..	56	530	32	618	..	22
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technological Examinations	Males	..	5	..	5	..	81	..	..	81	..	69
Schools for General Education.												
Matriculation	Males	143	476	389	1,008	5,103	10,756	10,232	1,631	27,722	3,286	6,644
	Females	7	16	1	24	28	120	3	62	213	22	85
School final or leaving certificate	Males	155	411	81	647	4,724	9,244	1,482	527	15,977	3,104	6,878
	Females	9	39	4	52	60	192	29	20	301	45	155
Elementary School Certificates. Examination for Europeans	Males	..	8	1	9	..	112	1	..	113	..	84
	Females	..	11	3	14	..	84	8	..	92	..	47
'B' Final examination	Males	7	..	..	7	56	..	..	..	56	30	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supplementary class Final Examination for Europeans	Males	..	3	..	3	..	4	..	..	4	..	3
	Females	..	6	..	6	..	16	..	..	16	..	13
Vernacular high examination in Burma.	Males	4	8	..	12	62	33	..	80	175	58	28
	Females	..	1	..	1	..	17	..	7	24	..	17
High school examination for Europeans.	Males	4	31	..	35	48	223	..	5	276	33	130
	Females	3	47	..	50	12	220	..	8	240	7	143
Cambridge higher examination	Males	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
	Females	1	7	..	8	8	20	..	3	31	7	11
Cambridge senior examination	Males	2	34	9	45	5	213	69	29	316	3	127
	Females	1	45	5	51	2	161	7	1	171	..	70
Cambridge junior examination	Males	1	37	5	43	9	376	24	..	409	4	239
	Females	..	54	3	57	..	282	6	1	289	..	161
Cambridge preliminary examination	Males	..	32	4	36	..	325	12	1	338	..	218
	Females	..	44	3	47	..	232	9	..	241	..	120
Anglo-vernacular Higher Standard Examination	Males	1	5	2	8	6	48	45	..	99	5	17
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-vernacular middle examination.	Males	328	1,735	1,173	3,236	8,340	27,664	21,160	111	57,275	5,186	20,779
	Females	16	80	4	100	156	707	80	4	947	115	497
Anglo-vernacular Lower Standard Examination	Males	1	6	..	7	9	63	..	..	72	9	34
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular final or middle examination.	Males	1,943	850	136	2,929	16,795	3,599	630	3,151	24,175	10,344	2,035
	Females	64	100	5	169	289	383	23	277	972	177	227
Middle examination for Europeans	Males	4	40	..	44	79	335	..	1	415	55	189
	Females	3	73	..	76	32	347	..	..	379	23	236
English Middle Examination	Females	1	32	3	36	1	192	9	5	207	1	60
Lower Secondary Examination	Males	..	1	..	1	..	20	..	..	20	..	6
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper primary examination	Males	9,941	9,789	1,281	21,011	79,091	59,361	23,431	105	161,988	51,983	44,739
	Females	318	869	6	1,193	1,222	3,437	19	33	4,711	818	2,479
Lower primary examination	Males	11,132	36,297	2,755	50,184	64,194	150,299	17,511	7	232,011	39,411	106,800
	Females	883	3,719	147	4,699	4,099	12,824	327	8	17,258	2,534	9,247

(*a*) Information in regard to race or creed (cols. 16 to 23

TABLE VI—*contd.*

British India during the official year 1918-19—contd.

PASSED			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											Agriculture.
..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Master of Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	54	..	1	39	10	1	..	2	1	Males } Bachelor of Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	36	..	..	7	19	8	..	..	2	Males } Licentiate of Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	156	..	4	42	59	41	1	2	7	Males } *Veterinary Examinations.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
213	12	247	5	28	42	87	10	..	74	1	Males } *Commercial Examinations.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	69	..	5	17	26	3	..	18	..	Males. *Technological Examinations.*
		(a)									SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
5,795	559	16,284	4	192	4,333	8,303	2,780	33	12	621	Males } Matriculation.
2	40	149	3	52	18	68	2	..	..	6	Females }
699	182	10,863	5	603	5,783	3,193	892	189	186	12	Males } School final or leaving certificate.
8	9	217	4	121	46	21	..	5	16	4	Females }
..	..	84	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Elementary School Certificate
6	..	53	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Examination for Europeans.
..		30	..	..	11	17	2	..	..	..	Males } 'B' Final examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Supplementary class
..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Final Examination for Europeans
..	32	118	..	12	..	..	2	104	..	..	Males } Vernacular high examination in
..	2	19	..	6	..	..	1	12	..	..	Females } Burma.
1	..	164	147	5	..	4	1	2	2	3	Males } High school examination for
1	3	154	140	6	3	3	..	1	1	..	Females } Europeans.
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Cambridge higher examination.
..		18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Females }
44	6	180	157	..	2	9	6	..	5	1	Males } Cambridge senior examination.
1	..	71	62	4	1	..	..	..	3	1	Females }
12	..	255	243	2	1	4	..	..	5	..	Males } Cambridge junior examination.
6	1	168	143	6	1	6	1	..	6	5	Females }
10	..	228	220	..	3	3	..	..	2	..	Males } Cambridge preliminary examina-
1	..	121	107	6	1	1	..	..	3	3	Females } tion.
16	..	38	29	..	1	2	1	..	3	2	Males } Anglo-vernacular
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Higher Standard Examination.
15,262	55	41,282	4	671	9,829	21,994	7,247	928	441	168	Males } Anglo-vernacular middle examina-
67	3	682	1	198	82	156	31	29	144	41	Females } tion.
..	..	43	41	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	Males } Anglo-vernacular Lower
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Standard Examination.
365	1,014	13,758	..	99	3,829	6,181	2,293	931	10	415	Males } Vernacular final or middle
11	100	515	..	100	53	198	62	66	3	33	Females } examination.
..	1	245	212	4	2	4	2	13	2	6	Males } Middle examination for Europeans
..	..	259	246	4	..	2	..	4	1	2	Females }
6	1	68	..	46	7	6	9	..	..	..	Females English Middle Examination.
..	..	6	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	Males } Lower Secondary Examinations.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
19,134	74	115,930	226	2,388	22,308	58,588	19,681	10,181	30	2,525	Males } Upper primary examination.
4	16	3,317	141	695	399	764	194	1,011	32	81	Females }
13,856	1	160,068	..	3,645	18,986	72,987	35,220	25,827	474	3,429	Males } Lower primary examination.
214	1	11,996	4	959	1,671	3,914	1,552	3,501	254	141	Females }

of some students in Madras is not available.

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.			Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
			Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Schools for Special Instruction.													
Training school examinations for masters—													
Secondary			48	8	..	56	1,567	149	..	383	2,099	1,178	99
Primary			597	44	4	645	8,867	919	31	1,271	11,088	6,342	479
Training school examinations for mistresses—													
Secondary			13	21	..	34	160	135	..	4	299	138	109
Primary			48	61	2	111	628	873	104	26	1,631	480	624
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.		Males	34	395	3	432	46	529	2	100	677	12	365
		Females	4	44	..	48	9	58	..	5	72	3	50
School of Art examinations		Males	367	371	158	896	2,778	2,514	544	3,227	9,063	1,618	1,247
		Females	13	63	14	90	61	429	49	12	551	31	198
Engineering school examinations		Males	3	13	..	16	131	256	..	..	387	114	105
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer examinations		Males	3	..	..	3	71	..	..	..	71	58	..
Examination in Surveying		Males	4	2	..	6	48	66	..	..	114	44	18
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Sub-Overseer examinations		Males	7	..	..	7	169	..	..	..	169	88	..
Industrial school examination		Male	20	8	1	29	348	162	..	586	1,096	283	13
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial school examination		Males	4	2	4	10	134	56	136	..	326	72	44
		Females	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	4	..	3
Agricultural school examination		Males	1	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	18	18	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.	Sanskrit	Males	6	74	629	(a) 978	219	537	3,193	1,551	(a) 6,102	123	217
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..
	Arabic	Males	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	3	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persian	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pali	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Other school examinations		Males	212	57	70	(a) 1,511	3,256	130	180	300	(a) 7,813	1,911	71
		Females	3	5	..	8	11	12	..	..	(a)24	11	12

(a) Details for Bengal

TABLE VI—*concld.*

British India during the official year 1918-19—concld.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.
..	162	1,439	1	114	643	391	187	86	..	17	Training school examinations for masters—Secondary.
22	537	7,380	2	432	2,264	2,935	1,483	97	1	166	Primary.
..	1	248	59	112	8	44	13	12	..	..	Training school examinations for mistresses—Secondary.
82	11	1,197	47	572	192	195	45	16	120	10	Primary.
1	51	429	8	14	50	38	21	298	..	..	Males — Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.
..	3	56	13	6	..	..	2	32	3	..	Females — Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.
266	1,722	4,853	104	474	1,654	2,039	411	3	116	52	Males — School of Art examinations.
31	1	261	90	51	25	38	2	..	51	4	Females — School of Art examinations.
..	..	219	12	9	58	53	26	50	1	10	Males — Engineering school examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering school examination.
..	..	58	6	..	11	37	4	..	..	..	Males — Overseer examinations.
..	..	62	..	2	18	32	10	..	..	..	Males — Examination in Surveying.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Examination in Surveying.
..	..	88	..	..	25	56	7	..	..	..	Males — Sub-Overseer examinations.
..	478	896	25	280	77	344	148	8	..	14	Males — Industrial school examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Industrial school examination.
75	..	191	9	11	52	94	21	..	1	3	Males — Commercial school examination.
..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial school examination.
..	..	18	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	3	Males — Agricultural school examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural school examination.
1,376	524	(a) 2,562	..	1	2,453	108	..	..	..	..	Males — Sanskrit (Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.)
2	3	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	Females — Sanskrit (Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.)
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	Males — Arabic (Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Arabic (Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Persian (Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Persian (Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Pali (Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Pali (Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.)
64	152	(a) 4,271	3	25	1,938	1,508	728	47	5	17	Males — Other school examinations.
..	..	(a) 24	10	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	Females — Other school examinations.

are not available.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL						
		In Institutions Managed						
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Fund.	Municipal Grants.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental	Males	1	68	68	68	..	9,330	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1	68	68	68	..	9,330	..
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males		44	14,149	14,379	12,717	35,552	34,340	4,288
Middle Schools for males	English	185	24,441	24,300	20,628	1,24,040	1,13,932	7,375
	Vernacular	1,069	123,566	122,096	95,617	4,85,831	8,47,003	21,027
High Schools for females		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools for females	English	1	81	83	64	..	2,722	..
	Vernacular	17	1,597	1,499	1,064	8,262	18,996	450
Total		1,316	163,834	162,357	130,085	6,53,685	10,16,993	33,140
Primary Schools.								
for males		37,247	2,033,437	1,912,054	1,413,320	90,52,975	43,49,855	70,561
for females		2,606	114,078	108,706	78,433	4,67,771	5,18,965	8,589
Total		39,853	2,147,515	2,050,760	1,491,753	95,20,746	48,68,820	79,150

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1918-19.

BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY LOCAL BOARDS.			TOTAL.	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Local Boards' expenditure on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	17,800	17,800	Males } English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
40	..	..	9,370	..	..	775	10,105	Males } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	2,898	..	..	2,898	Males } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
40	..	..	9,370	2,898	..	18,575	30,803	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
3,15,643	1,742	4,744	3,96,309	12,078	3,540	41,264	91,222	High Schools for males.
2,95,349	11,150	5,435	5,57,281	6,244	7,512	2,31,579	3,59,267	English. } Middle Schools for males.
2,15,157	2,830	11,318	15,83,166	1,423	3,034	3,72,898	12,24,358	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	High Schools for females.
283	..	..	3,005	..	..	3,515	6,237	English. } Middle Schools for females.
7	1	..	27,716	270	3,084	35,996	58,346	Vernacular }
8,26,439	15,723	21,497	25,67,477	20,015	17,170	6,85,252	17,39,480	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
8,08,583	5,282	67,085	1,43,55,241	7,320	44,783	22,90,842	66,92,800	For males.
1,206	396	5,317	10,02,244	1,218	16,917	4,50,888	9,87,988	For females.
8,09,789	5,678	73,302	1,53,57,485	8,538	61,700	27,41,730	76,80,788	TOTAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL						
		In Institutions Managed						
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Fund.	Municipal Grants.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, Special.								
Training Schools	Males	314	2,810	2,851	2,622	73,103	2,39,338	2,054
	Females	4	18	19	17	332	9,159	..
Schools of Art	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools.	Males	24	1,654	1,670	1,287	30,264	62,077	2,451
	Females	1	6	10	7	274	..	..
Commercial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	392	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	6	191	203	161	785	9,153	300
	Females	1	47	47	36	..	132	..
Total		350	4,726	4,800	4,130	1,04,758	3,20,251	4,805
Total Direct Expenditure		41,520	2,316,143	2,217,985	1,626,036	1,02,79,189	62,15,394	1,17,095
Buildings, furniture and apparatus		..	..	..	..	11,11,328	15,99,863	782
University		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in—								
Arts Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Professional Colleges		..	..	..		..	..	..
Secondary Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Special Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Indirect Expenditure		..	..	..	..	11,11,328	15,99,863	782
GRAND TOTAL		41,520	2,316,143	2,217,985	1,626,036	1,13,90,517	78,15,257	1,17,877

TABLE VII—*contd.*

on Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1918-19—contd.

BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
BY LOCAL BOARDS.			TOTAL.	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Local Boards' expenditure on public Instruction.	
Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	44	18	3,14,557	61,505	..	3,746	3,04,589	Males } Training Schools
..	..	..	9,491	8,492	264	62	17,077	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300	Males } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	4,365	..	..	4,365	Males } Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	550	550	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	950	950	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
5,727	2,151	15,303	1,17,973	3,783	1,500	8,574	75,934	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	274	1,000	..	3,665	4,665	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	392	860	..	..	1,252	Males } Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	10,238	1,589	11	52,873	63,626	Males } Other Schools.
..	..	30	162	..	..	1,448	1,580	Females }
5,727	2,195	15,351	4,53,087	81,594	1,775	72,168	4,75,788	TOTAL.
16,41,995	28,596	1,10,150	1,33,87,419	1,13,045	80,645	35,17,725	99,26,809	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
3,603	1,671	64,047	27,81,294	23,561	..	2,14,380	18,37,804	*Buildings, furniture and apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	University.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,70,619	Inspection.
								Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,670	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,554	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,34,870	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,582	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,896	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,613	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,777	Other Special Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,94,249	Miscellaneous.
3,603	1,671	64,047	27,81,294	23,561	..	2,14,380	27,95,846	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE
16,45,598	25,267	1,74,197	2,11,68,713	1,36,606	80,645	37,32,105	1,27,22,655	GRAND TOTAL

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English . . . . Males	4	532	557	511	17,332	7,670	..	38,349
English . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law . . . . . Males	1	9	10	9	..	..	..	596
Law . . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	5	541	567	520	17,332	7,670	..	38,945
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males	55	19,461	19,862	17,114	1,11,165	1,13,515	3,540	4,16,079
Middle Schools for males . English	135	18,281	18,459	15,481	1,09,116	1,72,864	7,512	2,06,372
Middle Schools for males . Vernacular	53	8,136	8,437	6,716	35,442	60,849	3,034	11,520
High Schools for females . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools for females . English	6	425	391	299	6,275	12,450	..	833
Middle Schools for females . Vernacular	27	8,623	3,388	2,576	16,479	43,646	3,084	773
Total .	276	49,926	50,532	42,186	2,78,477	4,03,324	17,170	6,35,577
Primary Schools.								
For males	2,375	247,443	237,867	182,628	9,30,866	18,66,930	44,783	1,73,643
For females . . .	857	65,949	61,950	42,677	1,92,847	5,16,620	16,917	9,192
Total .	3,232	313,392	299,817	225,305	11,23,713	23,83,550	61,700	1,82,835

TABLE VII—*contd.*

Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1918-19—contd.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
MUNICIPAL BOARDS.			IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION,
								Arts Colleges.
1,926	498	65,775	2,647	..	22,832	33,149	50,949	Males / Females } English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	560	560	10,665	Males / Females } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	596	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	1,500	1,500	1,500	Males / Females } Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	635	..	..	635	3,533	Males / Females } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,926	498	66,371	3,282	..	24,892	35,844	66,647	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
505	4,267	6,49,071	10,347	4,288	1,36,156	2,64,306	3,55,528	High Schools for males.
2,023	3,220	5,01,107	..	7,375	57,612	2,37,351	5,97,118	English / Vernacular } Middle Schools for males.
10	20	1,10,875	..	21,027	1,47,108	2,28,984	14,53,342	
..	..	..	..	..	13,676	13,676	13,676	High Schools for females.
..	397	19,955	..	..	25,723	38,173	44,410	English / Vernacular } Middle Schools for females.
979	4,375	69,336	208	450	71,544	1,15,848	1,74,194	
3,517	12,279	13,50,344	10,555	33,140	4,51,819	8,98,338	26,38,268	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
4,276	30,328	30,50,826	498	70,561	4,38,705	23,76,694	90,69,494	For males.
501	4,077	7,40,154	1,001	8,589	1,68,773	6,94,983	16,82,971	For females.
4,777	34,405	37,90,980	1,499	79,150	6,07,478	30,71,677	1,07,52,465	TOTAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.		EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS							
		In Institutions managed by							
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, Special.									
Training Schools	Males	7	96	98	92	..	6,632	..	..
	Females	5	50	52	48	4,001	3,377	264	35
Schools of Art	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	16	1,364	1,360	1,106	18,885	30,319	1,500	1,091
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	Males	1	108	115	107	600	1,938	..	504
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	10	317	323	270	3,201	3,254	11	51
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		39	1,935	1,948	1,623	26,687	45,520	1,775	2,281
Total Direct Expenditure		3,552	365,794	352,864	269,634	14,46,269	28,40,061	80,645	8,59,638
Buildings, furniture and apparatus		..	..	..	..	2,61,685	3,59,849	..	304
University		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in—									
Arts Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Professional Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Special Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total indirect expenditure		..	..	..	..	2,61,685	3,59,849	..	304
Grand total		3,552	365,794	352,864	269,634	17,07,894	31,99,913	80,645	8,59,942

TABLE VII—*concld.*

Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1918-19—concld.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
MUNICIPAL BOARDS.			IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	6,632	10,281	2,054	..	18,967	3,23,556	Males — Training Schools.
..	..	7,677	5,423	..	475	9,275	27,252	Females — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	500	500	800	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,365	Males — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	Females — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	200	200	1,150	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
1,424	2,481	56,300	1,830	2,451	13,248	47,848	1,23,782	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	1,508	1,508	6,173	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	3,042	..	..	..	1,938	1,938	Males — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,252	Males — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	6,517	300	300	27,288	31,142	94,768	Males — Other Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	1,028	1,028	2,608	Females — Other Schools.
1,424	2,481	80,168	17,834	4,805	44,247	1,12,406	5,88,194	TOTAL.
11,641	49,663	52,87,863	33,170	1,17,095	11,28,436	41,18,765	1,40,45,574	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
321	8,600	6,30,759	165	782	22,131	3,82,927	22,20,731	*Buildings, furniture and apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	University.
..	..	..	..	..	..	21,806	1,92,425	Inspection.
								Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,242	14,912	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	465	1,662	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,771	20,325	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	32,150	2,67,020	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,985	98,567	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	64	4,960	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,471	26,084	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,069	16,846	Other Special Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	97,093	4,91,342	Miscellaneous.
321	8,600	6,30,759	165	782	22,131	5,59,043	33,54,889	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
11,965	58,263	59,18,622	33,335	1,17,877	11,50,567	46,77,808	1,74,00,463	GRAND TOTAL.

Attendance and expenditure in hostels

	Number of		Number of boarders who are students			
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—						
Males	786	30,141	3,620	2,982	10,548	497
Females	57	2,049	113	28	1,088	152
MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—						
Males	953	21,000	152	1	18,097	1,480
Females	5	42	..	..	4	20
AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—						
Males	998	38,557	4,108	90	25,648	7,276
Females	278	(a) 16,559	139	68	10,930	4,383
UNAIDED—						
Males	1,079	39,715	6,836	394	24,534	5,601
Females	208	(b) 13,653	73	37	5,758	6,742
TOTAL—						
Males	3,816	129,413	14,716	3,467	78,827	14,854
Females	548	(c) 32,303	325	133	17,780	11,297
GRAND TOTAL	4,364	161,716	15,041	3,600	96,607	26,151

(a) Includes 40 children who do not
(b) Includes 55 children who do not
(c) Includes 95 children who do not

TABLE VIII.

or boarding houses for the official year 1918-19.

OF	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Fees.	TOTAL.	——
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—
12,494	2,05,606	287	1,457	5,705	30,060	2,43,115	Males.
668	75,347	..	..	..	..	75,347	Females.
							MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—
1,270	43,029	46,951	..	5,452	762	96,194	Males.
18	30	30	..	..	..	60	Females.
							AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—
1,435	3,65,126	27,040	37,371	3,11,032	3,77,459	11,18,028	Males.
999	1,55,867	11,939	21,808	1,89,964	1,91,993	5,71,571	Females.
							UNAIDED—
2,350	10,721	30,245	64,098	1,51,637	1,30,779	3,87,480	Males.
988	..	..	13,218	41,279	35,729	90,226	Females.
							TOTAL—
17,549	6,24,482	1,04,523	1,02,926	4,73,826	5,39,060	18,44,817	Males.
2,673	2,31,244	11,969	35,026	2,31,243	2,27,722	7,37,204	Females.
20,222	8,55,726	1,16,492	1,37,952	7,05,069	7,66,782	25,82,021	GRAND TOTAL.

attend School in the United Provinces.
attend School in the United Provinces.
attend School in the United Provinces.

Number and qualification of teachers in

			In Primary Schools.						In Middle Schools.					
			Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
In Schools for Indians.	Teachers of vernacular.	Trained	973	29,239	4,495	15,761	1,089	51,617	582	4,886	481	4,702	1,108	11,759
		Untrained	910	33,125	5,421	69,895	12,365	121,716	208	1,653	281	5,330	1,400	8,872
		Total	1,883	62,424	9,916	85,656	13,454	173,333	790	6,539	762	10,032	2,508	20,631
	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages.	Trained	1,315	10,131	1,656	9,497	448	23,047	390	568	218	1,747	122	3,045
		Untrained	319	5,189	605	26,776	3,270	36,159	327	389	544	4,948	2,469	8,677
		Total	1,634	15,320	2,261	36,273	3,718	59,206	717	957	762	6,695	2,591	11,722
		Possessing a degree	4	..	1	17	1	23	69	83	62	379	126	719
		Possessing no degree	1,630	15,320	2,260	36,256	3,717	59,183	(a) 640	874	(a) 699	(a) 6,313	2,465	(a) 10,991
		Total	1,634	15,320	2,261	36,273	3,718	59,206	717	957	762	6,695	2,591	11,722
In Schools for Europeans.	..	Trained	2	..	..	227	3	232	7	..	..	657	1	665
		Untrained	2	..	..	218	3	223	5	..	..	520	23	548
		Total	4	..	..	445	6	455	12	..	..	1,177	24	1,213
		Possessing a degree	..	..	..	7	..	7	3	..	..	60	10	73
		Possessing no degree	4	..	..	438	6	448	9	..	..	1,117	14	1,140
		Total	4	..	..	445	6	455	12	..	..	1,177	24	1,213
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS			3,521	77,744	12,177	122,374	17,178	232,994	1,519	7,496	1,524	17,904	5,123	33,566

(a) Figures defective

TABLE IX.

British India for the official year 1918-19.

In High Schools.						In Colleges.								
Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Grand Total.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	1	
481	50	77	1,306	648	2,562	1	..	..	..	..	1	65,939	Trained . .	Teachers of vernacular. — In Schools for Indians.
297	16	33	1,142	924	2,412	2	..	..	6	3	11	133,011	Untrained . .	
778	66	110	2,448	1,572	4,974	3	..	..	6	3	12	198,950	Total.	
1,659	398	422	3,903	250	6,632	139	3	15	205	26	388	33,112	Trained . .	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages. — In Schools for Indians.
1,896	208	374	7,823	6,950	17,251	539	10	17	1,064	377	2,007	64,094	Untrained . .	
3,555	606	796	11,726	7,200	23,883	678	13	32	1,269	403	2,395	97,206	Total . .	
1,532	151	247	3,687	2,257	7,874	615	5	25	1,015	378	2,038	10,654	Possessing a degree	
(a) 2,009	455	549	(a) 8,030	4,943	(a) 15,986	63	8	7	254	25	357	(a) 86,517	Possessing no degree	
3,555	606	796	11,726	7,200	23,883	678	13	32	1,269	403	2,395	97,206	Total.	
55	..	..	927	46	1,028	..	..	..	39	2	41	1,966	Trained . . .	In Schools for Europeans.
33	..	..	684	60	777	..	..	..	15	1	16	1,564	Untrained . .	
88	..	..	1,611	106	1,805	..	..	..	54	3	57	3,530	Total . . .	
12	..	..	264	8	284	..	..	..	19	1	20	384	Possessing a degree	
76	..	..	1,347	98	1,521	..	..	..	35	2	37	3,146	Possessing no degree	
88	..	..	1,611	106	1,805	..	..	..	54	3	57	3,530	Total.	
4,421	672	906	15,785	8,878	30,662	681	13	32	1,329	409	2,464	299,686	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS.	

(a) In Baluchistan.

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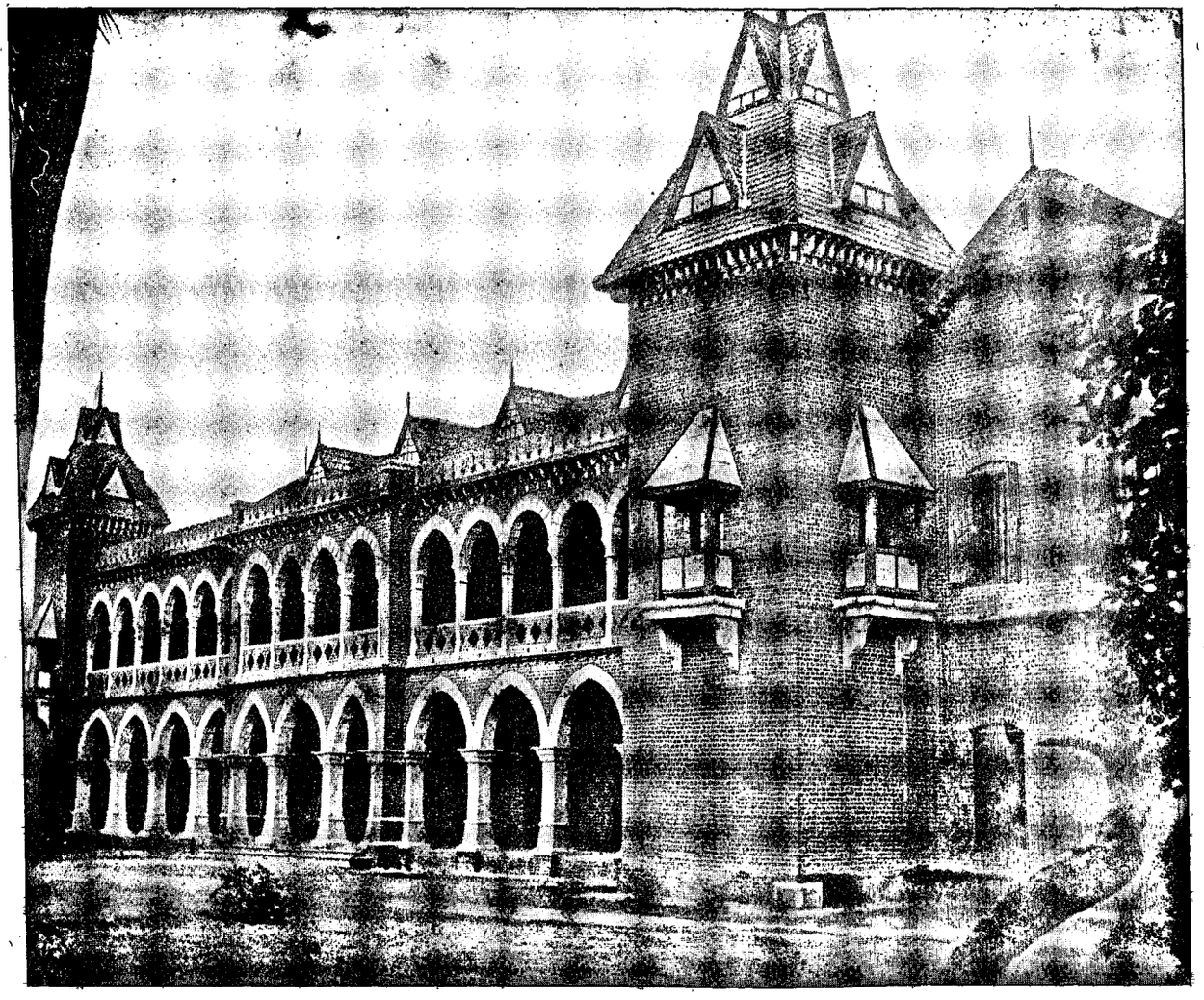
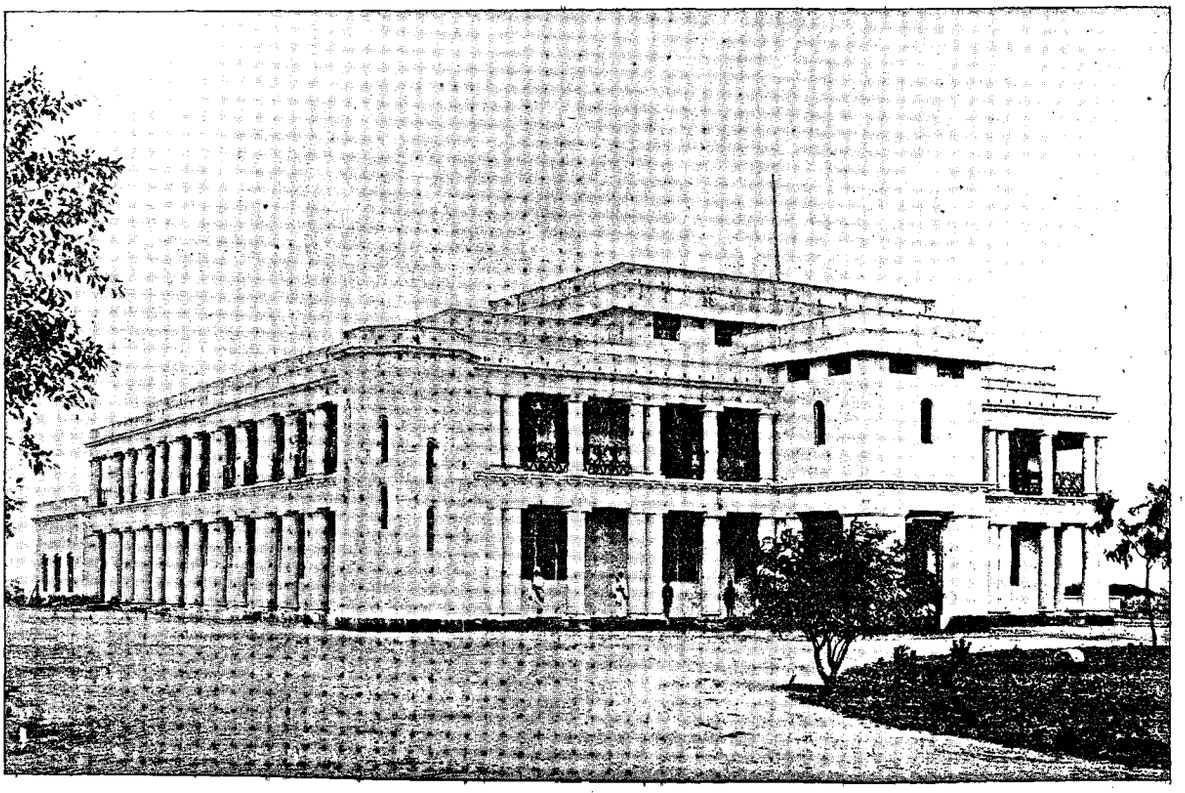
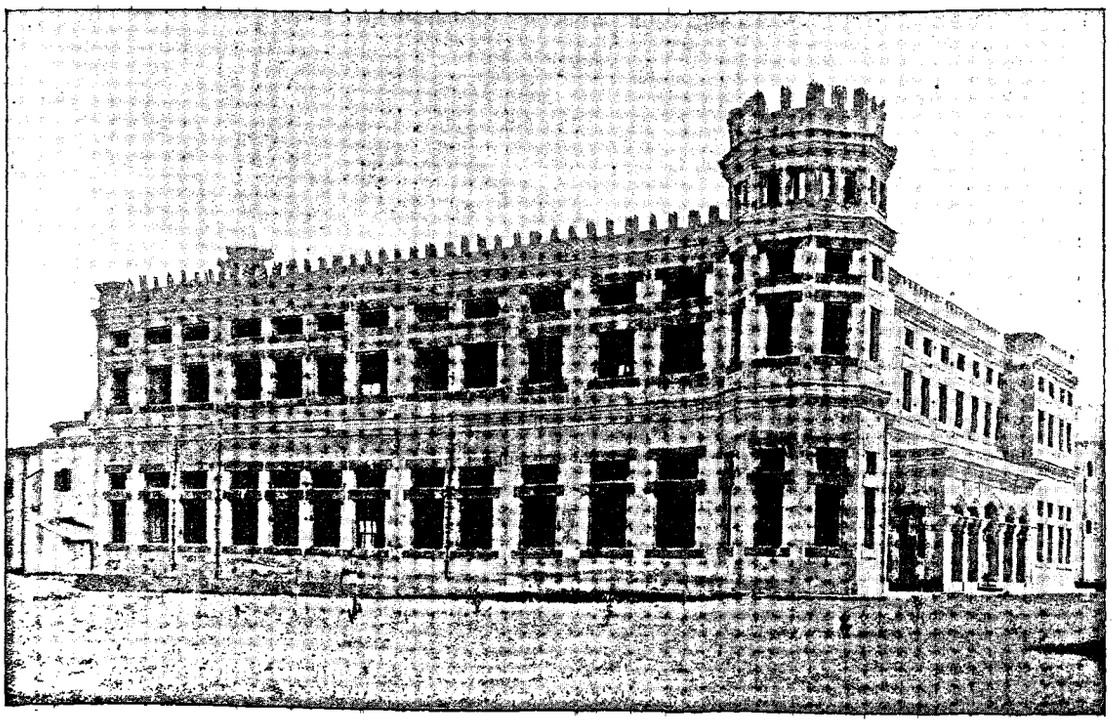
8, HASTINGS STREET



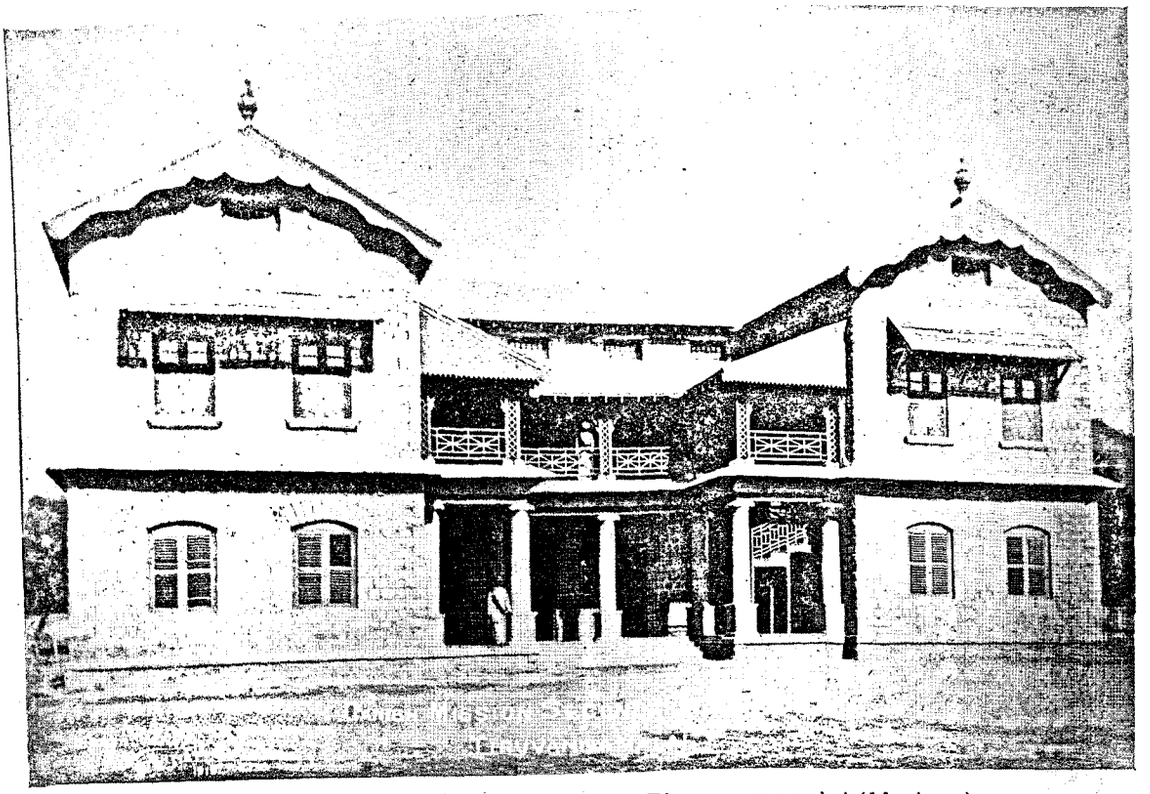
Voorhees' College, Vellore (Madras).



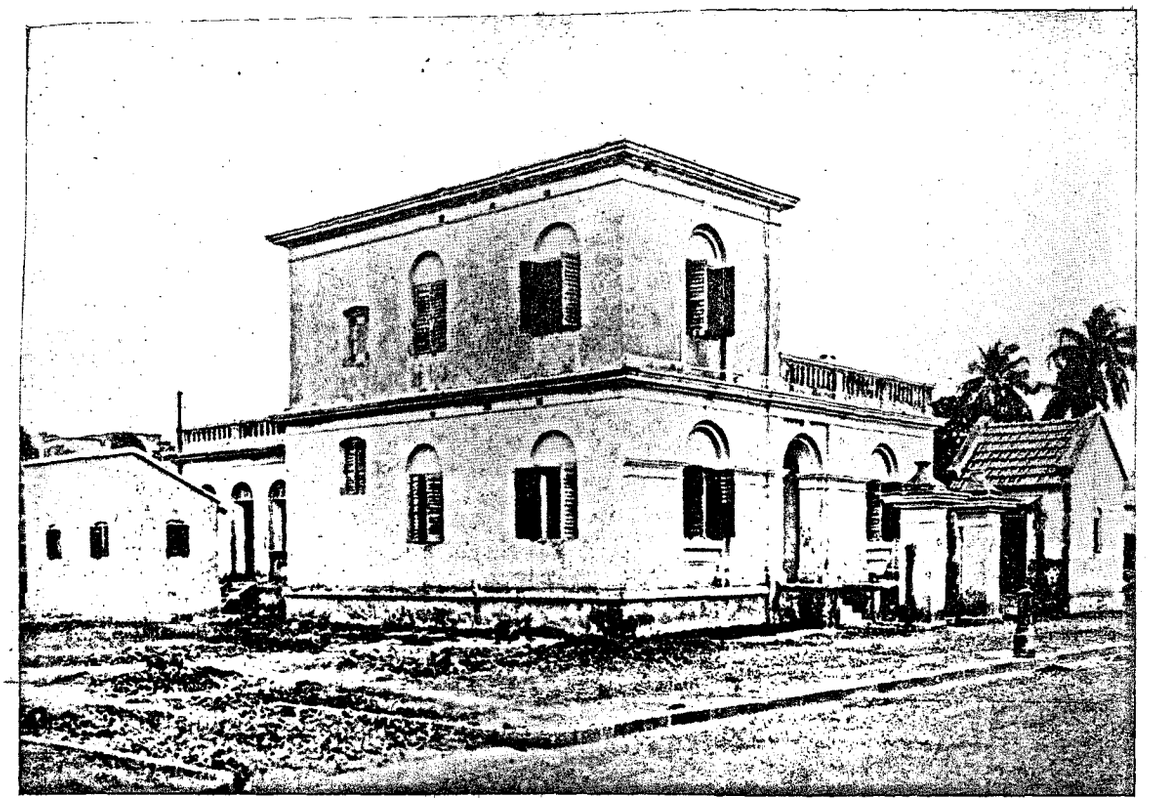
The Ceded Districts College, Anantapur (Madras).



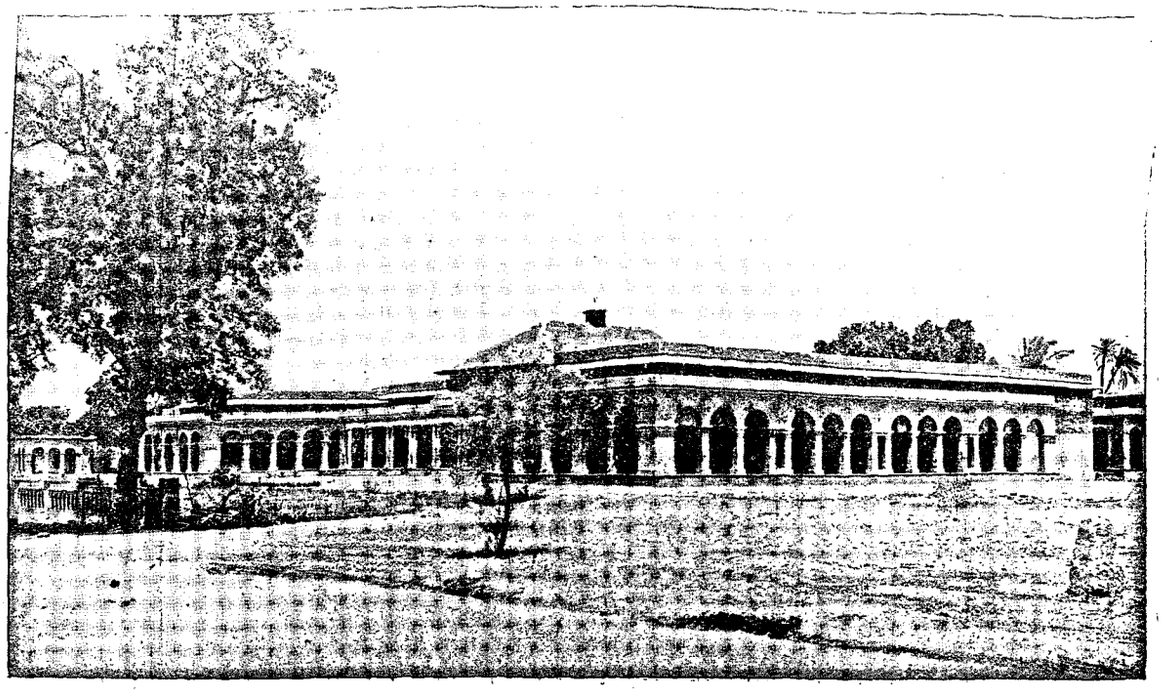
Science Block, St. Columba's College Hazaribagh (Bihar & Orissa).



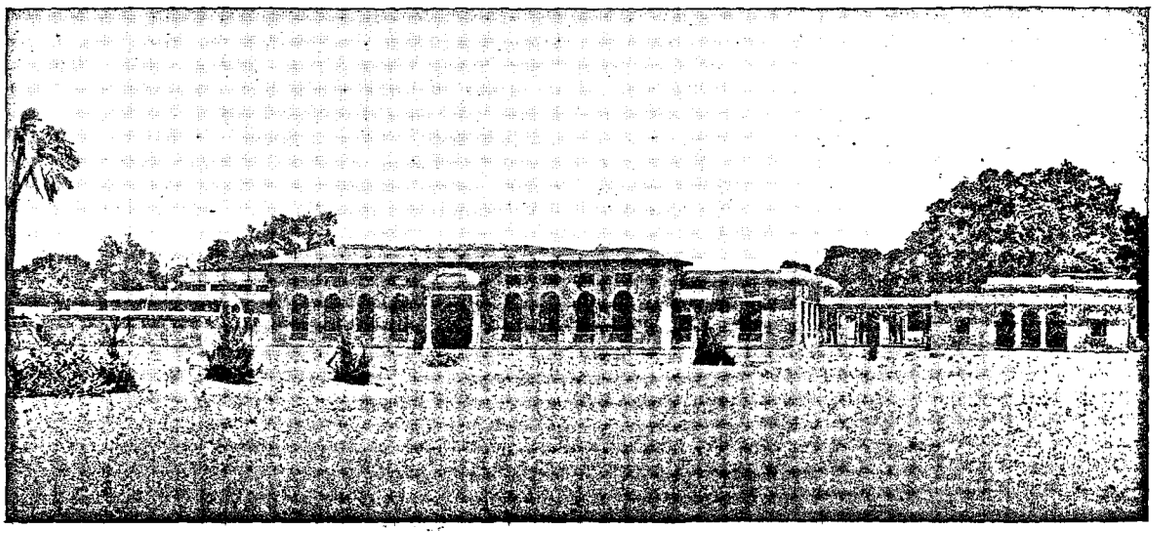
Danish Mission Secondary School, Tiruvannamalai (Madras).



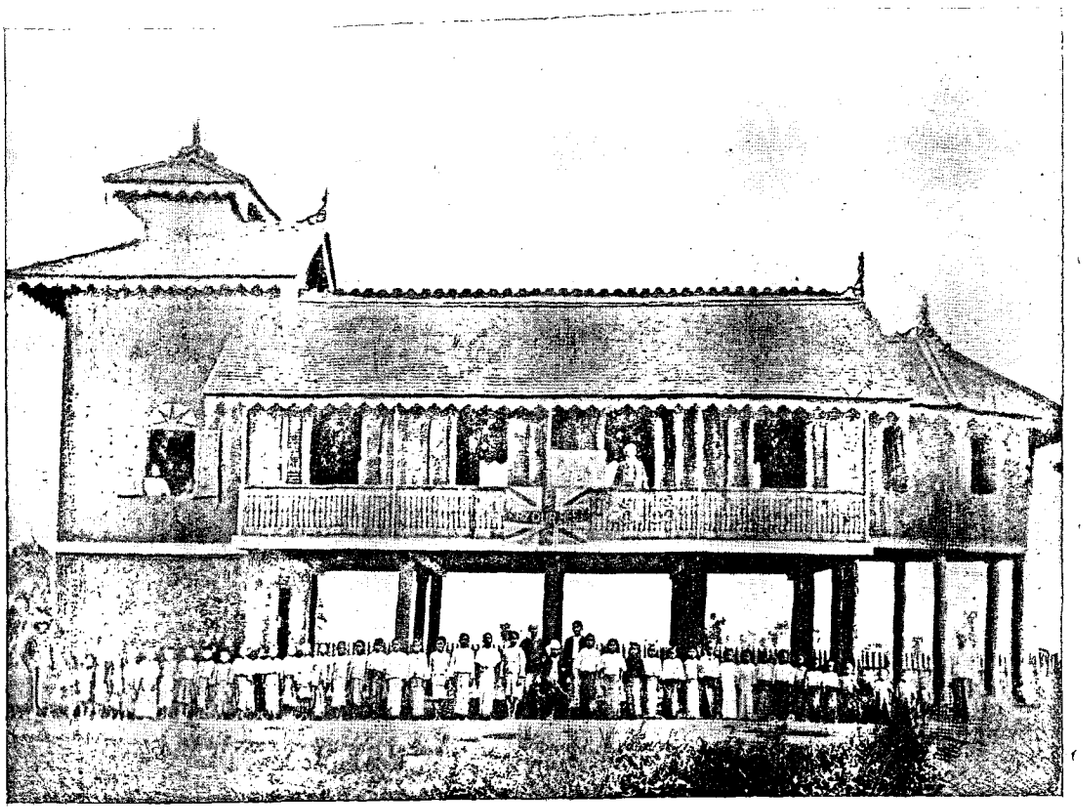
Chakraberia Middle English School, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.



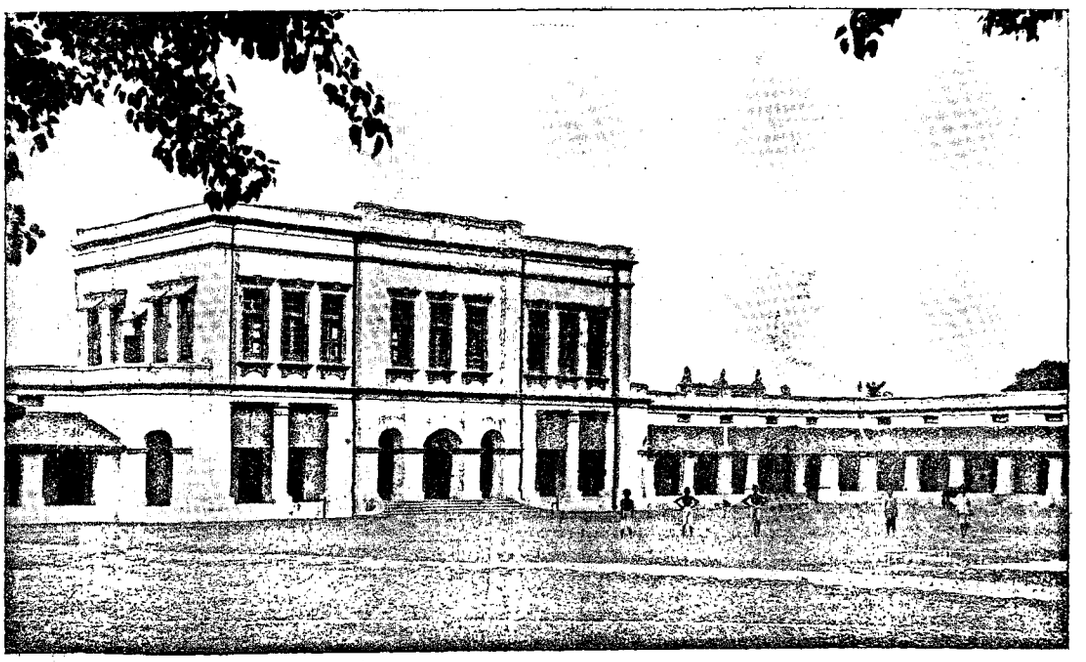
Government High School, Multan (Punjab).



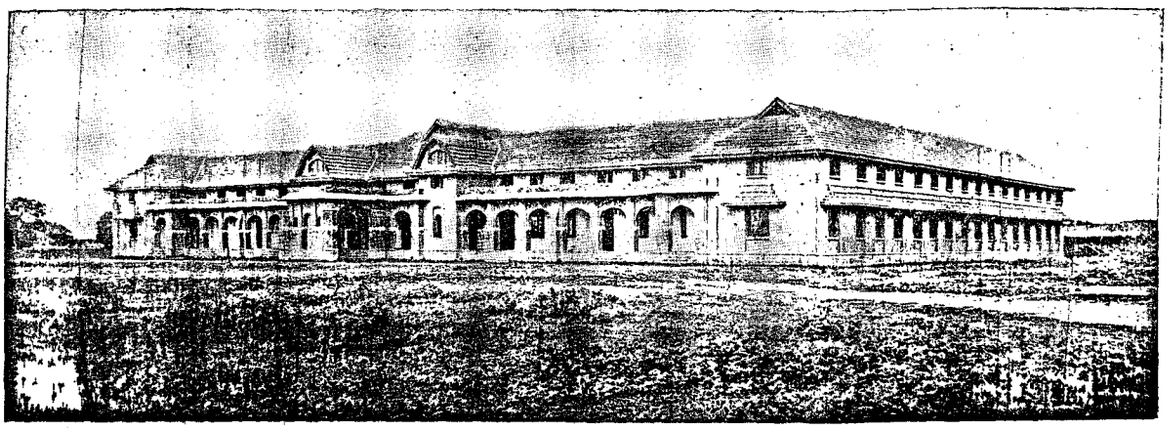
Boarding House, Government High School, Multan (Punjab).



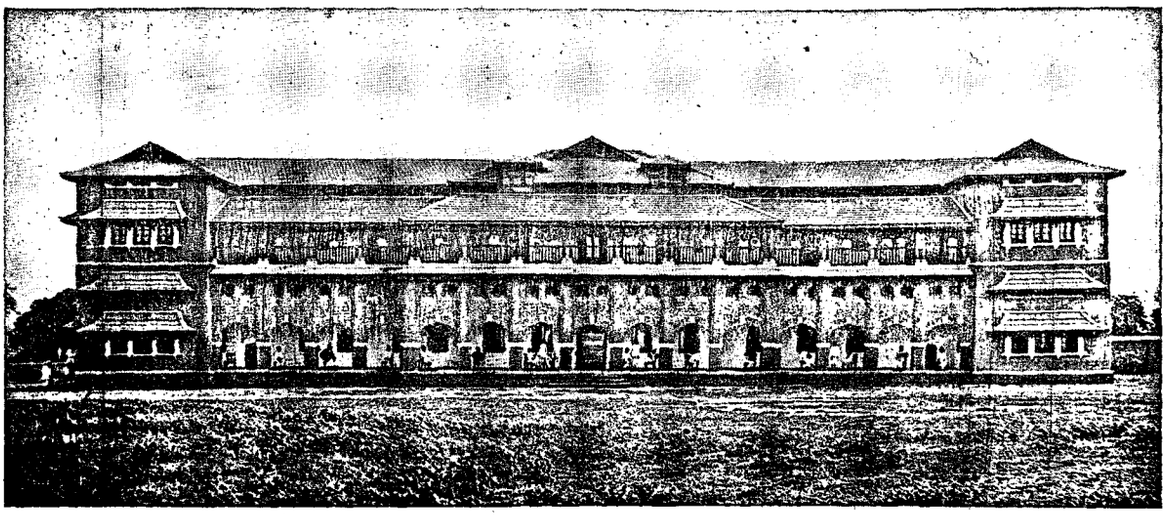
Karen Vernacular Secondary School, Taungsalemyaung, Pegu District (Burma).



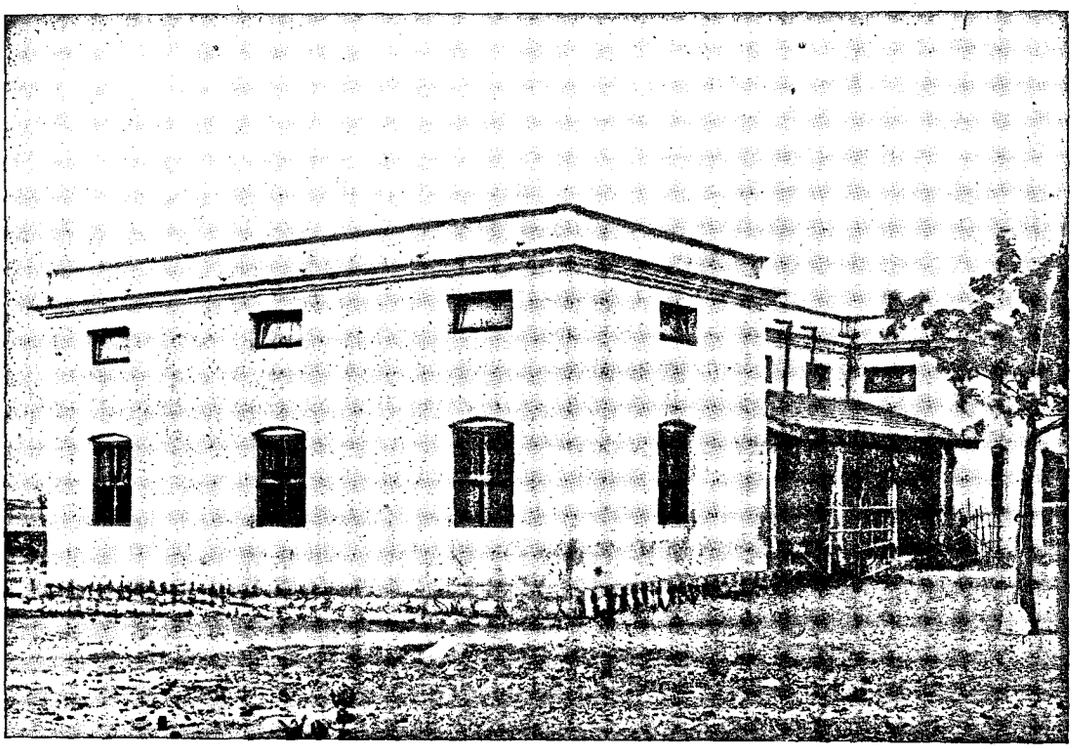
Motihari Zila School, Champaran (Bihar & Orissa).



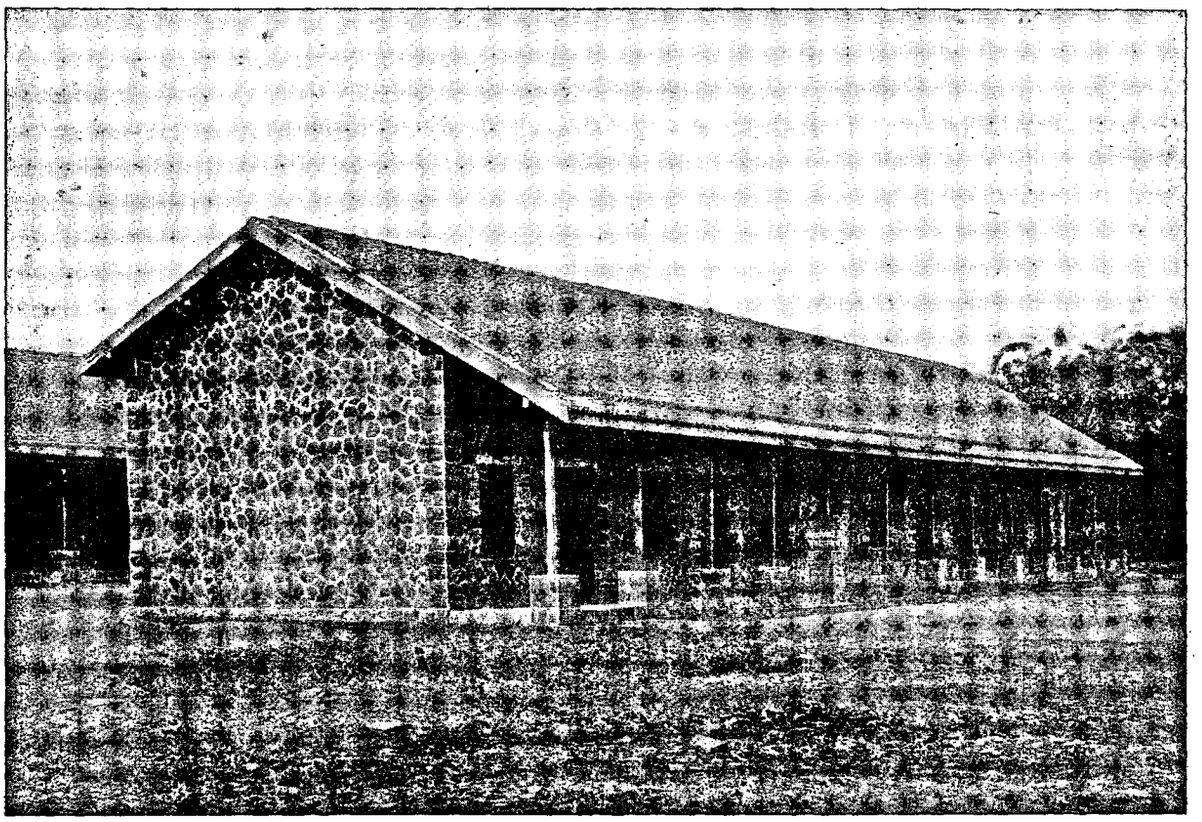
Government High School, Khamgaon (Berar).



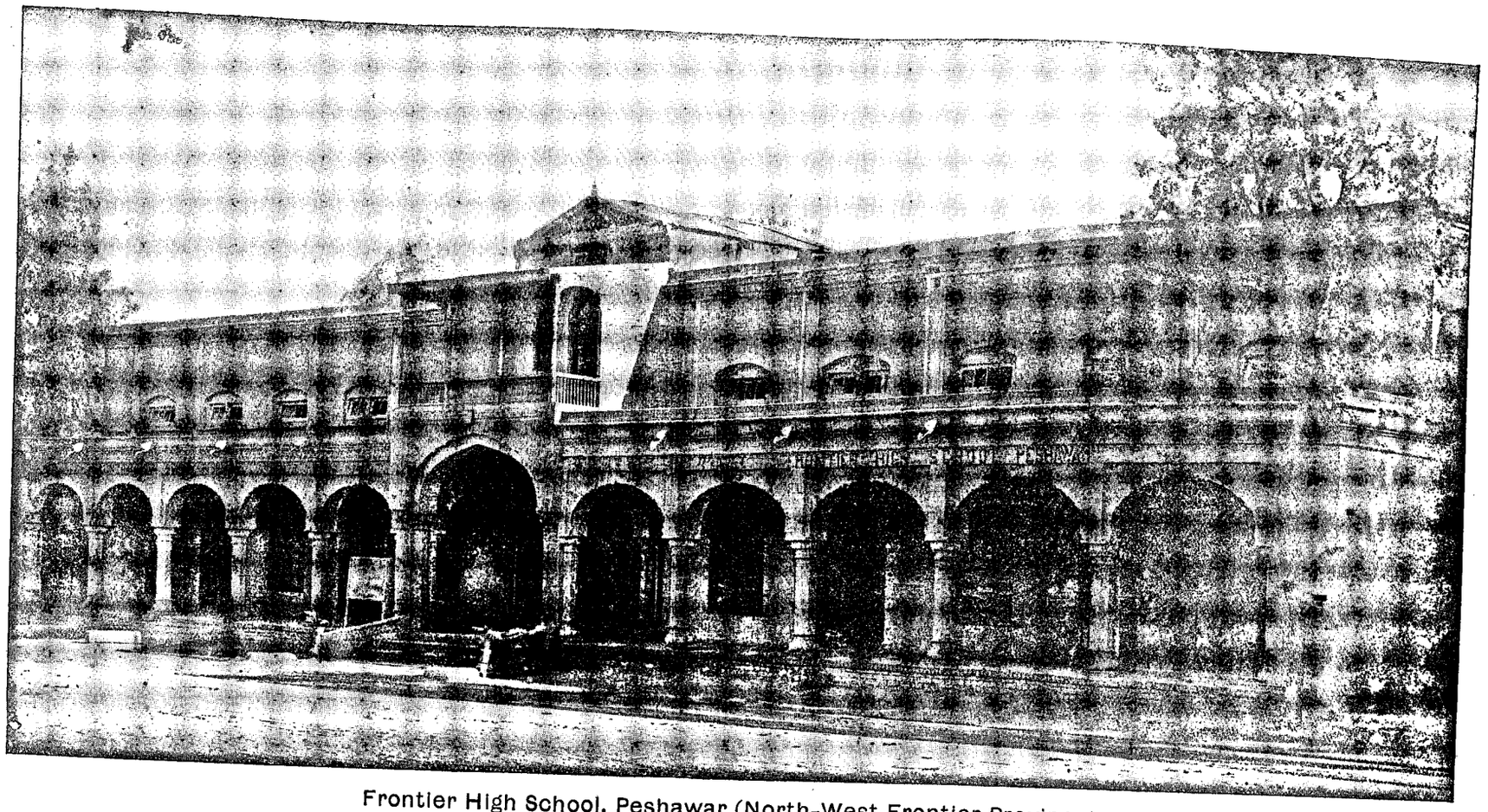
Hostel, Government High School, Khamgaon (Berar).



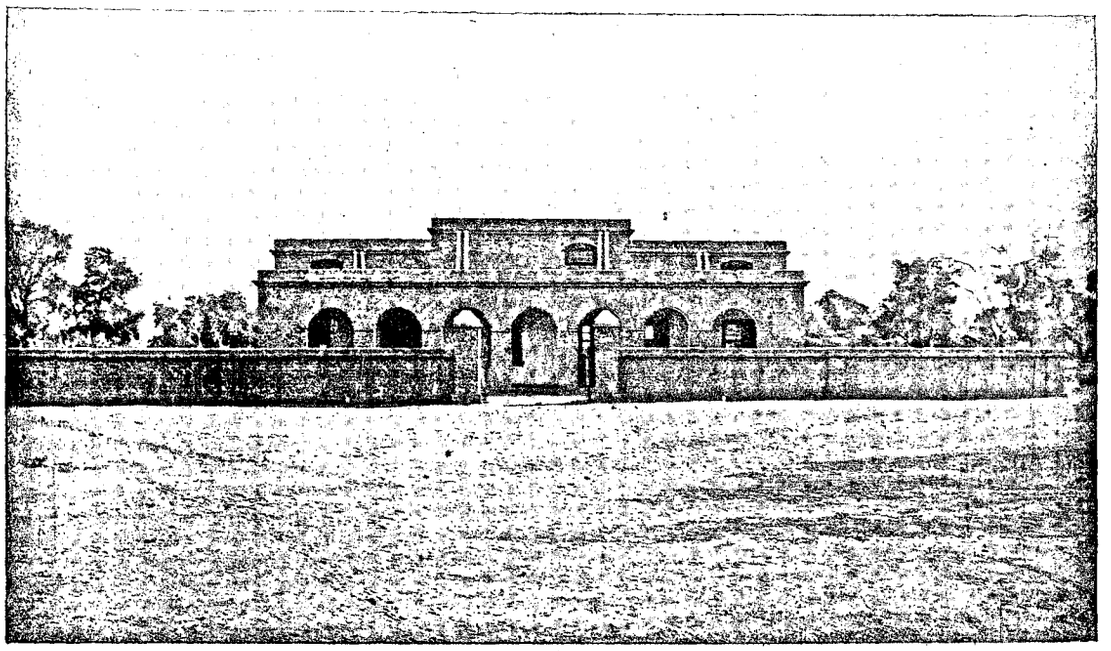
Board Elementary School, Tiruparamkunram, Madura (Madras).



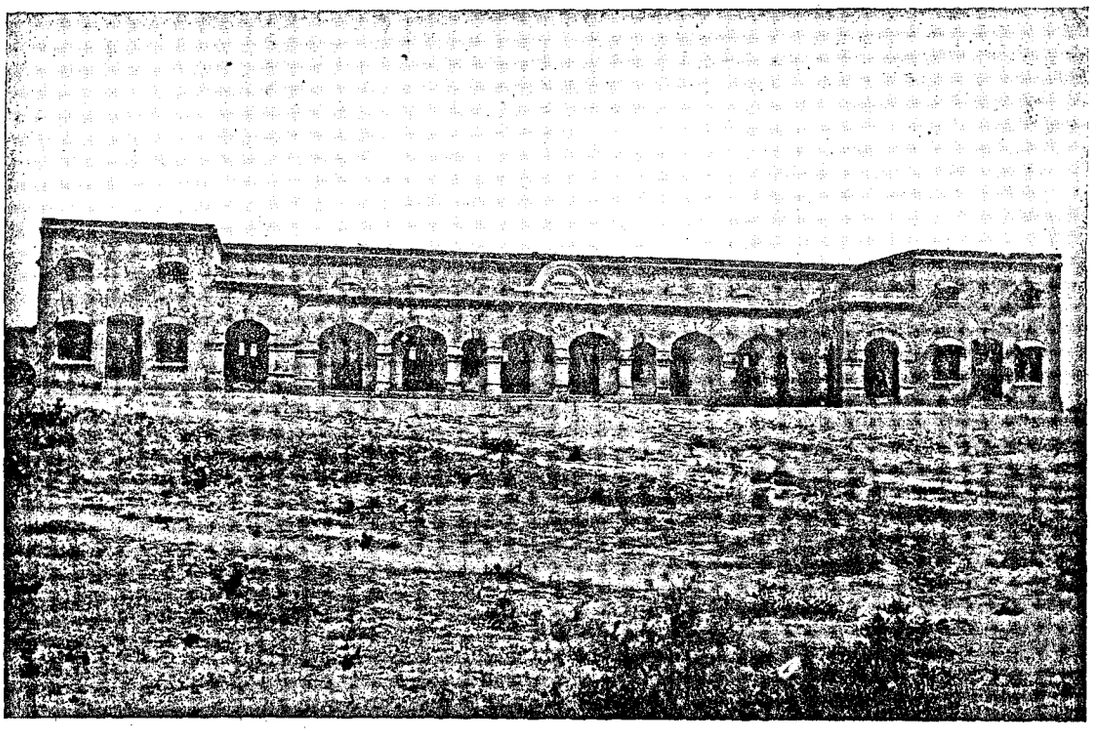
District Local Board School, Rahuri, Ahmednagar District (Bombay).



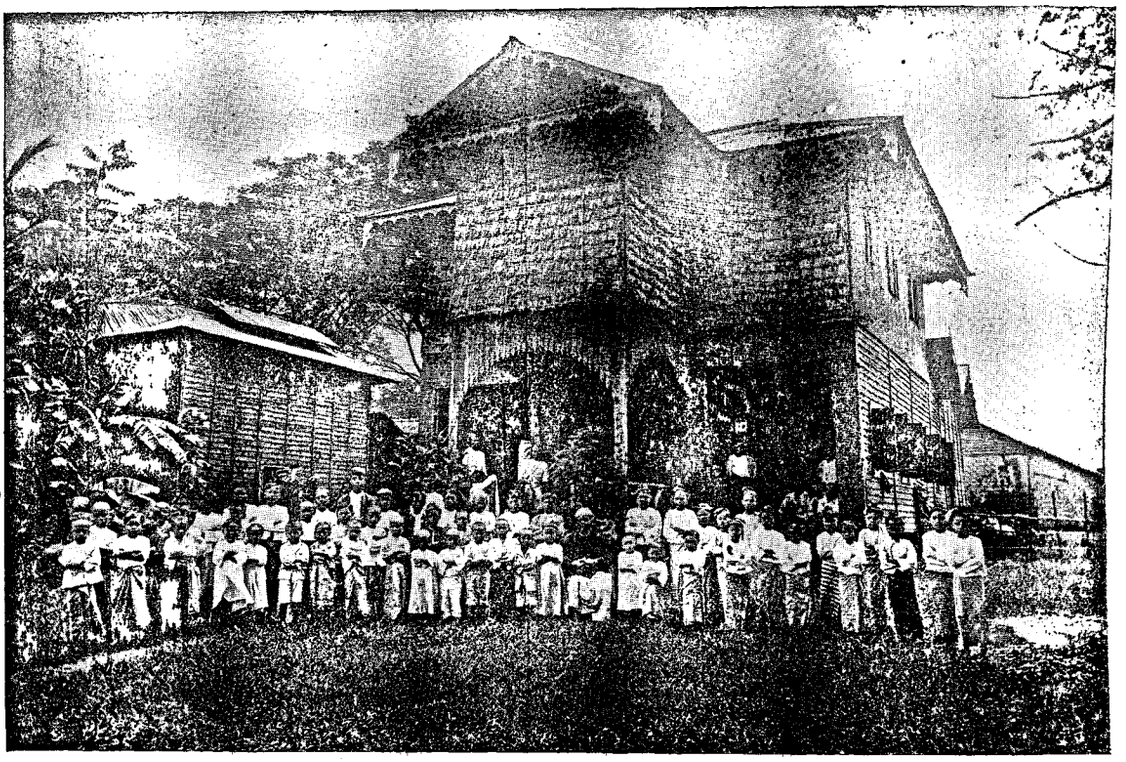
Frontier High School, Peshawar (North-West Frontier Province).



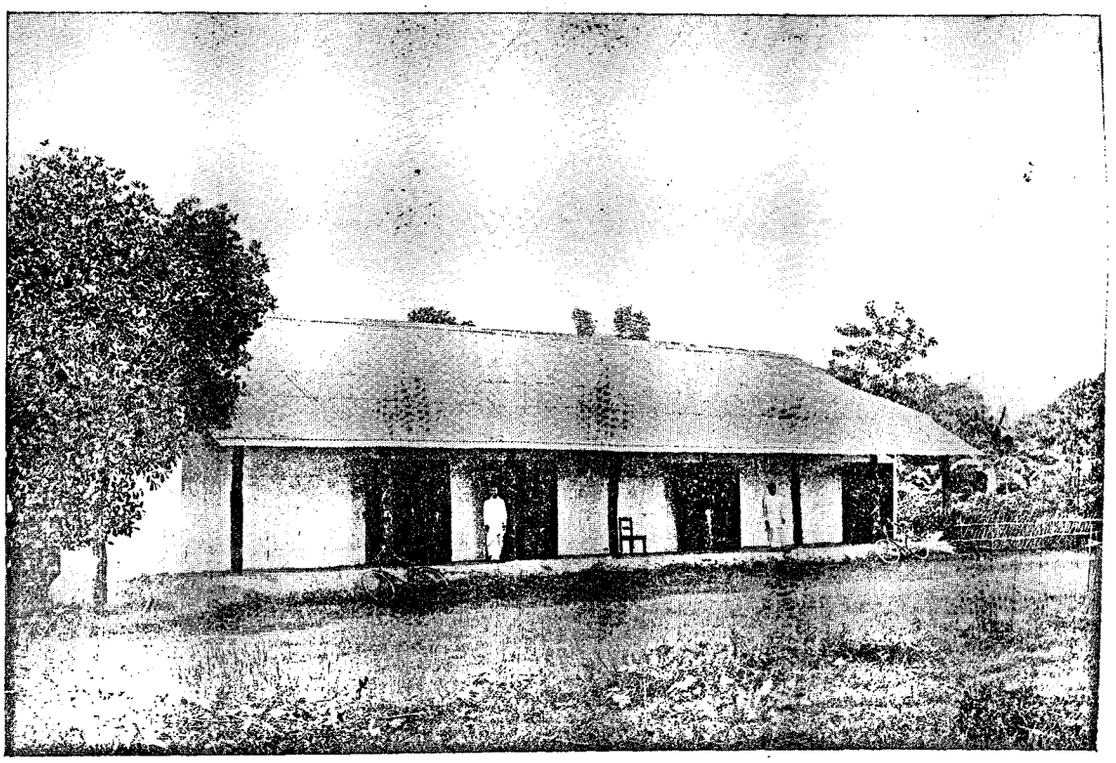
Kadirpur Primary School, Rohri, Sukkur, Sind (Bombay).



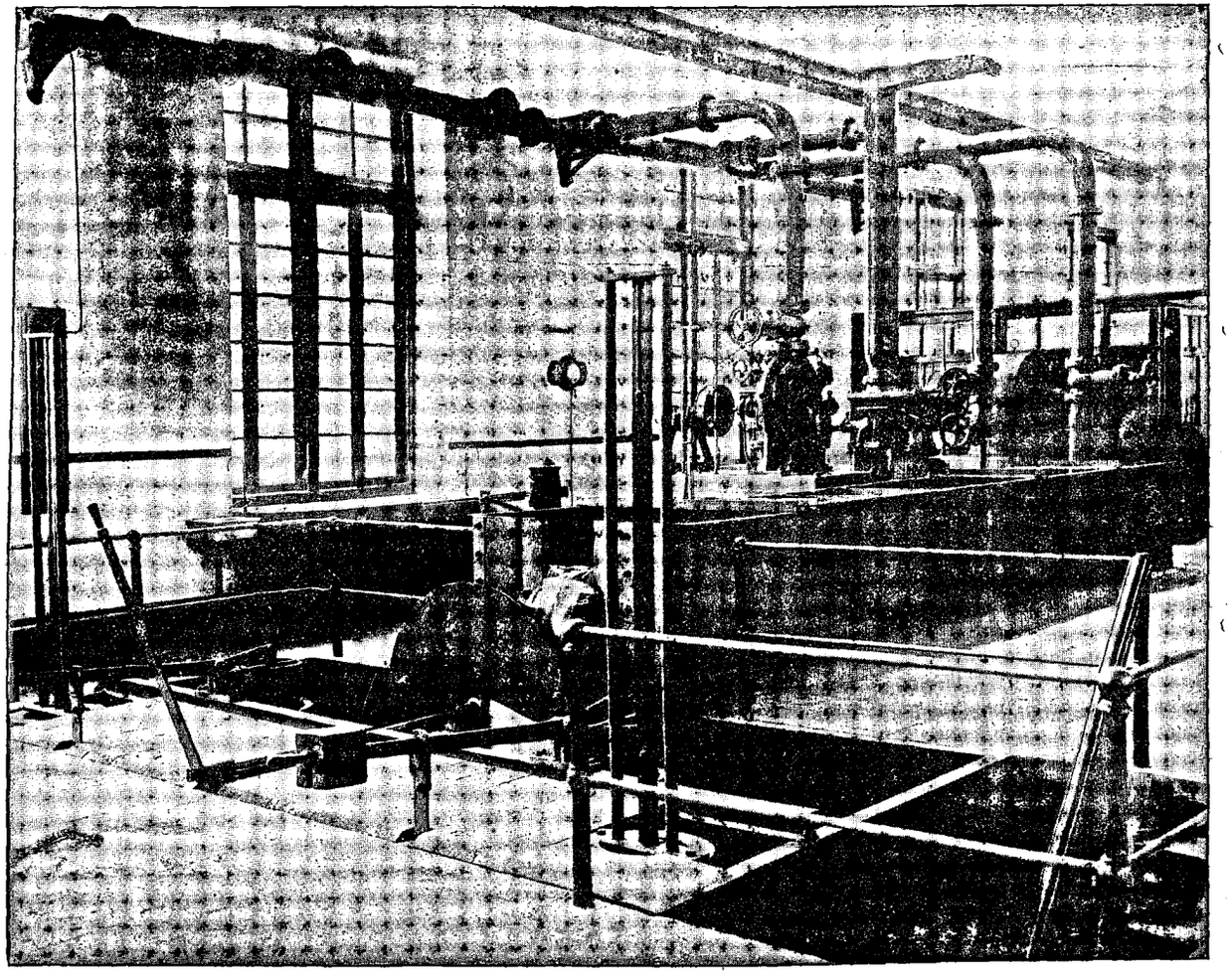
Butler Primary School, Campbellpur (Punjab).



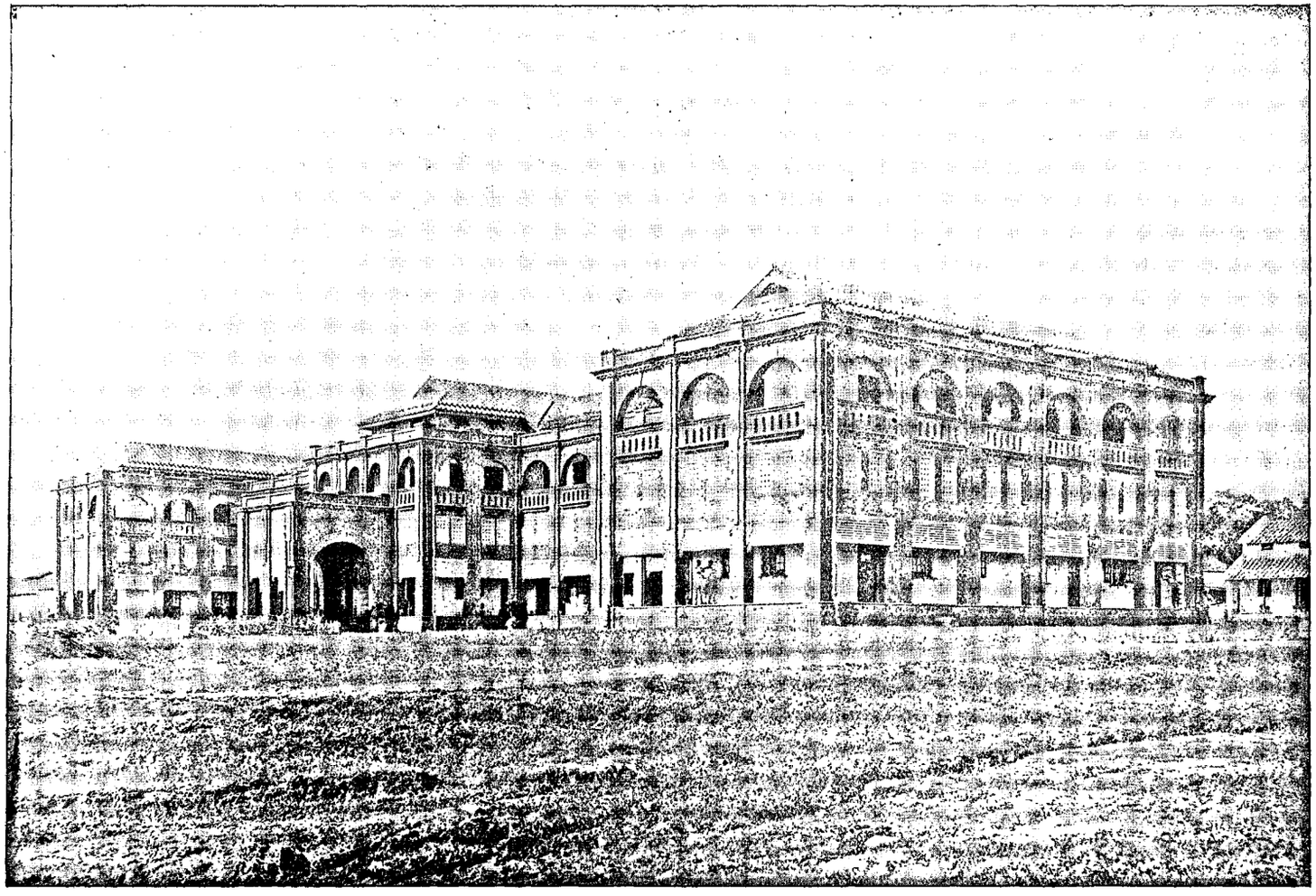
Maung Sein Don's Vernacular Middle School, Thanatpin, Pegu District (Burma).



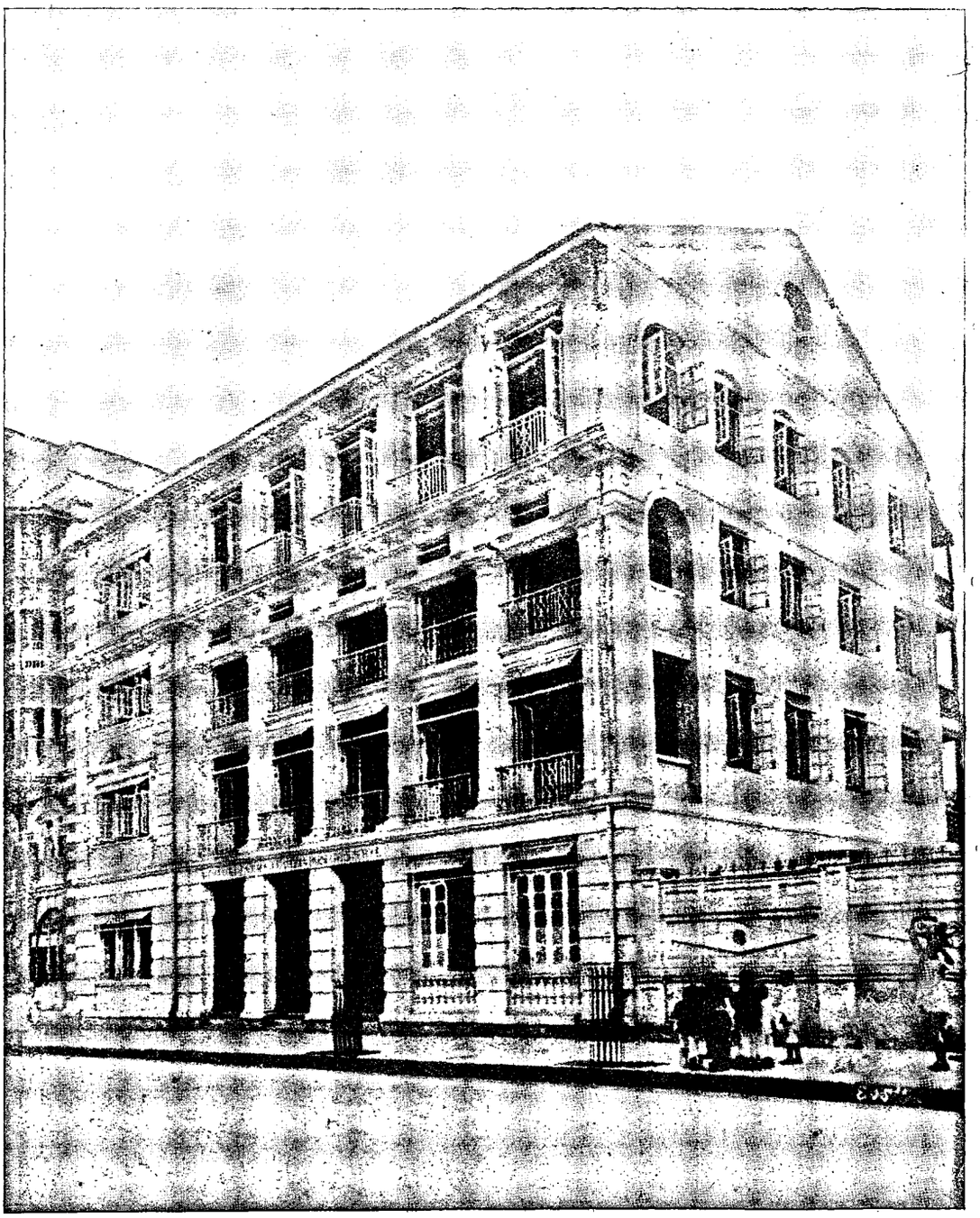
Besseria Primary School, Tezpur (Assam).



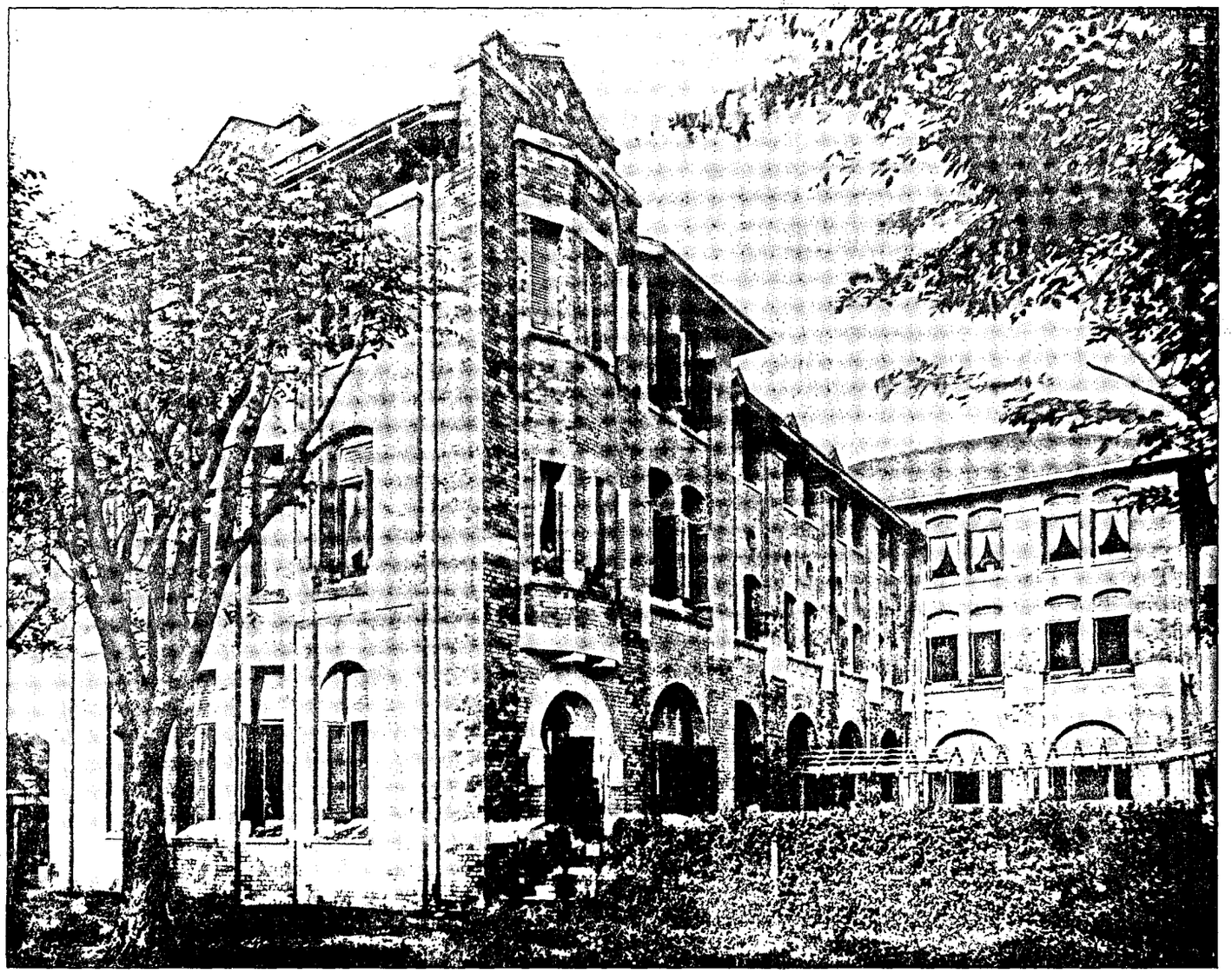
Hydraulic Section, College of Engineering Laboratory, Poona (Bombay).



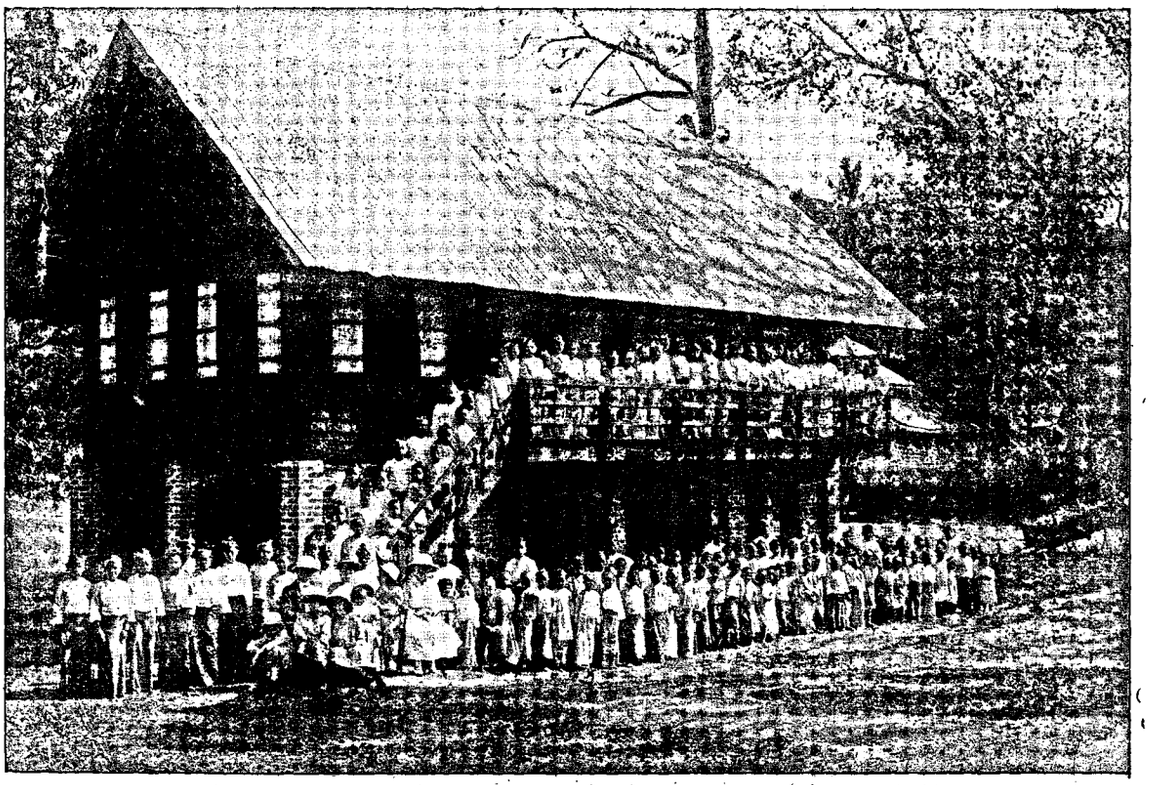
Robertson Normal School, Seoni (Central Provinces).



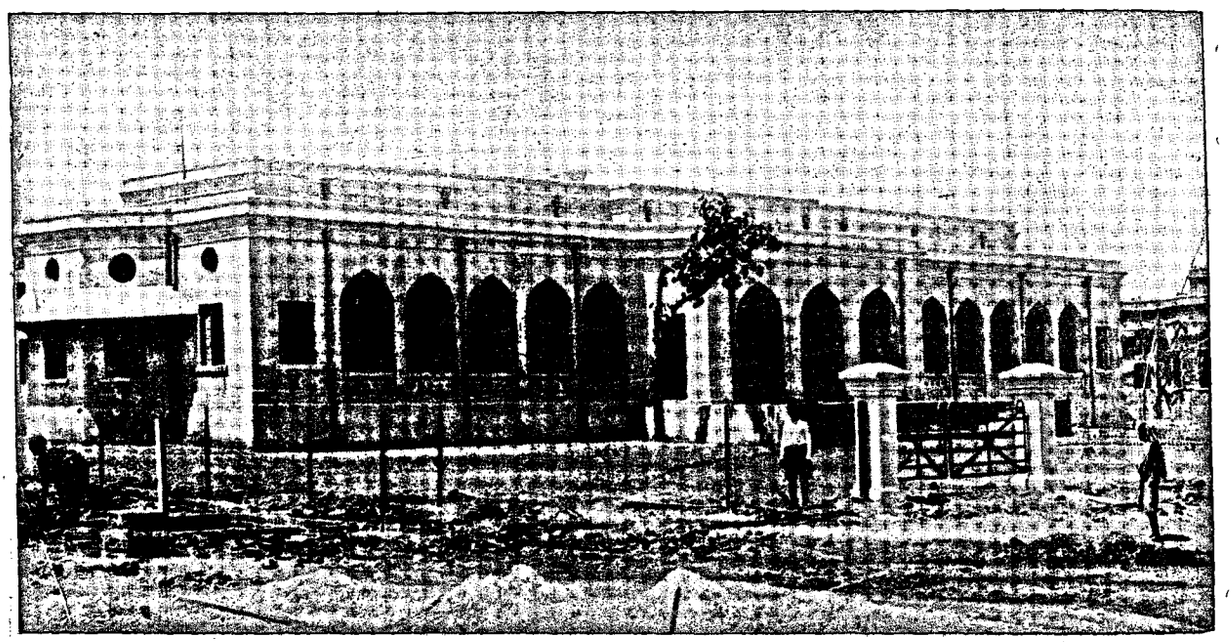
Bai Manekbai Navrosji Gamudia Girls' School, Chandanwadi (Bombay).



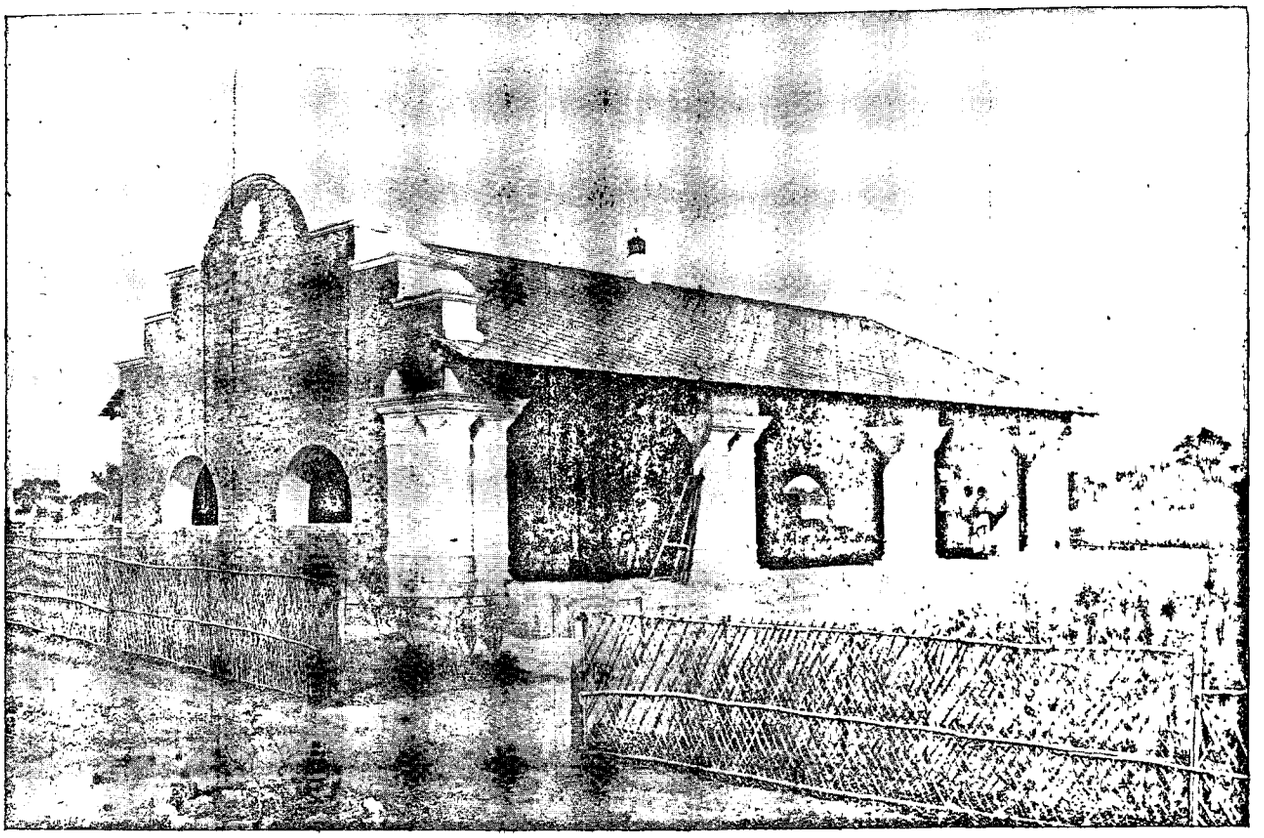
Garmo Hall Hostel, Methodist Burmese Girls' High School, Rangoon (Burma).



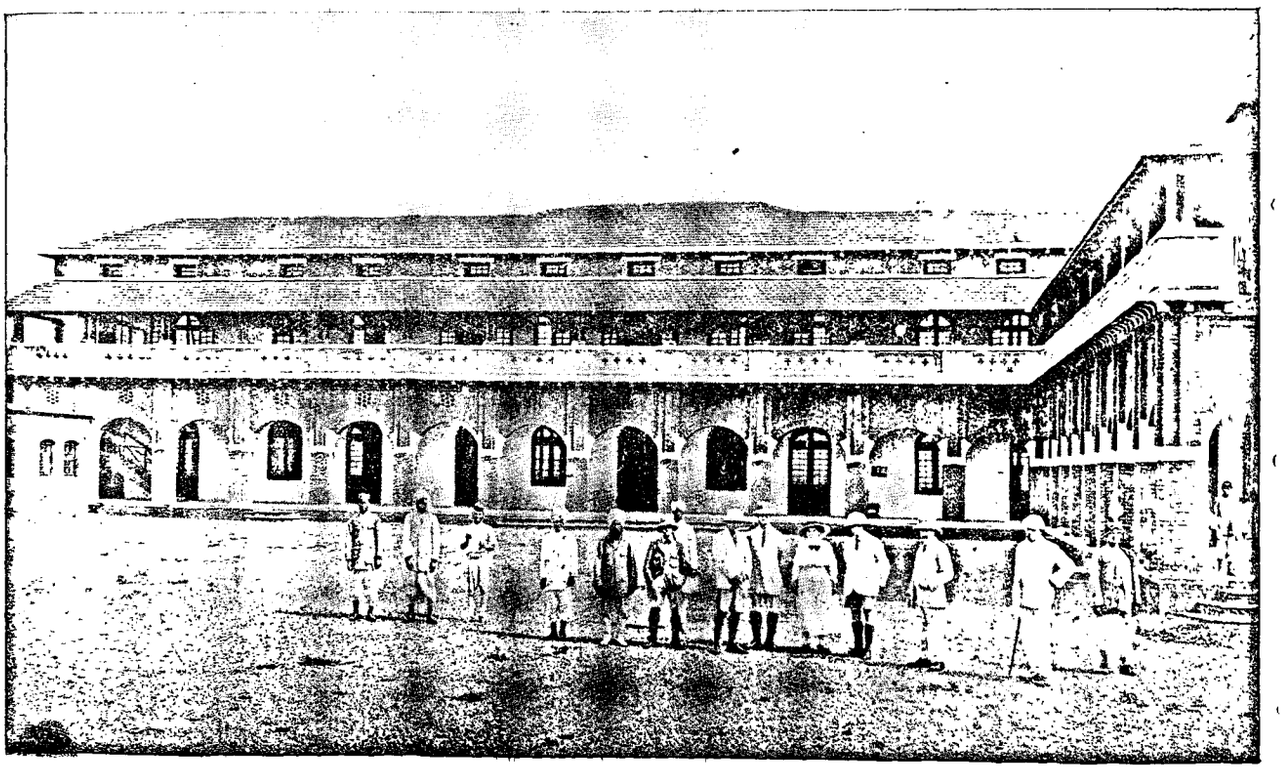
American Baptist Mission Girls' High School, Thonze, Tharawadi District (Burma).



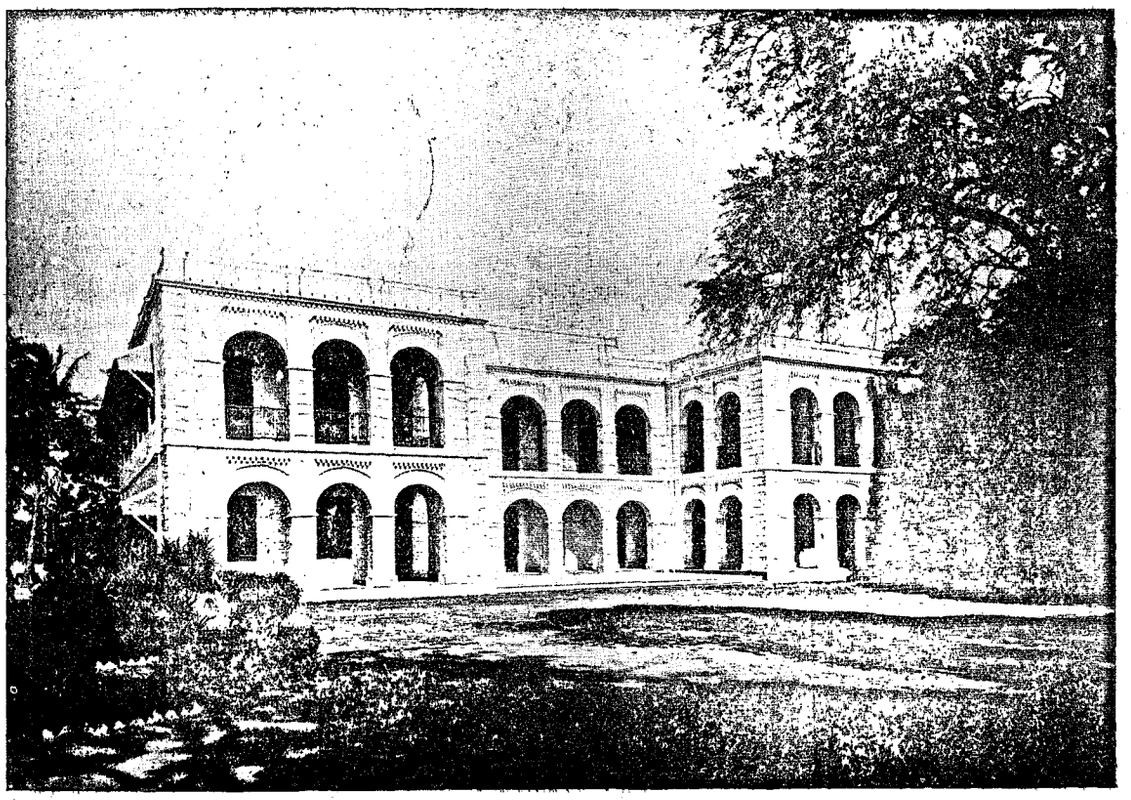
Girls' Primary School, Jamshedpur (Bihar & Orissa).



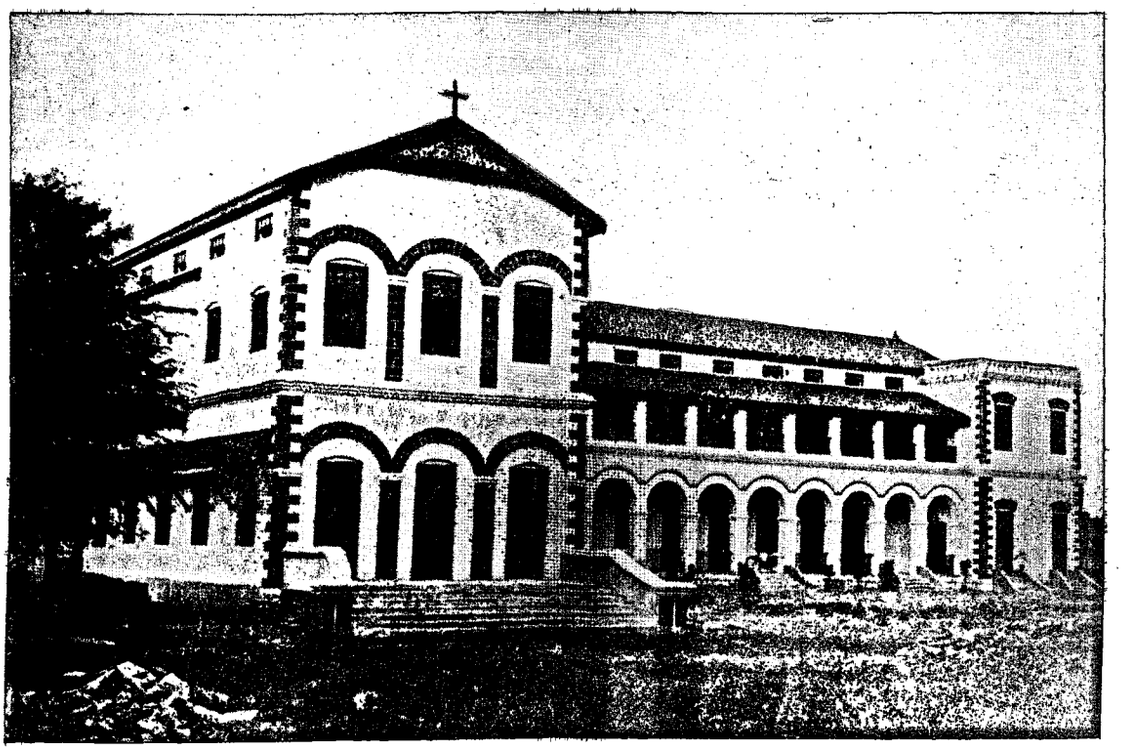
Maharo Girls' School, Santal Parganas (Bihar & Orissa).



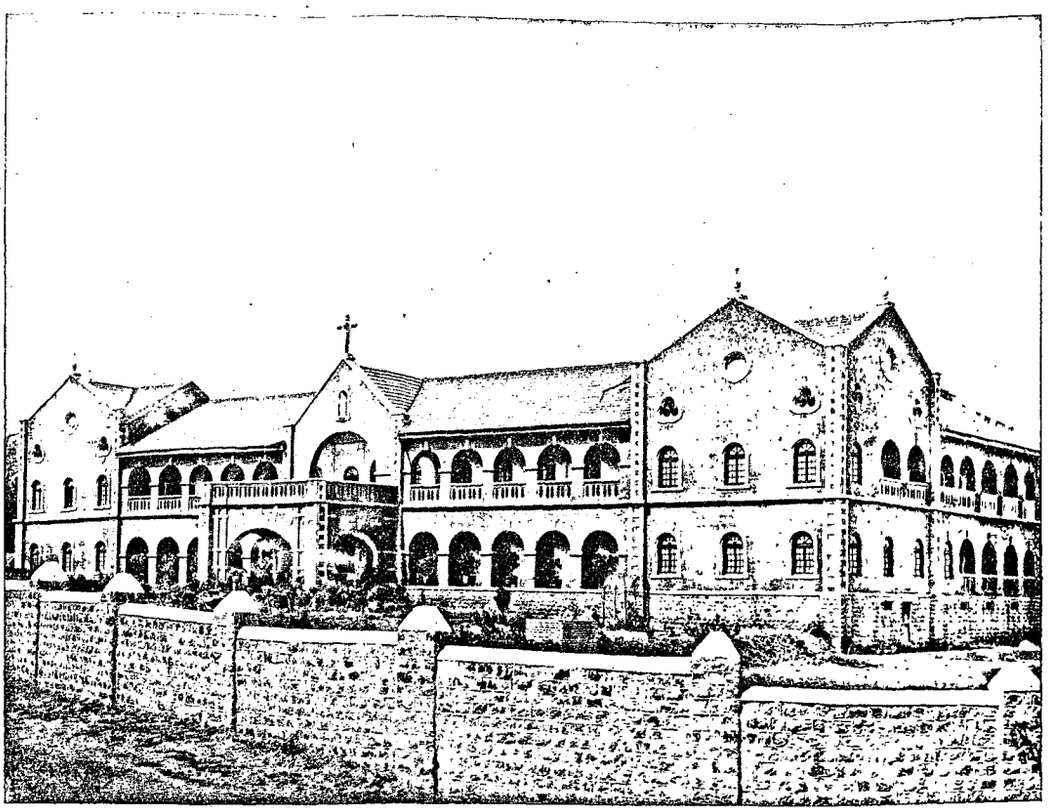
Government Girls' High School and Hostel, Amraoti (Berar).



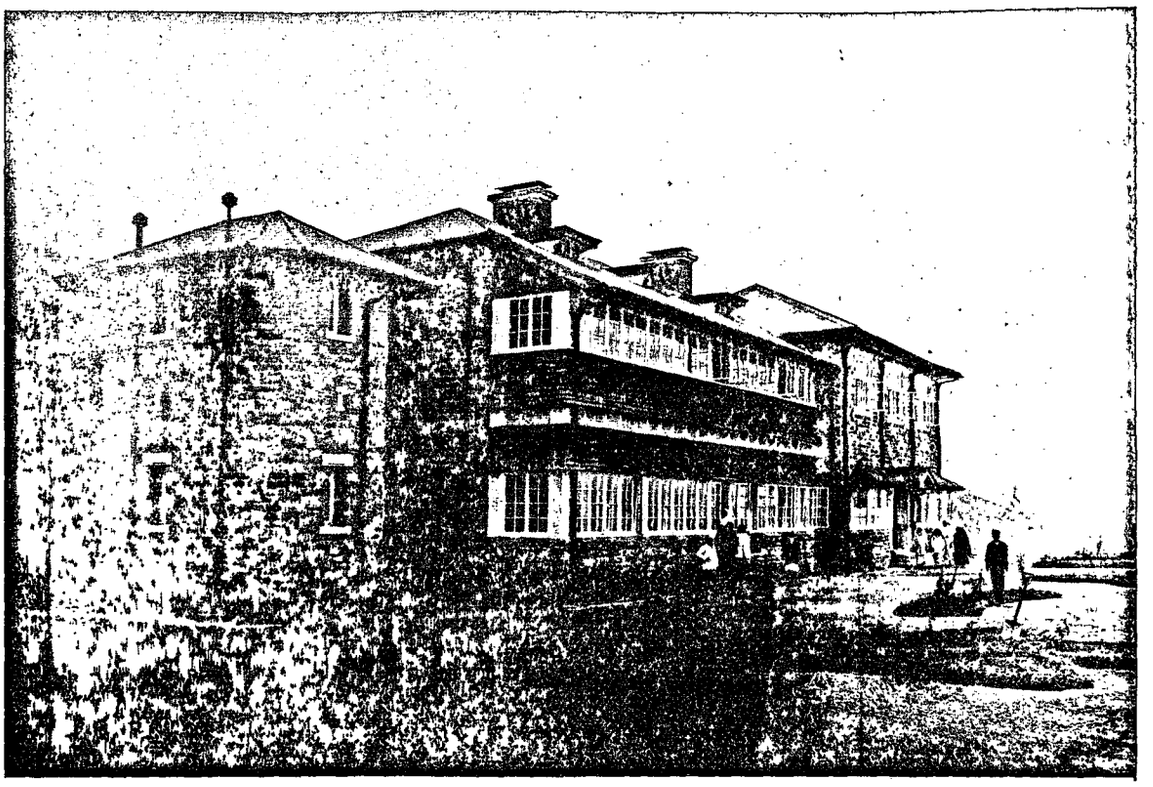
Sacred Heart Orphanage and Primary School,
Presentation Convent, Vepery (Madras).



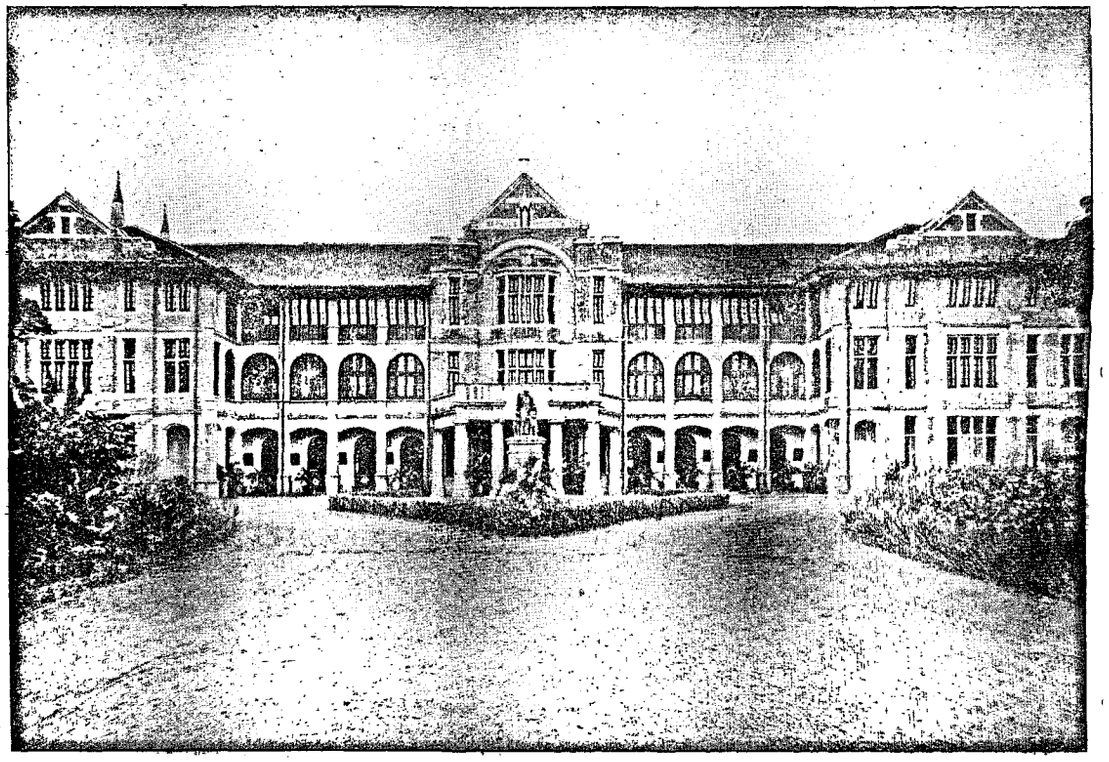
St. Francis Convent European School, Coimbatore (Madras).



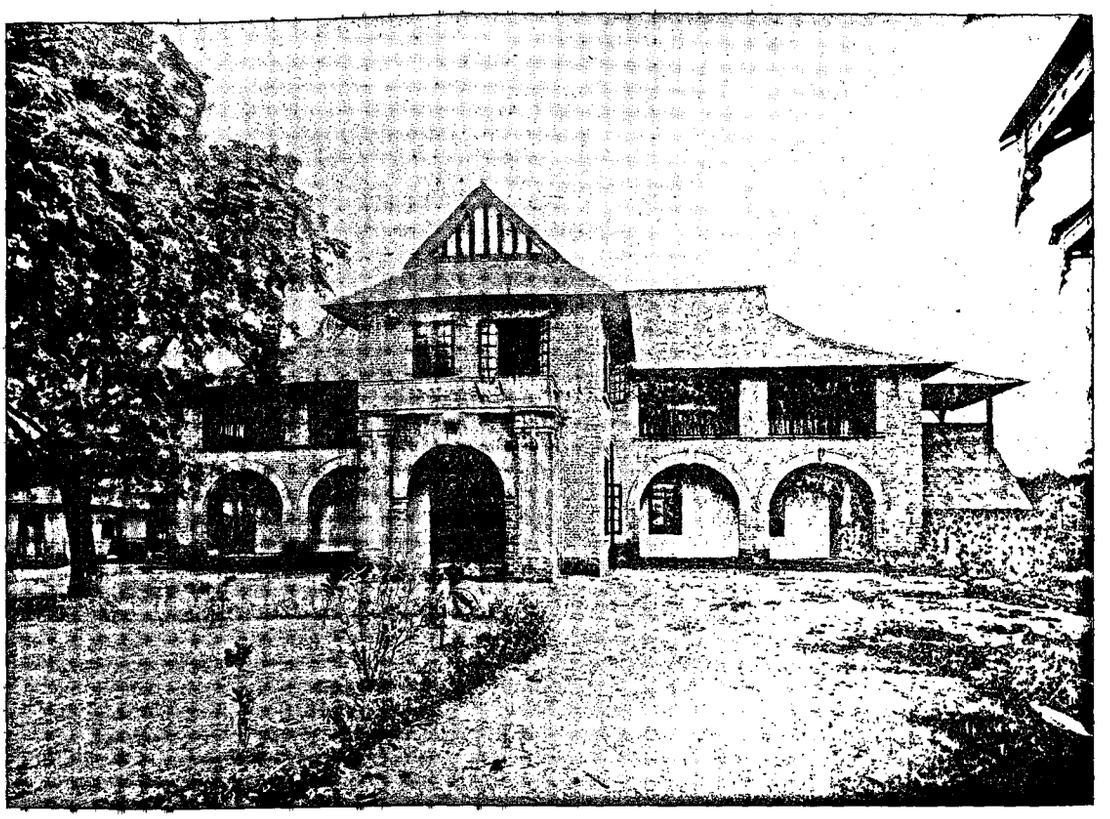
Sacred Heart Convent Shool, Hudli (Bombay).



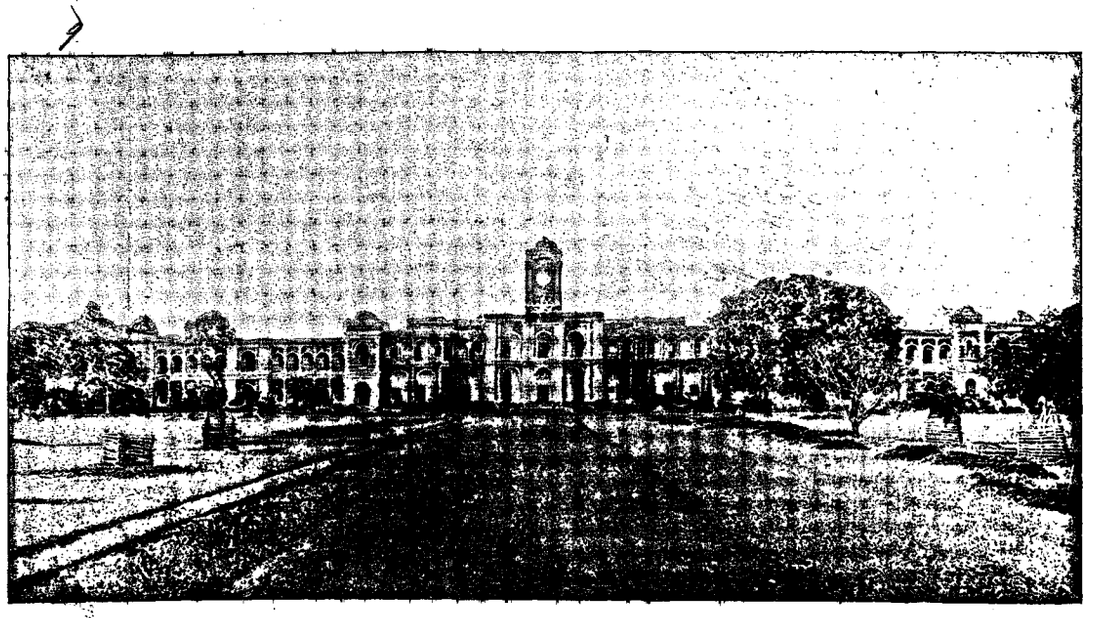
Isolation Hospital, Dow Hill Girls, School, Kurseong (Bengal).



St. Paul's High School, Rangoon (Burma).



St. Michael's School for the Blind, Kemmendine, Rangoon (Burma).



Rajkumar College, Raipur (Central Provinces).

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

INDIA

INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

1919-20.

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1921

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
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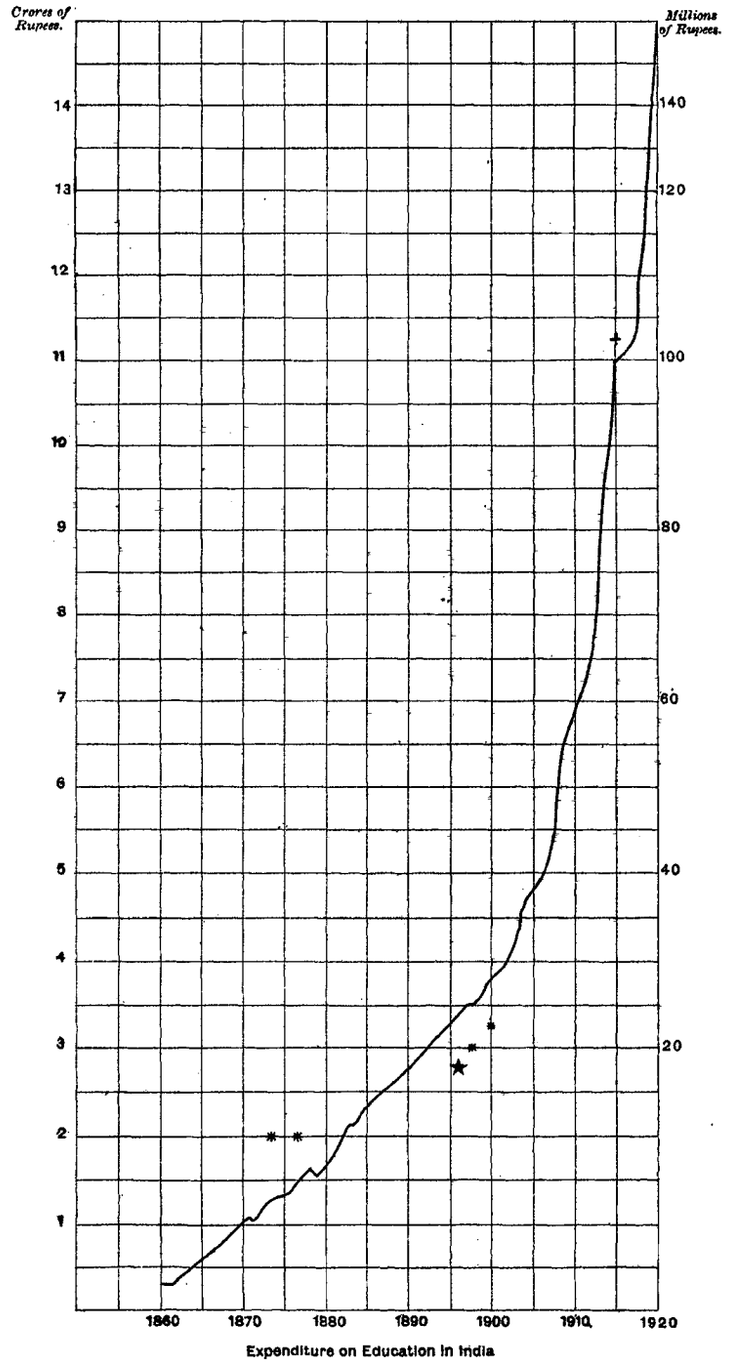
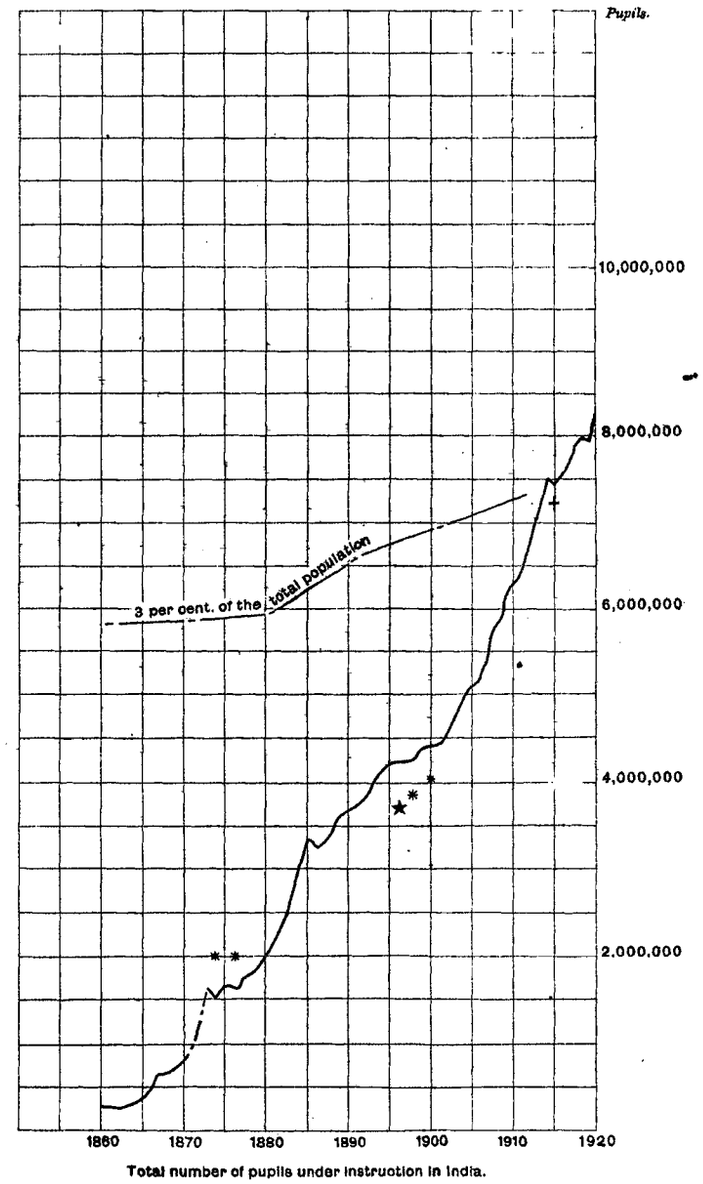


Expenditure on Education in India

Fig. 1.



Total number of pupils under instruction in India.

Fig. 2.

* Famine
★ Commencement of Plague
\+ Indian States omitted

The present volume, like its predecessors, does not claim to be a complete record of the year's work. It is compiled from the Reports received from the Directors of Public Instruction. Since these Reports in recent years have been reduced in length little room is found in them for observations of a general character and the present volume does not attempt to do more than give a brief summary of the facts and figures recorded and to draw attention to special features of the year's work.

J. A. RICHEY,
Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI;
22nd February 1921.

INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

1919-20.

I.—Main features of the year.

The year under review was fortunate in being free or almost free from the three evils, war, pestilence and famine which checked the progress of education in 1918-19.

The Afghan War, it is true, and the disturbed condition of the Frontier adversely affected education in the North-West Frontier Province, and the economic effects of the Great War reduced the attendance of certain classes of the community in secondary schools. But, on the whole, education during the year 1919-20 had fewer obstacles to contend with than in any previous year of the quinquennium. We consequently find that, whereas there was a drop of 11,000 in the number of pupils in 1918-19, during the year under review there was an increase of over a quarter of a million. All classes of institutions shared in the increase, the numbers attending colleges rising from 63,830 to 65,916, in secondary schools from 1,212,133 to 1,281,810 and in primary schools from 5,941,482 to 6,133,521. In view of the remarks on this point in last year's Report it is interesting to note that an increase of only 2·8 per cent. in the number of all institutions (public and private) has been accompanied by an increase of over 3·8 per cent. in the number of scholars. The following table shows the increase in the number of public institutions of each grade :— *Public institutions.*

Year.	Colleges.	High schools.	Anglo-vernacular middle schools.	Vernacular middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.
1918-19	209	1,986	3,278	2,885	150,271	3,701
1919-20	216	2,113	3,295	3,300	155,344	4,090
Increase	+7	+127	+17	+415	+5,073	+389

Pupils.

The distribution of the pupils by provinces is shown in the following statement :—

Province.	In Public Institutions.		In Private Institutions.		In all Institutions.			
	No. of pupils on the 31st March 1920.	Amount of increase or decrease in the year.	No. of pupils on the 31st March 1920.	Amount of increase or decrease in the year.	No. of pupils on the 31st March 1920.	Amount of increase or decrease in the year.	Percentage of increase or decrease in the year.	Percentage of population under instruction.
Madras . . .	1,625,769	+ 42,682	104,271	—5,593	1,730,040	+ 37,089	+2·19	4·18
Bombay . . .	861,883	+ 64,477	30,992	—5,605	892,875	+ 58,872	+7·06	4·48
Bengal . . .	1,886,599	+ 24,273	67,310	—1,899	1,953,909	+ 22,374	+1·16	4·28
United Provinces .	931,569	+ 83,520	74,031	—2,599	1,005,600	+ 80,921	+8·75	2·15
Punjab . . .	464,272	+ 32,644	53,717	+8,145	517,989	+ 40,789	+8·55	2·15
Burma . . .	372,561	— 4,630	202,645	+6,928	575,206	+ 2,298	+0·38	4·75
Bihar and Orissa .	811,931	+ 21,935	35,471	—2,573	846,502	+ 19,362	+2·34	2·45
Central Provinces and Berar.	347,709	— 38	2,062	+ 66	349,771	+ 28	+0·01	2·57
Assam . . .	224,374	+ 8,926	8,732	— 535	233,106	+ 8,391	+3·73	3·47
North-West Frontier Province.	41,317	— 1,320	3,298	—2,425	44,615	— 3,745	—7·74	2·03
Other Administrations	45,755	+ 1,707	10,857	+1,562	56,612	+ 3,269	+6·13	3·53
India .	7,612,839	+274,176	593,386	—4,528	8,206,225	+269,648	+3·78	3·36

The decrease in attendance in the *North-West Frontier Province* has been due to the disturbed condition of the Frontier. How closely this touched education is illustrated by an incident reported from a Kohat school, where the headmaster and boarders defended the hostel against raiders. In the *Central Provinces* there has been a further fall of nearly 15 per cent. in the number of pupils in the High department. This was due partly to the high cost of living, partly to the effect of the High School Entrance Examination which bars the road to the unfit. The second cause, it is stated, should cease to operate after another year as the examination will by that time have been in force for three years, so that its effect will remain constant. "It is therefore reasonable to anticipate that unless abnormal conditions again arise the numbers in high schools have reached their *nadir* and will henceforth increase." The fall in the number of pupils in public institutions in *Burma* occurs chiefly in the lower primary classes and is said to be merely a temporary set back.

The *Bombay* Presidency continues to show a large annual increase in attendance for which no special explanation is offered. In the *United Provinces* and the *Punjab*, which also show large proportionate increases, the main cause is no doubt the opening of a number of new primary schools following on the introduction of regular programmes of expansion in rural primary education. The fact that the increase in both provinces is chiefly in the lower primary stage confirms this view. On the other hand there is a drop in the number of pupils in the high stage in the *United Provinces* which the Director attributes to "hard times and in some parts to an unhealthy year." The *Assam* Director, writing of primary schools, says "The outstanding feature of the year is not the increase in the total enrolment but a continuing decrease in the enrolment of the upper classes involving a severe set back to the advance of literacy amongst the electorate."

Expenditure has increased from ₹12,98,63,073 to ₹14,88,96,960 or by 15 per cent. The figures may be analysed as follows :— *Expenditure.*

	Public Funds.		Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Provincial.	Local.			
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1918-19	5,43,25,829	1,74,00,463	3,54,65,704	2,26,71,077	12,98,63,073
1919-20	6,31,62,233	2,13,01,239	3,68,80,459	2,75,53,029	14,88,96,960
Difference .	+88,36,404	+39,00,776	+14,14,755	+48,81,952	+1,90,33,887

Unfortunately some of the provinces continue to show contributions from provincial revenues to district and municipal funds under the heading of expenditure from local funds. Consequently the above statement does not accurately discriminate between expenditure met from central and from local taxation.

The proportionate expenditure on the different stages of education for the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 is given in the table below :—

Distribution of expenditure on public institutions.

	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Universities	3·39	3·86
Arts Colleges	5·83	5·67
Professional Colleges	3·00	2·91
Secondary Schools	28·24	26·89
Primary Schools	27·20	27·28
Training Schools	2·60	2·80
Other Special Schools	3·85	3·91
Indirect expenditure	25·89	26·68
Total .	100·00	100·00

Indirect expenditure besides the cost of supervision and inspection includes expenditure on buildings, equipment and scholarships.

In making deductions from the preceding table it has to be borne in mind that the great majority of secondary schools contain primary departments, so that a considerable amount of the expenditure on secondary schools is really devoted to primary education.

Imperial grants.

The annual assignment made since 1910 from imperial revenues to provinces for purposes of education amounts, apart from capital grants, to 214 lakhs. The following table shows the grants:—

Year.		Lakhs of rupees.	
		Recurring grants.	Non-recurring grants.
1910-11		..	93·00
1912-13		60·00	3,87·18
1913-14	old	60·00	..
	new	55 00	0·95
1914-15	old	1,15·00	..
	new	9·00	12·25
1915-16	old	1,24·00	..
	new	..	..
1916-17	old	1,24·00	..
	new	..	..
1917-18	old	1,24·00	..
	new	30·00	..
1918-19	old	1,54·00	..
	new	60·00	1·80*
1919-20	old	2,14·00	..
	new	..	..
Total		11,29·00	4,95·18

* Given by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture from the 'wheat profits.'

No new imperial grants were made during the year, but the Department of Education allotted over 3 lakhs of rupees from the sums held in reserve for various purposes, some of which are noted below. A lakh was given to the Benares Hindu University, and another lakh to Sir J. C. Bose's Institute at Calcutta for the purchase of apparatus; building grants of ₹45,000 and ₹47,000 were paid respectively to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, and for the construction of a new building for the Chelmsford Training College for European teachers at Sanawar.

As the control of technical and industrial education has been transferred from the Department of Education to the Board of Industries and Munitions and the Public Works Department, the grants for these branches of education were made over to those departments soon after the close of the year.

Notable Events.

The most notable educational events of the year were the publication of the Report of the Calcutta University Commission, the passing of Primary Education Acts in Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces, and the establishment of the Dacca University.

Under this head must also be noted the loss sustained by the United Provinces through the death of Dr. A. W. Ward, for many years Professor of Physics at the Canning College, Lucknow, and by the Bombay Presidency through the retirement of Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College, for so long a prominent figure in the educational world.

The sanction of the Secretary of State was received to the reorganisation of the Indian Educational Service with effect from December the 1st, 1919. The scale of pay of the service was considerably improved and two selection grades were substituted for the old junior and senior personal allowances. At the same time the number of posts in the service was increased by 33 per cent. in order to allow for the transfer from the Provincial Educational Service of appointments, the character of which justified their inclusion in the superior service. This reorganisation, together with the revision of the Provincial Educational Services which it entailed, has been completed during the present year.

Visual Instruction.

A visual instruction office has been organised in *Bombay* and placed on an efficient footing. Ninety-eight lectures and 5,298 slides and a large number of stereoscopes and stereographs were in use. Slides on the Rāmāyana and the War proved very popular. Aided schools and societies doing welfare and educational work availed themselves of the departmental stock to a great extent. Mr. Covernton remarks that the lanterns have served as a useful means of bringing the parents and guardians of children into touch with educational officers. In the *Central Provinces* two series of cinematograph shows were given in Nagpur by the Sind Educational Cinematograph Company. The Director points out that for greater educative effect smaller audiences and more explanation would be necessary. A Committee also sat in Jubbulpore to report on the best methods of developing visual instruction by means of the magic-lantern. In the *United Provinces* lantern lectures are being used as a means of popular education, and of the 48 boards in the province 34 are co-operating in the scheme. Lectures and illustrative slides were prepared on such subjects as irrigation, agriculture, forestry, local industries and on various geographical topics. It is stated that the agricultural lectures especially aroused interest and led to enquiries being made as to where the implements shown on the screen could be purchased. A Committee is also at work re-writing the lectures and improving the slides.

II.—Universities and Colleges.

The Calcutta University Commission.

The Report of the Calcutta University Commission was published in August 1919 and in the following January the Government of India issued a Resolution summarising the main features of the Report and the recommendations of the Commissioners.

The Government of India drew special attention to the following points in the Report:—

(*i*) High schools fail to give that breadth of training which the developments of the country and new avenues of employment demand.

(*ii*) The intermediate section of University education should be recognized as part of school education and should be separated from the University organisation.

(*iii*) The defects of the present system of affiliated colleges may be mitigated by the establishment of a strong central teaching body, the incorporation of unitary universities (as occasion arises), a modification of the administrative machinery which

will admit of fuller representation of local interests, and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted bodies.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University, for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. These measures concerned only Bengal: but it was generally recognised that some of the criticisms made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. These committees were still sitting when the year came to a close. But in one province outside Bengal the labours of the Commission have borne early fruit. In the United Provinces two committees were appointed, one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow, the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education. "Rapid progress was made with the scheme for the Lucknow University. The Sub-Committee reported by the end of January and their recommendations were in the main accepted by the Committee, which reassembled in Lucknow on the 26th of January to consider their report. The proposals followed closely the scheme adopted for the Dacca University and they formed the basis of the legislation which has since been undertaken to bring the Lucknow University into being."

In Bengal the first outcome of the Commission's Report was the passing of the Dacca University Act in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920. The University itself will come into being in 1921. "But" writes the Director "the outcome of the Commission's report, as far as it affects the general university and secondary education system of the Presidency, is still, in spite of the Government of India resolution, a mere matter for speculation" . . . . . "In these circumstances" he adds, "a general suspension of effort and a wide-spread feeling of that strain and despondency which always accompany periods of doubt are the prevailing features of the situation."

The scheme for the establishment of the Rangoon University was completed during the year and the Act of incorporation has since been passed in the local legislature. The scheme for the new University at Nagpur has been undergoing reconsideration in the light of the Commission's Report. A committee was constituted in December 1919 to formulate proposals for a new University at Delhi and has since submitted its report.

Military Training, etc.

In *Bombay* the Indian Defence Force University Company continues to flourish. No student joined the Force in Karachi, as no arrangements for training exist there. It has also not been possible to provide training for minor colleges. The *Burma* report, on the other hand, states that the work of developing the half Company of University Volunteers has been a continual series of disappointments, for which, the report goes on to say, neither the college authorities nor the students who volunteered in large numbers were responsible. In the *North-West Frontier Province* a course of military drill has been introduced at the Islamia College, and two

students were selected from the college for training for direct commissions in the army.

Colleges.

The number of Arts, including Oriental, colleges increased during the year by 4 to 150 and the number of students by 1,752 to 52,482. The number of professional colleges increased by 3 to 66, while the students increased by 334 to 13,434. The overcrowded state of the colleges in Calcutta is emphasised in the Commission's Report. Similar conditions prevail in other large university centres. For example, the Bombay Director reports that, under present conditions, tutorial work of a really high order is almost impossible. The colleges are often full of students quite unfitted for an academic career and Mr. Turnbull remarks that " work is gravely hampered by the number of students who want merely to take a pass degree as a step towards a Government post, who have no interest in scholarship or the intellectual life for themselves and who mean to do the minimum that will secure them a degree." To relieve the pressure of intermediate students in Lahore the Punjab Government opened two second grade (or Intermediate) colleges situated at Ludhiana and Multan respectively. The management of the second grade colleges at Coimbatore, Tellicherry and Palghat was taken over by the Madras Government. Additional accommodation has been provided for the Karnatak College, Dharwar, which has now been located permanently in the fine building formerly belonging to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. A new hostel block has been erected at the Fergusson College, Poona.

Patna University alone reports a fall in the number of students. The decrease is ascribed partly to economic conditions, partly to " an impression current among students that the standards required for a pass in the various examinations of the Patna University are higher than those of the Calcutta University and there has in consequence been a considerable migration mainly to schools and colleges in Bengal."

" In aided colleges in the United Provinces the year was one of increasing financial difficulty and a scheme was accordingly worked out by the Department for assisting the colleges to pay better salaries to their staffs. This scheme which provided for a uniform scale of incremental pay in all aided colleges has since been given effect to in the current year."

University developments.

Among other university developments may be noted the establishment of honours schools by the Punjab University. " The teaching for the honours degrees will be given by the University itself through the medium of college teachers organised under the guidance of university professors." The Madras University has instituted the degrees of B.Sc. and B.Sc. Honours, though as yet no college has applied for affiliation in the new courses. The Benares Hindu University has opened an ambitiously planned college of Engineering which is being equipped on the most modern lines. The Bombay University has opened an Employment Bureau as an experimental measure.

III.—Secondary Education.

Statistics.

The number of secondary schools rose by 559 to 8,708 and of pupils attending them by 69,677 to 1,281,810. Expenditure increased by ₹33,65,811 to ₹4,00,37,714.

The increments in pupils are distributed thus:

High schools	17,782 pupils.
Anglo-vernacular Middle schools	7,741 „
Middle vernacular schools	44,154 „
	69,677

In the case of the high schools the progress has not been uniform in the several provinces, for *Bihar and Orissa* and the *Central Provinces* show losses in the numbers of pupils; while in the *United Provinces* there is a decline in the attendance at Government and Board high schools.

Middle schools have increased by 432 and now number 6,595 and the pupils in them have increased by 51,895 to 649,778 as against a decrease of 9,750 in the previous year. These large increments, both in schools and scholars are chiefly accounted for by the introduction of a new scheme of classification in the *Punjab* where the larger primary schools teaching above the IVth Standard have now been called lower middle schools, the fifth and sixth classes being included in the middle department. Consequently the Punjab returns show a fall of some 30,000 pupils in the upper primary stage and a corresponding increase in the middle department.

Certain provinces *viz.*, the *United Provinces*, *Bombay* and *Bengal* show some decline in middle English schools. In *Bengal* "economic distress" and "the cyclone which destroyed many school buildings in some of the eastern districts" are said to be the cause. The fall in the United Provinces is due to certain of the schools being raised to high schools.

The *United Provinces*' Director writes "the vernacular secondary school retains its reputation for good work;" and quotes the Commissioner of Meerut's considered opinion to the effect that they are most admirable institutions. The inspector of the Agra Division gives the following interesting analysis of the subsequent careers of boys who passed the vernacular final examination; entered English schools, 21 per cent.; reverted to hereditary occupations, 26 per cent.; joined patwari schools or became clerks, 23 per cent.; became teachers in primary schools, 30 per cent.

"The enrolment of middle vernacular schools" in *Assam* "has increased five fold since the time these schools were said to be moribund and action was taken to give them a chance of survival. This development has reacted most beneficially on primary schools by improving the qualifications of teachers."

In *Bihar and Orissa* also vernacular middle schools show an increase in numbers and popularity. But the *Bengal* report, on the other hand, speaks of "the ever-growing unpopularity of purely vernacular education."

English. The conflicting claims of English and vernacular in rural secondary schools are discussed at some length by the Director of the *North-West Frontier Province*. On the one hand there is the insistent demand by the

more well-to-do parent for the provision of English teaching, on the other the less articulate but no less real claim of the poorer agriculturist for a good cheap education which will fit his son for work on the land or in the humbler spheres of village teacher or patwari.

In no less than five Provinces, *Bombay*, *Burma* the *United Provinces*, the *Punjab* and the *North-West Frontier Province*, the experiment is now being tried of introducing English as an optional subject in vernacular middle schools. This arrangement allows middle schools situated in rural areas to cater for the needs of both the richer and the poorer parents. The English classes can be made self-supporting by the levy of adequate fees, and in the Punjab at least the initial cost of accommodation, equipment and library for the English classes is readily met by local subscriptions. It appears probable that this new form of middle school may gradually supersede the two older forms.

Intermediate classes.

Whether a new form of high school with intermediate classes added to it will also become common is more doubtful. The experiment has been made at the Patna High School, as reported last year, and it is about to be tried in several High Schools in the United Provinces.

Manual Training.

Among practical subjects recently introduced into the secondary curriculum it is satisfactory to find that manual training is gaining in popularity. New manual training centres have been started in the *Punjab* attended by the pupils of the local high schools. Woodwork centres were opened by eight municipalities in *Madras* and instructors have been appointed to the eight Government training schools. Of the manual training class attached to the *Jubbulpore* Training College the Principal writes:—(1) The teachers under training are so eager to take up manual training as to make it embarrassing to select men for the classes: (2) The things made show a degree of finish and æsthetic sense: (3) Parents and guardians do not object to it in the way in which they did: (4) The Director can count on the sympathy and co-operation of other teachers.

Pay of teachers

The revision of the pay of the subordinate educational service has been taken up in most provinces. In *Bombay* time scales have been sanctioned of ₹50—5—80—10—150 for assistant masters in Government secondary schools and training institutions (the starting pay being ₹60 in Sind) and ₹80—10—150 for assistant deputies and assistant mistresses, with selection grades of ₹165 and ₹180. In *Bengal* a new service, called the Vernacular Teachers Service containing 159 posts in Government high schools on ₹30—1—50 was created during the year. In *Burma* the grading has been simplified and improved. In the *Punjab* and the *United Provinces* revised scales of pay are under consideration.

Provident Funds.

A scheme for a general Provident Fund was drawn up in the *Central Provinces* and introduced shortly after the close of the year. In *Madras* a sum of ₹20,000 was sanctioned towards the provident funds in aided secondary schools, the amount representing one half of the managers' contributions. The new provident fund rules in the *Punjab* have proved popular and have already been adopted in many schools.

Secondary School examinations.

The figures of secondary school examinations were as follows :—

	School-leaving examination (including the European high school and Cambridge local examinations).			University matriculation examinations.		
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.
1918-19	18,011	12,091	67·2	27,935	16,433	58·8
1919-20	19,094	12,842	67·3	30,370	18,698	61·6

The Registrar of the Joint Board, *Bombay*, says " The most gratifying feature of the organisation to which the direction of the school-leaving examination is now entrusted is that a wider touch has been established between it and the schools which it superintends. Above all the presence in the Board of Headmasters and Inspectors of schools familiar with the exact measure of the capacity of the minds and the type of students and the attainments to be expected forms a connecting link between the Board and the School . . . . . "

In the *Punjab*, where the joint Matriculation and School Final Examination was introduced for the first time, it is reported that some of the new and popular optional subjects are being taught by ill-qualified teachers. " It is clear that the widening of the field of optional subjects will involve increased expenditure by school authorities and the department."

Bengal Scheme.

In *Bengal* the scheme for the improvement of secondary education, which had been for some time past under the consideration of Government, took effect; but, in commenting on this scheme the Director states " that the whole secondary school system of the Presidency is approaching the point of break-down. The system has been built up on an absolutely unsound financial basis." The present position, he explains, is made difficult by the suspension of action due to the waiting upon the outcome of the Commission's report. " Meanwhile the number of hopelessly inefficient high schools grows apace and the whole position becomes daily more disastrously baffling."

General Features.

Few cases of serious indiscipline occurred and in several provinces a satisfactory improvement in the work of the schools is reported.

The Boy Scout movement made good progress in *Madras*. The year started with 60 troops under trained scout-masters. A camp for prospective scout-masters was held. A magazine devoted to the movement appears to have achieved some success. In *Burma* Boy Scouts and Girl Guides flourish to a limited extent. A scout-master for the province has been appointed. In the *Central Provinces* the League of Honour continues to flourish, but the lack of competent scout-masters is felt. Scouting is being revived in *Assam* and with this object in view a graduate was trained in Madras as scout-master. The scout movement has taken a practical shape in *Bombay;* the services of scouts have been utilised and appreciated on several occasions, *e.g.,* during the influenza epidemic, the postal strike, etc. In *Coorg* the experiment is very popular and the scouts are reported to have rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing a fire.

In *Bombay* co-operative societies have been established at six government high schools. In the *Punjab* these societies continue to flourish. A Co-operative Store has been established at one of the Zillah Schools in *Bihar and Orissa.*

IV.—Primary Education.

Statistics.

The number of primary schools increased by 5,073 to 155,344 and the pupils in them by 192,039 to 6,133,521. This compares favourably with the pre-war rate of progress. The increase in pupils, also it will be noticed, is more in accord with the increase in schools than of recent years. In 1918-19 the ratio was 37 new pupils to 10 new schools; in the year under review it is 379 pupils to 10 schools. The average number of pupils to a primary school is now 38.

But the progress has varied a good deal in the different provinces. The *United Provinces* has the largest increment, *viz.*, 76,097 or over 10 per cent., and Bombay comes next; while the *Punjab* and *Burma* show a marked decline in numbers; and the *Central Provinces* and the *North-West Frontier Province* a slight decline. As indicated before the *Punjab* decline is simply due to a reclassification of the schools; in *Burma* the decline appears to be real and the Director attributes it chiefly to "the inevitable reaction from the reckless efforts made a few years ago in pursuance of a policy which aimed at increase in numbers with little regard for cost and even less regard for efficiency;" and he also states that the figures for vernacular schools are not reliable. In the *Central Provinces* the main features contributing to the decrease appear to have been "economic conditions and relaxation of official pressure," and, possibly, "a decline in population owing to influenza and plague." The *Bengal* report calls attention to the fact that there are only 146,580 pupils in upper primary schools against 1,005,408 in lower primary schools; and adds "the condition of primary education in Bengal continues to be bad and the outlook is depressing. The worst feature is the fact that the primary school teacher does not get a living wage."

The figures for provinces are as follows:—

Primary schools and their pupils—1919-20.

Province.	Number of Primary Schools.			Number of Pupils in Primary Schools.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	Increase or decrease of schools.	1918-19.	1919-20.	Increase or decrease of pupils.
Madras	32,009	33,378	+1,369	1,400,994	1,434,126	+33,132
Bombay	11,968	12,714	+746	701,804	760,122	+58,318
Bengal	44,925	46,240	+1,315	1,384,201	1,409,814	+25,613
United Provinces	12,653	14,830	+2,177	725,462	801,559	+76,097
Punjab	6,123	6,163	+40	289,690	274,259	—15,431
Burma	7,316	6,426	—890	239,767	226,310	—13,457
Bihar and Orissa	25,652	25,793	+141	695,256	718,446	—23,190
Central Provinces and Berar	4,165	4,193	+28	275,713	275,076	—637
Assam	4,271	4,404	+133	172,598	179,679	+7,081
North-West Frontier Province	665	664	—1	28,443	26,763	—1,680
Other Administrations	524	539	+15	27,554	27,367	—187
India	150,271	155,344	+5,073	5,941,482	6,133,521	+192,039

Compulsory Education.

Primary Education Acts have now been passed by all the Presidencies and major Provinces. They came into effect on the following dates* :—

Bombay Act	February 5th, 1918.
Punjab Act	April 7th, 1919.
Bengal Act	May 14th, 1919.
United Provinces Act	June 7th, 1919.
Bihar and Orissa Act	February 26th, 1919.

The Primary Education Acts of Bombay and the United Provinces apply only to municipalities; the Bengal Primary Education Act applies, in the first instance, to municipalities, but is capable of extension to rural areas; the remaining Acts are applicable both to municipal and to rural areas. The Acts are all alike in one particular, namely in leaving the initiative for the introduction of compulsory education to local authorities. The Bengal Act goes somewhat further than the other Acts in requiring all municipalities to undertake at once a survey of the conditions of primary education in municipal areas and to submit an estimate of the cost of introducing compulsory education for boys between the ages of 6 and 10 residing within those areas.

The *Bengal* Municipalities with the aid of an officer on special duty are undertaking the required survey. In *Bombay* four municipalities—Bandra, Surat, Dakore, Byadgi—have been permitted to introduce compulsory education; and three others (Satara, Dhulia and Hyderabad) are contemplating its introduction. At Surat and Bandra compulsion is to be applicable to both girls and boys. The Bombay Director writes : " With not a few municipalities the main difficulty is financial : the municipality is too often unwilling to find its share of the necessary cost by additional taxation and looks to government to provide an undue proportion from Provincial funds."

In the *Punjab*, Multan will be ready to begin compulsion in 1921. Lahore, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana and Sialkot appear to have resolved to introduce compulsion but their schemes have not yet matured. Lahore has engaged a special superintendent and Government have placed an officer at the disposal of Amritsar in connexion with the preliminary educational survey. In *Bihar and Orissa* the only body to apply for permission to introduce compulsion was the Ranchi Municipality.

Free Education.

During the year primary education was made free in the following *Bombay* municipalities : Haliyal, Matheran, Panvel, Athani, Honaver and Bhivandi. In Sind it is free at Shikarpur, Sukkur, Kambar and Larkana. In the *Punjab* children of all Indian soldiers who were in active service during the great war and are in indigent circumstances are educated free. In *Delhi* fees have been remitted in the primary classes of municipal board schools and also in some private schools. In the *North-West Frontier Province* vernacular middle education has been made free.

Expansion of Rural Primary Education.

The schemes for the expansion of primary education in rural areas in the United Provinces and the Punjab are making very substantial progress. Ten year programmes of expansion have now been drawn up for all the Boards in *Bihar and Orissa*, but unfortunately its financial position does not at present permit the Local Government to offer assistance towards

[* The Central Provinces Act (May 15th, 1920) though passed in March did not come into force till after the close of the year under review.]

carrying them out. The difficulty of providing adequate accommodation for the increasing numbers in rural primary schools is serious. The high cost of building materials and labour has in many cases influenced local bodies to postpone building with the result in the *United Provinces* that most of the government grants distributed to Boards for building purposes, aggregating in all ₹22,43,420, remain unspent in the boards' balances. The boards have been advised "at all events for primary schools where the number of schools does not exceed 90 to provide buildings of the type occupied by well-to-do residents in the village." In the *Punjab*, where similar delays have occurred, Government issued a circular in August 1919, offering to meet the whole cost of primary school buildings in the case of the poorer boards and seventy-five per cent. of the cost in the case of the richer, and made liberal provision in the budget to carry out its offer. In spite of this undertaking by Government progress is reported to be slow. In *Bihar and Orissa* "It is gratifying to note that at least in the Patna Division the suggestion regarding the erection of schoolhouses by local parties to be rented afterwards to the Boards has borne fruit."

Grants-in-aid.

In *Madras* the capitation allowances and grants in elementary schools were abolished, and to compensate the managers of aided elementary schools teaching grants for teachers were raised. The grant-in-aid code rules have been revised in *Burma* and a system under which all vernacular teachers receive full salaries from local funds has been substituted for the old half-salary, results and maintenance grants. In *Bihar and Orissa* the system of making payments by block-grants to unions and committees is being tried as an experiment. The abolition of the capitation system in *Assam* has unfortunately coincided with a loss of enrolment in the upper classes, but it is reported that the occurrences are unrelated.

Pay of teachers.

The tendency of these and other similar reforms is to substitute a system of grants to aided primary schools under which the primary teacher is assured of a fixed and, as far as possible, adequate monthly stipend instead of an income which depends partly on the number of pupils in his school, partly on the results obtained by them at examinations.

But the need for still further enhancing the pay of elementary teachers is generally recognised and it is satisfactory to find that (apart from the reforms in the grant-in-aid systems above mentioned) measures towards this end have been taken in several Provinces. In the *Central Provinces* the recurring grants available for primary education were almost entirely devoted to this purpose. In *Bombay* substantial grants have been paid to local boards to enable them to meet the charges for 'Code pay' to trained teachers in primary schools. In the *North-West Frontier Province* and in several districts of the *Punjab* the pay of Board school teachers has been raised. "Teacherships in Board primary schools," writes the *Bengal* Director, "are no longer attractive, since the successive contributions from the Imperial grants have had the effect of raising the income of the trained teachers of aided primary schools above the pay of the Board school teachers."

V.—Professional and Special.

Oriental learning.

There are 14 Oriental Colleges with 684 students, representing an increase of 1 college and 23 students.

Two persons have been appointed in *Madras* to revise completely the materials already collected for the Tamil Lexicon Committee. In *Bombay* the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, has started a journal entitled " The Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute," and has in hand a critical edition of the Mahābhārata. The first Oriental Conference for all-India was held at Poona in November 1919.

The *Bihar* Superintendent of Sanskrit studies, appointed last year, expresses his surprise at the excellent work in some of the *tols* and *pathsalas* as a result of the efforts of the two assistant superintendents but thinks that it will be a long time yet before many of the *Pandits* will profit by the instruction given them. He therefore presses for the addition of two more such officers. The appointment of a Superintendent of Arabic studies is under consideration.

Commerce. The number of colleges and schools of commerce (82) is unchanged but the attendance increased by 1,062 to 5,857.

In *Bombay* out of over 350 applicants for admission to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics only 64 could be admitted. Of the new entrants 30 per cent. belonged to other provinces. In view of complaints as to the inaccuracy in accounts work received from some of the employers of Bachelors of Commerce, it has been arranged to hold a class in commercial arithmetic. All the courses in Economics for M. A. students in Bombay have been provided for by the College. The scheme for a Government Diploma in Accountancy has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

An important development in the Punjab is the opening of the Government Institute of Commerce at Lahore. This institution is affiliated to the Punjab University, and prepares students for the Diploma of Commerce. The Government post-matriculate commercial class at Amritsar has been transferred to this institution, which opened with 37 matriculated students.

Engineering. The subject of Engineering education has been transferred to the Public Works Department in the Government of India. A similar transfer of control has taken place in some provinces, in others it is under consideration. In *Bengal* the Bengal Engineering College, as it is now called, and the Ahsanullah School at Dacca have been excepted from the general transfer.

There has been a decrease of 24 to 1,355 in the number of students in the four colleges of Engineering, but the attendance at the 17 schools of engineering increased from 1,015 to 1,267.

One result of the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee's recommendations has been a scheme for the reorganisation of the staff of the Thomason Engineering College. In *Bombay* the degree examinations in engineering will be held twice annually from the year under review. The scheme for the general improvement of the Dacca School of Engineering was sanctioned during the year. An important change in the internal economy of the Bihar School of Engineering is the severing of connexion between the overseer and sub-overseer classes. Mention has already been made of the opening of the College of Engineering at the Benares Hindu University.

Technological. The number of schools of industries decreased by 3 to 269 and the number of pupils by 589 to 12,935.

The whole position of technical education was under review during the year in the Provincial Industrial and Educational Departments.

In *Madras, Bengal, Burma, Bihar and Orissa* and the *Central Provinces* the control of industrial schools has been transferred to the Directors of Industries.

In *Bombay* a full-time inspector has been appointed by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education to visit the schools, inspect the work and to guide and advise the teachers. The majority of the schools under the committee train boys in one or more crafts or trades, *e.g.*, carpentry applied to house-building, smithy, furniture-making, etc. The *Bengal* Government have decided to establish in Calcutta a technical school for the training of foreman mechanics. The proposed school is not to be a Government institution but is to be placed under trustees. The removal of the weaving institute from Serampore to a spacious site at Lillooah is contemplated. The centre at Cox's Bazar has proved a failure and it is proposed to close this and open others at more suitable places. A scheme for a weaving institute at Dacca has been put in hand. Peripatetic instruction in weaving seems to have proved successful. In the *Punjab* there is a fair increase in the number of girls receiving industrial education; the number of boys decreased by 815 to 2,063. This is partly, at any rate, accounted for "by economic pressure which drives boys to earn a living as quickly as possible."

Proposals for the establishment of a school of handicrafts in the *North-West Frontier Province* received the general approval of the Government of India.

Agriculture.

In the *Punjab* the scheme for the introduction of practical agricultural education made a good start in the year under review. ("The principle underlying the scheme is the recognition of agriculture, not as a special subject to be taught in a few schools, but as a subject to be included in the ordinary curriculum of all rural secondary schools in the province.") One high school has a demonstration farm and others have started teaching agriculture. Several middle schools have also started teaching the subject. The number would have been larger but for delay in taking up the necessary land for practising purposes. Meanwhile the Lyallpur Agricultural College turns out twenty certificated vernacular teachers annually who have undergone a year's training in agriculture. A Training College was opened at Lyallpur which will specialise in agriculture and provide teachers in this subject for high schools. A scheme is also in operation by which certain inspecting officers undergo a short intensive course at the Agricultural College.

Training of Teachers.

The year under review shows a large increase (250) in the number of training institutions which now number 1,084, while the number of students undergoing training increased by 4,840 to 26,367.

In *Madras* additional secondary training classes were opened and several elementary training schools were started, including one especially for Muhammadans. In *Bombay* the curriculum for training colleges for men was revised. The scheme for training masters in teaching English by the direct method was abandoned. Nine more training schools were opened in place of training classes and the Dhulia training school was raised to the status of a college. In *Bengal* the proposals for opening Guru training schools of an improved type was sanctioned and ₹1,50,000 was allotted for buildings. Thirteen of the old type institutions were abolished and

new schools were established at some seven centres. In the *United Provinces* a new training college was opened at Agra and the establishment of two more colleges is proposed. Training classes are included in the programme for the expansion of primary education in order to keep pace with the requirements of the new schools. The number of training classes consequently increased from 265 to 505. In the *Punjab* a new training college was opened at Lyallpur (of which mention has been made) and two new normal schools for men and one for women were started. A special six months' course for classical teachers was opened in the Central Training College with a view to bringing their methods of teaching more up-to-date; and a training class for ex-soldiers was started at Gujar Khan. In *Burma* two monastic training schools were instituted and the courses for normal schools were revised. In the *Central Provinces* the reorganisation of the Training College provides for an out-turn of 50 graduates and 100 undergraduates. The out-turn should suffice for staffing all the Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools with trained teachers in a few years and go far to mitigate the deficiencies of the aided schools. Two new normal schools (at Saugor and Yeotmal) were opened, and other normal schools were enlarged. Special classes for teachers not qualified for admission into the normal schools were opened at Bilaspur and Seoni. In *Assam* a scheme for a provincial training college was formulated. In the *North-West Frontier Province* a normal school for women at Peshawar was sanctioned.

VI.—Education of special classes.

Education of Girls.

The number of public institutions for girls increaseed by 1,359 to 22,862. The total number of girls in public schools (including the girls reading in boys' schools) rose by 66,177 to 1,306,711. There was, however, a decline of 2,584 girls in private institutions and the net increase thus amounts to 63,593 only. The decrease under private institutions is apparently due to the absorption of such schools into the public system of education.

The number of women under training as teachers increased by 328 to 3,553.

The women's branch of the Indian Educational Service was reorganised in *Madras* and *Bombay* and similar action is contemplated in *Burma* and elsewhere. In the *United Provinces* district boards are being encouraged by financial assistance to raise the pay of women teachers both in board and aided schools. A noteworthy feature of the year has been the appointment of a Deputy Directress of Public Instruction in *Madras* temporarily for a period of two years. In some provinces the curricula of girls' schools have been revised to meet present needs and instruction in domestic science has received special attention. There is also a growing demand for English teaching in girls' schools. Zenana education classes have been held at various centres, but such work is said to be unpopular in Bihar and Orissa, and the Inspectress reports that it is difficult to find instructresses when vacancies occur.

Bengal reports an ' undoubted advance ' in female education. A training class for Muslim women teachers has been established; a comparatively large increase in the number of Muhammadan girls in primary schools is reported and this is attributed to the attractive nature of the *maktab* curri-

culum which includes the teaching of the Koran and the ritual of Islam. Miss Brock suggests that middle schools for girls should be made strictly *purdah* and one *purdanashin* school has been established in Calcutta. In *Bombay* the regulations for training institutions for vernacular mistresses were revised and the standards of admission raised. Miss Naivalkar, the head of the Poona College for Mistresses, asserts that the teaching profession is still considered socially degrading for women. In the *Punjab* most of the aided training classes are not working satisfactorily and some of them are said to be on the point of extinction. The report mentions an endowment made by Rai Bahadur Lala Ganga Ram, C.I.E., M.V.O., for Hindu Normal and Industrial School and a girls' high school which is to serve as a practising school. The Montessori class which was started at Jubbulpore in the *Central Provinces* as an experimental measure has proved unsatisfactory. The report points out that what little progress has been made in the education of girls has been confined to Berar and that there has been no advance in the Hindi-speaking parts of the province; indeed one of the Deputy Inspectors remarks that " female education is carried on in response to a demand that does not exist." The *Punjab* report emphasises the urgent need for proper school accommodation and points out that the aided school buildings are on the whole better than local board schools. In *Madras*, at least, progress and all-round development in girls' education are said to characterise the work of the year.

Owing to the poor qualifications of many of the teachers there is unfortunately a great deal of stagnation in primary schools for girls. The *Assam* Director for example quotes the following figures for a school in a backward sub-division :—Class I, 194 pupils; class II, 14; class III, 14; class IV, 3.

In October 1919 the Government of India issued a resolution enunciating certain general principles relating to the expansion and the development of female education and suggesting measures for its improvement.

Education of Europeans.

The number of European pupils decreased from 44,806 to 43,922. The enrolment in schools for Europeans, however, increased by 198 to 45,088, but of these only 41,126 were Europeans (as against 41,444 in the previous year). The decline is confined mainly to *Bombay* and the *United Provinces* and is accounted for by the departure of a number of families to Europe since the close of the war.

The total number of teachers in schools for Europeans was 3,674, of whom 2,060 were trained and 390 were graduates.

Progress has been made with the scheme for the establishment of a Training College at Ootacamund. In the *Punjab* the Government Training class for European teachers at Sanawar is to be developed into the Chelmsford Training College; the foundation stone of the new building was laid after the close of the year. A scheme has been prepared in *Bihar and Orissa* for opening two European boarding schools at Ranchi. The curricula of European schools have been revised in the *Punjab* and *Burma*, and new rules for the award of scholarships have also been framed in some provinces. In *Burma* an Advisory Board for European education was instituted. In *Bengal* a special report on the education of the domiciled community was published in 1919. The Director remarks that there are undoubtedly troubles ahead and that schools cannot maintain themselves efficiently on their present incomes.

Education of Chiefs and Nobles.

The Governing Body of the Rajkumar College, Raipur, was reorganised with a view to bringing the College more closely into touch with the Government and the chiefs and zamindars of the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. A large General Council and a small Managing Committee have been substituted for the former Governing Body. In Madras the Newington School was closed on account of the tragic murder of Mr. De la Hey in October 1919.

The Hastings House school at Calcutta is to be closed at the end of 1920.

Education of Muhammadans.

The number of Muhammadans in public institutions rose from 1,659,539 to 1,764,868. Private institutions, on the other hand, show a decline and the number in them fell from 217,666 to 212,726. The following table shows the increases in the number of Muhammadan students in different kinds of public institutions :—

Class of institution.	No. of Muhammadan pupils.		Increase or decrease.
	1918-19.	1919-20.	
Arts Colleges	5,447	5,879	+432
Professional Colleges	1,391	1,466	+75
Secondary schools (English)	166,842	169,402	+2,560
Middle vernacular schools	39,967	55,994	+16,027
Primary schools	1,404,597	1,486,869	+82,272
Special schools	41,295	45,258	+3,963
Total	1,659,539	1,764,868	+105,329

This year there has been an increase of 105,329 students as against an increase of 21,243 in the previous year. The increase in the attendance at middle vernacular and primary schools is particularly noticeable and is no doubt largely due to the extension of primary education in rural areas.

In *Madras* two new training schools, one for masters and the other for women teachers, have been opened. The *Bombay* Government sanctioned special local allowances for Urdu teachers in local board primary schools in the Presidency proper and also allotted grants to *maktabs* and *madrassas* on lines similar to those adopted for *mulla* schools in Sind. Further grants were sanctioned for Sind also and a third Deputy Inspector of Mulla schools has been appointed. The scheme for the new Government Muhammadan College (to be styled Ismail College) has taken definite shape and a site in Salsette has been selected. In *Bengal* Muhammadan education is said to be gaining ground but there is "still considerable leeway to make up." The main event was the establishment of the Islamic Matriculation Examination. In the *United Provinces* special provision has been made in the primary education programme for the encouragement of *Islamia* schools and aided *maktabs*, but the report complains of the want of qualified Muhammadan teachers and this fact is repeated in some of the other reports. The *Burma* report alludes to the antagonistic attitude displayed by ignorant *Mullahs* towards secular

studies and to the unwillingness of Muhammadan parents to be put to any expense on account of their children's education. In *Bihar and Orissa* the number of Muhammadan inspecting officers was increased by the creation of four new posts and six additional inspecting Maulvis were also appointed. The policy of opening special primary schools for Muhammadans was continued. The Urdu Normal School in *Berar* has been further developed and improved. Efforts were made in *Assam* to popularise Islamic instruction in public schools, but the report states that the success of visiting maulvis is doubtful. In the *North-West Frontier Province* the disturbances caused by the Afghan War affected education unfavourably and the number of Muhammadans, both in public and private institutions, declined but the decrease in the attendance at public schools has taken place mostly among primary pupils.

Education of Jains.

The number of Jains at school was 22,545 in *Bombay*, 1,588 in the *Punjab*, 170 in *Bihar and Orissa*, 5,504 in the *Central Provinces*, and 14 in *Assam*. The classification of the pupils by institutions was as follows: In Bombay 224 scholars were in colleges, 2,861 in secondary, 19,113 in primary and 327 in special schools; in the Punjab the number in colleges was 54, in secondary and primary schools 701 and 830 respectively, and in special schools 3; in Bihar and Orissa only one student was at college, 31 in secondary, 66 in primary, 5 in special schools and 67 in private institutions.

Education of Sikhs.

In the *Punjab* the number of Sikhs at school increased by nearly 6,000 to 70,912 (946 in colleges, 26,023 in secondary, 39,190 in primary and 550 in special schools and 4,203 in private institutions). *Bombay* reports 328 Sikhs of whom one was at college, 39 each in secondary and special schools and 249 in primary schools. There were 280 Sikhs being educated in the *United Provinces.*

Education of defectives.

A special board was formed in *Madras* to advise on the issue of certificates to teachers of schools for defective children in connexion with the training class established by the Church Missionary Society at Palamcottah. In *Bengal*, the Kurseong School for deficient and defective European children is said to have achieved remarkable success. In *Burma* satisfactory progress is recorded. A new school for the deaf has been opened since the close of the year. In the *Central Provinces* the Amraoti school for the deaf and dumb had to be closed on account of the death of the headmaster.

Education of backward and depressed classes.

Some progress has been made in the matter of the admission of Panchamas into schools under public management in accordance with the instructions issued by the *Madras* Government. A number of scholarships and fee remissions were also sanctioned for the benefit of Panchamas and other boys belonging to the aboriginal and criminal tribes reading in secondary schools. A new Panchama school was opened in *Coorg*. In *Bengal* the desire for education among backward classes, particularly the Namasudras, is reported to be very keen. The Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes has been doing good work. Special primary scholarships are awarded by some district board to pupils of these communities. The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal and depressed classes showed a marked decline in *Bombay*, the *Punjab*, and the *Central Provinces*. This fall in the number of students is generally attributed to economic conditions. In the United Provinces some boards employed supervisors of schools for the depressed classes with encouraging results. In the *Central Provinces* the grants allotted for the

encouragement of education among backward classes were diverted to other purposes of urgent need (*e.g.*, special allowances to vernacular school teachers). The following remarks of the Inspector of Schools, Berar, are interesting :—" The grant of freeships to the pupils of these classes reading in secondary schools is having but little influence on admissions, and it appears that these classes are recognising that present conditions offer few openings to those of their children who obtain anglo-vernacular education. They prefer to send them to industrial work and their policy is sound; for the break-down of social barriers is impossible until a satisfactory level of economic equality has been established among classes." The statistics are said to be unreliable.

Education of Factory children, etc.

Factory schools have been working successfully with some exceptions. The Akola school in the *Central Provinces* has been a failure and in *Assam* the Digboi school also proved unsuccessful and was in the course of the year converted into an aided middle English school.

As regards the tea-garden schools the *Assam* Director writes :—" The less said about the tea-garden schools the better. The scheme has been a complete failure."

APPENDIX.

Statement of Imperial Grants :

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

Province.	Grants to end of 1919-20.		Expenditure to end of 1918-19.		Expenditure in 1919-20.		Total expenditure to end of 1919-20.		Unspent balance at end of 1919-20.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
Madras . .	161·34	65·21	132·42	55·14	28·68	2·17	161·10	57·31	·24	7·90
Bombay . .	125·62	57·81	74·43	44·31	17·36	1·57	91·79	45·88	33·83	11·93
Bengal . .	239·92	150·34	136·32	83·78	33·31	5·09	169·63	88·87	70·29	61·47
United Provinces	135·27	69·59	112·30	50·16	22·97	19·43	135·27	69·59	..	..
Punjab . .	78·81	40·86	63·33	39·39	13·01	..	76·34	39·39	2·47	1·47
Burma . .	62·69	33·75	41·63	25·35	10·93	·13	52·56	25·48	10·13	8 27
Bihar and Orissa	101·24	41·69	68·71	26·72	18·66	2·60	87·37	29·32	13·87	12·37
Central Provinces and Berar.	53·23	23·40	43·93	20·12	9·30	·17	53·23	20·29	..	3·11
Assam . .	34·37	15·70	23·08	15·70	5·18	..	28·26	15·70	6·11	..
North-West Frontier Province.	18·69	6·07	15·18	6·07	3·21	..	18·39	6·07	·30	..
Other Administrations.	24·53	19·73	18·36	18·21	4·14	·84	22·50	19·05	2·03	·68
Totals .	1,035·71	524·15	729·69	384·95	166·75	32·00	896·44	416·95	139·27	107·20

GENERAL TABLES

1919-20

GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN BRITISH INDIA AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1919-20.

(For details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			Particulars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			GRAND TOTAL.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SERVED BY		PERCENTAGE TO POPULATION OF SCHOLARS IN	
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.								
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns * and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	TOTAL.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	TOTAL.		Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.	Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,638,807	Towns * . 1,457	Males . 124,747,805	*Institutions.*																
	Villages . 535,917	Females 119,272,295	For Males	138	62	7,927	133,585	141,512	948	2,836	145,496	2,399	30,348	32,747	178,243	3·69	3·01	..	..
			For Females	12	4	781	21,759	22,540	118	188	22,862	33	1,843	1,876	24,738	23·51	21·72	..	..
			TOTAL .	150	66	8,708	155,344	164,052	1,066	3,024	168,358	2,432	32,191	34,623	202,981	3·19	2·65	..	..
			Scholars.																
			Males .	51,458	13,209	1,164,282	4,956,988	6,121,270	21,919	98,272	6,306,128	51,562	471,514	523,076	6,829,204	..	..	5·06	5·47
			Females .	1,024	225	117,528	1,176,533	1,294,061	3,492	7,909	1,306,711	1,665	68,645	70,310	1,377,021	..	..	1·1	1·15
	TOTAL . 537,374	TOTAL 244,020,100	TOTAL .	52,482	13,434	1,281,810	6,133,521	7,415,331	25,411	106,181	7,612,839	53,227	540,159	593,386	8,206,225	..	..	3·12	3·36

* All places containing 5,000 inhabitants or upwards and all municipalities, whatever their population, are entered as towns.

GENERAL

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN

(*For details see*

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.
	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Institutions. For Males	Rs. 81,97,754	Rs. 42,19,437	Rs. 3,49,16,566	Rs. 3,47,46,733	Rs. 33,26,865	Rs. 54,47,542	Rs. 9,08,54,897	Rs. 57,45,608
For Females	2,41,291	1,12,289	51,21,148	58,80,252	8,39,808	3,80,083	1,25,74,871	
TOTAL	84,39,045	43,31,726	4,00,37,714	4,06,26,985	41,66,673	58,27,625	10,34,29,768	57,45,608
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.	4·96	4·93	17·34	28·69	5·34	5·43	66·69	1·70
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	·18	·01	13·82	58·35	3·22	·85	76·43	..
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	·49	·03	17·56	69·22	·64	1·42	89·36	..
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.	5·67	2·91	26·89	27·28	2·80	3·91	69·46	3·86

TABLE II.

BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1919-20.

General Table IV.)

INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	—
Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,44,847	59,36,977	26,77,002	1,77,40,451	1,23,22,307	4,54,67,192	14,88,96,960	For Males / For Females } 1. Institutions.
10,44,847	59,36,977	26,77,002	1,77,40,451	1,23,22,307	4,54,67,192	14,88,96,960	TOTAL.
1·65	9·07	2·56	13·64	4·69	33·31	100	2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.
..	1·13	3·00	16·38	3·06	23·57	100	(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
..	·47	·93	7·07	2·17	10·64	100	(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.
·70	3·99	1·80	11·91	8·28	30·54	100	(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.

GENERAL

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN

(*For details see*

1		TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE			
		UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
		Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
		2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. *Average annual cost of educating each pupil in*—					
Government Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	175 3 11	267 15 5	35 9 4	13 9 0
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 9 5	0 2 3	0 3 6	0 2 9
	TOTAL COST	260 5 6	371 0 3	58 2 10	14 1 0
Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	34 14 7	..	4 15 10	5 1 0
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	28 3.10	..	7 11 5	3 14 2
	TOTAL COST	119 8 10	56 9 7	19 4 9	9 6 8
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	37 4 0	297 15 4	8 15 10	1 8 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 8 4	1 12 4	1 12 3	1 2 11
	TOTAL COST	158 0 9	274 11 11	34 12 10	5 3 8
Unaided Institutions	TOTAL COST	81 5 4	76 9 9	25 7 11	2 10 2
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	59 15 7	233 3 2	8 11 3	3 1 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 1 1	0 3 7	2 8 3	2 3 10
	TOTAL COST	161 10 0	324 9 11	31 12 10	6 15 6

TABLE II—*contd.*

BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1919-20—*concld.*

General Table IV.)

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.				TOTAL.			—
Training Schools.			All other Special Schools.				
6			7			8	1
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.	
							3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—
169	0	11	171	2	3	62 14 0	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . } Government Institutions.
6	5	1	0	13	3	0 10 6	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . }
177	2	10	192	9	1	83 13 8	TOTAL COST.
43	11	7	20	9	8	5 2 3	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . } Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools.
90	15	2	29	0	1	4 6 11	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds. }
134	11	4	60	11	2	10 10 3	TOTAL COST.
123	9	5	12	2	6	3 7 9	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . } Aided Institutions.
1	0	7	1	12	4	1 4 9	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds. }
183	11	10	37	1	0	12 4 9	TOTAL COST.
87	8	11	18	10	5	13 13 10	TOTAL COST . . . . . Unaided Institutions.
137	9	8	33	10	7	5 12 7	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . } All Institutions.
21	12	2	2	1	9	2 5 5	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds. }
169	14	5	57	2	4	14 3 3	TOTAL COST.

GENERAL

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC			
		Under Public			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English	Males	34	11,502	11,783	10,162
	Females	2	221	223	207
Oriental	Males	1	353	338	285
	Females	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Law	Males	12	4,195	4,068	3,803
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	5	2,859	2,943	2,836
	Females	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Males	4	1,355	1,317	1,212
	Females	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	13	846	859	801
	Females	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	Males	5	620	566	525
	Females	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	3	464	477	436
	Females	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	2	259	274	246
	Females	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	2	168	168	159
	Females	..	..	..	..
	Total	83	22,842	23,016	20,072
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males		252	79,476	78,937	68,515
Middle Schools for males	English.	103	12,810	12,798	11,091
	Vernacular	54	5,945	5,707	4,597
High Schools for females		26	5,403	5,238	4,478
Middle Schools for females	English	8	743	713	556
	Vernacular	60	5,573	5,348	3,984
	Total	503	109,950	108,741	93,221

TABLE III.

British India for the official year 1919-20.

INSTITUTIONS.				
MANAGEMENT.				
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
6	7	8	9	1
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
				Arts Colleges.
2	259	265	258	Males } English.
..	..	..	..	Females }
1	70	72	64	Males } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	Females }
				Colleges for Professional Training.
1	5	5	5	Males } Law.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Medicine.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Commercial.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Forestry.
..	..	..	..	Females }
4	334	342	327	TOTAL.
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
				Secondary Schools.
105	35,979	36,383	32,462	High Schools for males.
328	46,849	46,100	38,902	English } Middle Schools for males.
1,511	173,232	170,031	135,761	Vernacular }
1	103	105	87	High Schools for females.
6	962	885	687	English } Middle Schools for females.
58	6,150	6,034	4,515	Vernacular }
2,009	263,275	259,538	212,414	TOTAL.

GENERAL

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC			
		Under Public			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
School Education, General—*contd.*					
Primary Schools.					
For males		828	39,340	37,208	29,254
For females		557	44,222	43,139	30,680
	Total	1,385	83,562	80,347	59,934
School Education, Special.					
Training Schools	Males	361	15,235	14,490	13,063
	Females	41	1,483	1,453	1,326
Schools of Art	Males	5	1,157	1,109	913
	Females	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	1	71	81	63
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	18	4,427	4,349	4,071
	Females	1	64	53	51
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	8	863	893	810
	Females	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial School	Males	39	2,618	2,406	1,960
	Females	4	57	50	47
Commercial Schools	Males	4	497	729	589
	Females	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	3	95	98	88
	Females	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	6	1,245	1,164	1,026
	Females	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	66	4,210	4,332	3,305
	Females	..	..	..	..
	Total	557	32,022	31,293	27,312
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		2,528	248,376	243,397	201,159

TABLE III—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1919-20—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.				
MANAGEMENT.				
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
6	7	8	9	1
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—*contd.*
				Primary Schools
42,739	2,408,438	2,274,638	1,708,531	For males.
3,989	206,714	197,784	144,265	For females.
46,728	2,615,152	2,472,422	1,852,796	TOTAL
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
550	4,676	4,654	4,425	Males — Training Schools.
9	66	63	61	Females — Training Schools.
..	..		..	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	Males — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
38	2,675	2,613	2,040	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
1	76	95	89	Males — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Reformatory Schools.
16	556	525	377	Males — Other Schools
1	33	33	21	Females — Other Schools
615	8,082	7,983	7,013	TOTAL.
49,356	2,886,843	2,740,285	2,072,550	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
	Under Private Management.							
	Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English . . . . Males	64	25,218	24,869	21,948	24	14,017	13,845	12,284
Females	8	569	537	492	2	12	11	9
Oriental . . . . Males	12	261	271	235	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	8	1,791	1,780	1,396
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . Males	2	521	517	461	..	..	..	..
Females	1	66	67	65	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . . Males	1	38	38	35	1	27	27	25
Females	2	43	44	40	1	2	2	2
Agriculture . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial . . . Males	2	164	180	148	1	11	12	9
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	92	26,880*	26,523	23,424	37	15,860	15,677	13,725
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males	904	303,966	302,671	258,687	649	179,364	173,816	141,702
Middle Schools for males English	1,749	181,763	177,640	146,643	882	71,385	68,225	54,886
Middle Schools for males Vernacular	1,352	95,484	95,090	91,678	38	2,557	2,397	2,044
High Schools for females	166	26,377	24,186	22,334	10	1,364	1,287	1,136
Middle Schools for females English	209	22,081	21,844	18,220	10	616	555	502
Middle Schools for females Vernacular	227	23,128	22,801	19,476	..	..	..	..
Total .	4,607	653,799	644,232	557,038	1,589	255,286	246,380	200,270
Primary Schools.								
For males	77,023	2,612,655	2,508,512	2,074,429	12,995	330,050	301,064	257,011
For females	14,403	429,804	410,944	333,083	2,810	62,298	57,494	46,975
Total .	91,426	3,042,459	2,919,456	2,407,512	15,805	392,348	358,558	303,986

* Includes 682 scholars reading in the different School stages in the colleges in Bangalore. These are

TABLE III—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1919-20—contd.

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Class of Institution.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
							University Education.
							Arts Colleges.
124	50,996	50,044	27,097	26,849	222	..	Males
12	802	802	143	278	..	..	Females — English.
14	684	340	676	90	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Oriental.
							Colleges for Professional Training.
21	5,991	5,405	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law.
7	3,330	2,745	153	..	94	..	Males
1	66	66	..	..	..	..	Females — Medicine.
4	1,355	1,045	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering.
15	911	726	96	253	16	..	Males
3	45	45	18	8	..	..	Females — Teaching.
5	620	432	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agriculture.
3	464	246	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Veterinary.
5	434	259	..	..	4	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial.
2	168	59	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Forestry.
216	65,916	62,214	28,183	27,478	336	..	Total.
							School Education, General.
							Secondary Schools.
1,910	598,785	556,202	249,451	561,328	4,285	..	High Schools for males.
3,062	312,807	228,247	25,318	296,827	5,126	..	English — Middle Schools for males
2,955	277,218	2,566	48,674	274,991	25,892	..	Vernacular — Middle Schools for males
203	33,247	23,236	7,781	19,508	..	3,469	High Schools for females.
233	24,402	16,547	1,350	16,079	..	3,053	English — Middle Schools for females
345	35,351	554	3,664	34,929	..	4,253	Vernacular — Middle Schools for females
8,703	1,281,810	833,352	336,238	1,203,662	35,303	10,775	Total.
							Primary Schools.
133,585	5,390,483	67,036	351,114	5,382,893	462,753	..	For males.
21,759	743,038	18,151	87,784	740,127	..	29,258	For females.
155,344	6,133,521	85,187	438,898	6,123,025	462,753	29,258	Total.

excluded from the head "School Education, General" in this table and in table III-A.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
		UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
		Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.									
Training Schools	Males	35	2,118	2,047	1,891	2	38	36	33
	Females	68	1,795	1,781	1,569	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art	Males	3	189	171	102	1	18	18	16
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	6	389	319	288
	Females	2	151	149	144	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	8	150	148	119	1	254	255	211
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	97	3,987	3,814	3,198	16	641	562	453
	Females	60	2,666	2,579	2,232	15	291	311	236
Commercial Schools	Males	7	232	179	152	54	4,429	3,176	2,730
	Females	10	171	152	124	1	18	18	18
Agricultural Schools	Males	1	30	28	27	16	295	312	248
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	1,742	52,592	51,330	42,339	679	18,493	17,386	13,982
	Females	81	2,287	2,216	1,835	13	254	242	209
TOTAL		2,114	66,368	64,594	53,732	804	25,120	22,635	18,424
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		98,239	3,789,006	3,654,805	3,041,706	18,235	683,614	643,250	536,405

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
1. ADVANCED TEACHING—		
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	Males / Females	
(*b*) Sanskrit	Males / Females	
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic	Males / Females	
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—		
(*a*) A vernacular only or mainly	Males / Females	
(*b*) The Koran only	Males / Females	
3. OTHER SCHOOLS—		
Not conforming to Departmental Standards.	Males / Females	
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS	Males / Females / TOTAL	

TABLE III—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1919-20—concld.

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Class of Institution.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
							School Education, Special.
948	22,067	1,494	1,345	21,154	148	..	Males } Training Schools.
118	3,344	459	78	2,879	..	..	Females }
9	1,364	198	..	327	89	..	Males } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
1	71	71	..	..	..	..	Males } Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
24	4,816	3,470	..	903	98	..	Males } Medical Schools.
3	215	..	..	3	..	..	Females }
17	1,267	1,006	29	195	..	..	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
190	9,921	1,976	92	6,356	136	..	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
79	3,014	574	59	3,938	..	60	Females }
66	5,234	1,843	..	940	156	..	Males } Commercial Schools.
11	189	107	..	..	..	..	Females }
20	420	..	..	382	..	..	Males } Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
6	1,245	3	..	1,031	..	..	Males } Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
2,503	75,851	16,298	62,720	38,681	1,614	..	Males } Other Schools.
95	2,574	190	1,890	854	..	116	Females }
4,090	131,592	27,689	66,213	77,703	2,241	176	Total.
168,358	7,612,839	1,008,442	869,532	7,431,868	500,633	40,209	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.
							Private Institutions.
							1. Advanced Teaching—
973	31,756	289	26,283	2,137	791	..	Males } (a) Arabic or Persian.
21	456	..	456	16	..	159	Females }
780	14,232	79	13,698	1,058	115	..	Males } (b) Sanskrit.
8	225	..	225	..	..	..	Females }
646	6,365	46	2,869	5,297	44	..	Males } (c) Any other Oriental Classic.
4	193	..	133	153	..	..	Females }
							2. Elementary Teaching—
22,932	307,474	2,453	97,817	303,048	8,786	..	Males } (a) A vernacular only or mainly.
465	10,249	53	404	9,711	..	412	Females }
5,540	127,554	62	120,744	8,169	22,698	..	Males } (b) The Koran only.
1,268	22,921	..	22,386	833	..	3,906	Females }
							3. Other Schools—
1,876	65,547	24,180	11,342	55,510	2,098	..	Males } Not conforming to Departmental Stan-
110	6,414	599	1,468	5,280	..	203	Females } dards.
34,623	593,386	27,761	297,825	391,212	34,532	4,680	Total of private institutions.
178,243	7,319,480	968,820	1,039,518	6,988,484	535,165	..	Males }
24,738	886,745	67,383	127,839	834,596	..	44,889	Females } Grand total of all institutions
202,981	8,206,225	1,036,203	1,167,357	7,823,080	535,165	44,889	Total }

Number of Scholars on 31st March 1920 in

—		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.										
Arts Colleges.										
English	Males	554	1,296	17,661	23,463	5,823	570	515	892	50,774
	Females	358	277	107	200	21	7	37	17	1,024
Oriental	Males	..	...	580	64	35	..	..	5	684
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.										
Law	Males	4	51	2,246	3,005	601	7	36	41	5,991
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	70	141	864	1,703	267	10	155	76	3,286
	Females	44	46	11	29	5	..	14	11	160
Engineering	Males	91	31	569	555	72	2	34	1	1,355
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	15	27	380	260	166	..	2	45	895
	Females	38	14	2	7	..	..	..	..	61
Agriculture	Males	3	18	180	235	125	6	4	49	620
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	..	17	77	138	181	3	1	47	464
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	4	43	81	222	30	..	44	6	430
	Females	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Forestry	Males	10	13	52	68	19	3	3	..	168
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1,192	1,977	22,810	29,949	7,345	608	845	1,190	65,916*
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.										
Secondary Schools.										
For Males.										
High Schools	Males	19,269	18,557	144,752	288,180	99,496	14,699	4,668	13,879	594,500
	Females	555	1,089	442	706	72	1,012	222	187	4,285
Middle Schools—										
English	Males	4,329	10,359	55,018	152,519	67,897	7,957	622	8,980	307,681
	Females	1,695	1,502	239	578	79	748	44	241	5,126
Vernacular	Males	7	4,509	29,956	98,770	51,349	52,795	1	13,039	251,326
	Females	5	1,420	306	1,155	849	22,002	..	155	25,892
For Females.										
High Schools	Males	2,088	508	103	270	61	253	93	93	3,469
	Females	9,784	7,058	2,048	6,513	841	1,086	1,734	714	29,778
Middle Schools—										
English	Males	1,561	664	71	266	42	380	34	35	3,053
	Females	5,310	7,507	1,365	4,466	914	784	431	572	21,349
Vernacular	Males	1	317	40	128	173	3,583	..	11	4,253
	Females	42	4,389	3,666	13,798	3,623	4,226	..	1,354	31,098
	Total	35,646	57,879	238,006	567,349	225,396	109,525	7,849	40,160	1,281,810
Primary Schools.										
For males	Males	1,753	108,105	479,436	2,837,281	1,194,665	127,801	3,403	175,236	4,927,730
	Females	928	38,863	52,483	233,634	74,937	48,763	647	12,493	462,753
For females	Males	894	2,930	1,030	8,344	5,118	10,384	335	223	29,258
	Females	1,565	29,662	93,096	339,939	212,149	19,232	3,080	15,057	713,780
	Total	5,140	179,560	626,050	3,419,198	1,486,869	206,180	7,465	203,059	6,133,521

* *Vide* footnote

TABLE III-A.

British India, classified according to sex, race, or creed.

—		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
Training Schools	Males	3	1,641	6,679	9,029	3,783	307	..	477	21,919
	Females	211	1,632	442	691	283	98	72	63	3,492
Schools of Art	Males	6	52	229	711	224	2	16	35	1,275
	Females	21	10	..	8	36	..	14	..	89
Law Schools	Males	4	5	..	17	6	37	1	1	71
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	83	161	1,379	2,385	487	63	5	155	4,718
	Females	18	196	13	50	31	..	2	3	313
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	78	50	336	588	117	71	1	26	1,267
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	525	1,520	925	3,602	2,636	114	58	456	9,845
	Females	377	1,762	144	425	94	165	6	117	3,090
Agricultural Schools	Males	140	241	1,581	2,084	392	263	307	70	5,078
	Females	261	59	1	6	1	6	4	7	345
Commercial Schools	Males	..	30	74	239	77	..	..	..	420
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	4	31	61	689	389	63	..	8	1,245
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	42	509	23,004	7,497	34,551	8,881	111	258	74,353
	Females	103	227	780	423	2,151	349	4	35	4,072
Total		1,876	8,135	35,648	28,444	45,258	9,919	601	1,711	131,592
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		43,854	247,551	922,514	4,014,940	1,764,868	326,232	16,760	246,120	7,612,839
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
Advanced Teaching.										
(a) Arabic or Persian	Males	..	..	67	481	30,576	..	..	..	31,124
	Females	..	..	..	18	1,070	..	..	..	1,088
(b) Sanskrit	Males	..	..	11,934	2,035	101	..	..	47	14,117
	Females	..	..	103	235	2	..	..	..	340
(c) Any other Oriental Classic	Males	..	..	8	38	..	6,264	11	..	6,321
	Females	..	..	..	40	..	186	11	..	237
Elementary Teaching.										
(a) A Vernacular only or mainly—										
For males	Males	..	4,111	9,606	86,202	15,460	178,870	51	4,388	298,688
	Females	..	1,165	688	4,779	758	1,253	6	137	8,786
For females	Males	..	33	43	127	72	78	..	59	412
	Females	..	749	1,067	4,720	2,191	610	..	510	9,837
Elementary Teaching.										
(b) The Koran only—										
For males	Males	..	..	52	395	104,388	..	..	21	104,856
	Females	..	..	..	56	22,642	..	..	..	22,698
For females	Males	..	..	..	10	3,896	..	..	..	3,906
	Females	..	..	12	47	18,956	..	..	..	19,015
Other Schools not Conforming to Departmental Standards.										
For males	Males	10	1,086	7,511	39,391	10,915	2,066	5	2,465	63,449
	Females	8	164	151	1,260	412	62	6	35	2,098
For females	Males	20	61	21	32	26	43	..	..	203
	Females	30	644	981	2,839	1,261	363	1	87	6,211
Total of Private Institutions		68	8,013	32,244	142,695	212,726	189,800	91	7,749	593,386
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS		43,922	255,564	954,758	4,187,635	1,977,594	516,032	16,851	253,869	8,206,225

on page 10.

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

PUBLIC

Class of Institution.		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Teaching	Males	1	13	11	12
	Females	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	13	11	12
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males		5	1,106	1,115	1,012
Middle Schools—English—for males		..	..	..	..
High Schools for females		4	674	697	672
Middle Schools—English—for females		1	37	52	44
	Total	10	1,817	1,864	1,728

TABLE III-B.

British India for the official year 1919-20.

INSTITUTIONS.										
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
										UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
										Arts Colleges.
1	449	445	397	..	..	..	..	1	449	Males — English.
3	310	274	242	1	3	4	3	4	313	Females — English.
										Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	Males — Teaching.
1	27	28	27	..	..	..	..	1	27	Females — Teaching.
5	786	747	666	1	3	4	3	7	802	TOTAL.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL
										Secondary Schools.
55	9,496	9,586	8,817	3	816	835	810	63	11,418	High Schools for males.
59	6,168	6,120	5,321	3	207	240	218	62	6,375	Middle Schools—English—for males.
84	11,866	11,796	10,732	3	242	275	256	91	12,782	High Schools for females.
72	6,997	6,708	6,138	1	77	69	64	74	7,111	Middle Schools—English—for females.
270	34,527	34,210	31,008	10	1,342	1,419	1,348	290	37,686	TOTAL.

GENERAL

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC			
	Managed by Government.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number o . the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5
School Education, General—*contd.*				
Primary Schools.				
For males	..	..	..	..
For females	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
School Education, Special.				
Training Schools — Males	1	6	18	18
Training Schools — Females	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art — Males	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art — Females	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools — Males	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools — Females	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools — Males	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools — Females	1	5	2	2
Commercial Schools — Males	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools — Females	..	..	..	..
Other Schools — Males	..	..	..	..
Other Schools — Females	..	..	..	..
Total	2	11	20	20
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	13	1,841	1,895	1,760

TABLE III-B—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1919-20—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.										
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL —*contd.*
										Primary Schools.
46	2,680	2,571	2,219	1	7	9	8	47	2,687	For males.
51	2,516	2,460	2,041	2	20	22	21	53	2,536	For females.
97	5,196	5,031	4,260	3	27	31	29	100	5,223	TOTAL.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	Males — Training Schools.
7	102	114	102	..	..	..	..	7	102	Females — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
5	57	53	52	..	..	..	..	5	57	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
6	363	347	254	5	123	118	93	11	486	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
12	424	439	404	..	..	..	..	13	429	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
2	48	50	49	..	..	..	..	2	48	Males — Commercial Schools.
10	171	152	124	..	..	..	..	10	171	Females — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Other Schools.
2	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	2	11	Females — Other Schools.
44	1,176	1,166	996	5	123	118	93	51	1,310	TOTAL.
416	41,685	41,154	36,930	19	1,495	1,572	1,473	448	45,021	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—										
For males								1	17	
For females								1	50	
TOTAL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS .								2	67	
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS .								450	45,088	

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
1		16	17	18	19	20
University Education						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Males	449	364	29	..	..
	Females	313	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Teaching	Males	13	..	8	..	..
	Females	27	18	8	..	..
	Total	802	382	45	..	..
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		11,418	4,319	5,624	591	..
Middle Schools—English—for males		6,171	503	2,439	1,793	..
High Schools for females		12,437	5,034	1,645	..	2,247
Middle Schools—English—for females		7,083	873	1,094	..	1,646
	Total	37,109	10,729	10,802	2,384	3,893
Primary Schools.						
For males		2,687	139	379	939	..
For females		2,536	235	242	..	945
	Total	5,223	374	621	939	945

TABLE III-B—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1919-20—contd.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
		Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
								UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
406	5	17	4	9	..	3	5	Males } English.
269	13	9	..	13	..	6	3	Females }
								Colleges for Professional Training
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Teaching.
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
715	18	26	4	22	..	9	8	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
10,339	159	88	100	102	85	208	337	High Schools for males.
5,749	96	18	54	37	9	57	355	Middle Schools—English- for males.
11,634	340	114	81	47	80	233	253	High Schools for females.
6,655	117	29	89	13	31	132	45	Middle Schools—English—for females.
34,377	712	249	324	199	205	630	990	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
2,536	49	8	2	10	1	33	48	For males.
2,363	64	15	10	3	2	52	27	For females.
4,899	113	23	12	13	3	85	75	TOTAL.

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
1		16	17	18	19	20
School Education, Special.						
Training Schools	Males	6	..	..	..	..
	Females	67	2	..	..	..
Schools of Art	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	57	29	38	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	486	..	..	1	..
	Females	420	..	9	..	14
Commercial Schools	Males	19	..	..	..	..
	Females	107	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	11	..	..	..	..
Total		1,173	31	47	1	14
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		44,307	11,516	11,515	3,324	4,852
Private Institutions.						
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—						
For males		17	..	..	8	..
For females		50	..	..	..	20
Total of Private Institutions		67	..	..	8	20
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS		44,374	11,516	11,515	3,332	4,872

TABLE III-B—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1919-20—concld.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS. Brahmans.	HINDUS. Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Training Schools.
89	9	..	..	1	..	1	2	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
319	3	41	99	18	2	2	2	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
406	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	Females }
48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Commercial Schools.
132	34	..	..	..	1	1	3	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Other Schools.
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
1,068	68	41	100	19	3	4	7	TOTAL.
41,059	911	339	440	253	211	728	1,080	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
								Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For males.
50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For females.
67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
41,126	911	339	440	253	211	728	1,080	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure		PUBLIC						
		Under Public						
		Managed by Government.						
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English	Males	20,54,251	..	7,248	9,83,449	41,982	7,460	30,94,390
	Females	87,657	..	..	10,309	..	..	97,966
Oriental	Males	21,307	..	..	..	..	..	21,307
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	Males	16,418	..	..	3,91,360	1,880	507	4,10,165
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	6,85,605	..	..	3,96,266	2,732	2,959	10,87,562
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Males	6,86,944	..	..	1,12,155	..	1,10,993	9,10,092
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	6,07,397	1,393	116	160	5,937	5,911	6,20,914
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	Males	2,30,047	..	..	28,866	187	..	2,59,100
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	3,26,812	..	..	12,413	..	..	3,39,225
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	57,590	..	..	25,976	..	..	83,566
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	2,48,881	..	..	..	..	..	2,48,881
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	50,22,909	1,393	7,364	19,60,954	52,718	1,27,630	71,73,168
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males		27,40,931	3,802	14,347	20,77,593	18,060	13,429	48,68,162
Middle Schools for males	English	4,39,622	3,686	1,053	2,02,017	12	914	6,47,304
	Vernacular	1,27,727	..	..	5,496	..	19	1,33,242
High Schools for females		4,08,257	..	..	90,207	8,963	2,791	5,10,218
Middle Schools for females	English	50,699	..	..	12,102	..	127	62,928
	Vernacular	1,01,910	461	198	1,327	..	330	1,04,226
	Total	38,69,146	7,949	15,598	23,88,742	27,035	17,610	63,26,080
Primary Schools.								
For males		5,04,235	10,839	249	16,324	680	461	5,32,788
For females		5,85,614	2,663	56	6,567	105	2,137	5,97,142
	Total	10,89,849	13,502	305	22,891	785	2,598	11,29,930
School Education, Special.								
Training Schools	Males	22,77,279	72,846	10,658	16,498	216	7,759	23,85,256
	Females	4,17,956	10,094	7,133	122	3,054	1,137	4,39,496
Schools of Art	Males	2,60,905	..	..	7,121	5,761	10,076	2,83,863
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	1,893	..	..	8,907	..	..	10,800
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	7,78,479	697	..	1,00,681	4,580	20,766	9,05,203
	Females	35,530	..	..	..	..	..	35,530
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	3,15,757	..	..	31,048	..	8,880	3,55,685
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	5,73,847	4,324	1,815	12,186	2,064	29,084	6,23,320
	Females	11,508	500	..	397	..	..	12,405
Commercial Schools	Males	30,352	..	..	23,800	..	8	54,160
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	27,699	432	..	..	350	..	28,481
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	2,65,553	..	..	..	..	16,991	2,82,544
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	3,15,772	1,843	3,100	27,512	2,526	3,416	3,54,169
	Females	9,728	..	..	..	..	..	9,723
	Total	53,22,253	90,736	22,706	2,28,272	18,551	98,117	57,80,635
Total Direct Expenditure		1,53,04,157	1,13,580	45,973	46,00,859	99,089	2,46,155	2,04,00,813
Buildings, furniture and apparatus		46,21,399	16,096	797	29,939	5,885	16,549	46,90,665
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		1,99,25,556	1,29,676	46,770	46,30,798	1,04,974	2,62,704	2,51,00,478

TABLE IV.

British India for the official year 1919-20.

INSTITUTIONS.							
MANAGEMENT.							
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
							UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
							Arts Colleges.
11,766	..	345	17,740	1,091	..	30,942	Males — English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — English.
..	9,172	..	175	..	..	9,347	Males — Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Oriental.
							Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	283	..	..	283	Males — Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Medicine.
..		..	..	..	..	..	Females — Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Forestry.
11,766	9,172	345	18,198	1,091	..	40,572	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
							Secondary Schools.
1,91,291	58,749	1,26,021	7,94,692	3,741	18,522	11,93,016	High Schools for males.
2,83,041	1,84,386	2,28,992	5,31,414	8,141	10,937	12,46,911	English — Middle Schools for males.
7,79,125	11,85,900	1,06,012	2,98,226	2,750	31,299	24,03,312	Vernacular — Middle Schools for males.
..	3,067	..	547	1,759	..	5,373	High Schools for females.
10,600	10,980	12,587	2,686	..	3,521	40,374	English — Middle Schools for females.
31,399	16,557	69,059	1,981	178	..	1,19,174	Vernacular — Middle Schools for females.
12,95,456	14,59,639	5,42,671	16,29,546	16,569	64,279	50,08,160	TOTAL.
							Primary Schools.
1,14,64,406	56,03,765	27,19,080	10,06,398	43,883	90,528	2,(9,28,060	For males.
10,47,086	5,17,096	7,65,418	13,445	4,389	5,(08	23,52,442	For females.
1,25,11,492	61,20,861	34,84,498	10,19,843	48,272	95,536	2.32,80,502	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
2,01,932	4,09,239	10,989	6	..	159	6,22,325	Males — Training Schools.
4,308	2,587	6,184	14	..	..	13,093	Females — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
62,644	58,744	27,282	5,286	4,294	26,057	1,84,307	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	2,281	505	..	..	2,786	Males — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Reformatory Schools.
4,648	2,143	4,162	49	..	..	11,002	Males — Other Schools.
..	113	..	..	..	31	144	Females — Other Schools.
2,73,532	4,72,826	50,898	5,860	4,294	26,247	8,33,657	TOTAL.
1,40,92,240	80,62,498	40,78,412	26,73,447	70,226	1,86,062	2,91,62,891	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
17,49,960	23,55,673	3,81,136	5,053	7,865	1,01,658	46,01,345	*Buildings, furniture and Apparatus.*
1,58,42,200	1,04,18,171	44,59,548	26,78,500	78,091	2,87,720	3,37,64,236	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in British

Objects of Expenditure.		PUBLIC				
		Under Private				
		Aided by Government or by Local				
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
1		16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Males	8,76,783	17,800	20,649	18,96,346	1,85,862
	Females	46,739	..	..	34,873	26
Oriental	Males	32,900	50	600	896	15,402
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Law	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	41,350	..	1,500	30,619	..
	Females	1,75,000	..	..	8,908	—95,044
Engineering	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	15,654	..	..	..	..
	Females	16,470	..	..	3,375	..
Agriculture	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	3,600	..	..	13,044	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	12,08,496	17,850	22,749	19,88,061	1,05,346
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		29,66,007	40,102	1,60,138	70,99,838	7,06,409
Middle Schools for males	English	12,24,670	2,04,701	64,773	21,92,477	2,19,145
	Vernacular	80,655	3,74,825	1,37,056	1,24,352	18,349
High Schools for females		9,53,734	5	13,492	9,23,168	1,50,779
Middle Schools for females	English	4,76,643	4,076	23,111	2,58,588	45,239
	Vernacular	83,283	35,818	80,053	17,059	73,623
	Total	57,89,997	6,59,527	4,78,623	1,06,16,482	12,13,544

TABLE IV—*contd.*

India for the official year 1919-20—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.						
MANAGEMENT.						
or Municipal Boards.		*Unaided.*				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions and other Sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
						Arts Colleges.
8,44,428	38,41,868	8,47,396	98,561	1,76,496	11,22,453	Males } English.
57,199	1,38,837	810	..	3,678	4,488	Females }
27,599	77,447	..	..	..	..	Males } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
						Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	1,09,617	..	18,847	1,28,464	Males } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
9,817	83,286	..	..	..	..	Males } Medicine.
..	87,964	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	15,654	..	4,039	6,762	10,801	Males } Teaching.
4,240	24,085	240	..	..	240	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
4,800	21,444	..	..	..	..	Males } Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
9,43,083	42,90,585	9,58,063	1,02,600	2,05,783	12,66,446	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
						Secondary Schools.
15,36,975	1,25,09,469	39,59,460	3,25,523	6,60,176	49,45,159	High Schools for males.
10,00,681	49,07,447	6,46,151	1,01,450	4,74,477	12,22,078	English } Middle Schools for males.
76,974	8,12,211	6,177	451	14,745	21,373	Vernacular }
5,17,008	25,58,186	34,280	9,096	30,538	73,914	High Schools for females
4,11,212	12,18,874	6,642	342	12,467	19,451	English } Middle Schools for females.
1,20,476	4,15,312	..	..	..	..	Vernacular }
36,63,326	2,24,21,499	46,52,710	4,36,862	11,92,403	62,81,975	TOTAL.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in British

Objects of Expenditure.		Public				
		Under Private				
		Aided by Government or by Local				
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
1		16	17	18	19	20
School Education, General—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary Schools.						
For males		36,30,956	23,90,824	4,22,471	30,62,934	4,51,322
For females		8,88,124	4,57,829	1,80,298	2,09,807	1,93,043
Total		45,19,080	28,48,653	6,02,769	32,72,741	6,44,365
School Education, Special.						
Training Schools	Males	2,36,985	848	59	8,394	24,950
	Females	2,36,105	104	2,959	22,520	16,944
Schools of Art	Males	2,400	1,420	500	1,380	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	38,842	550	..	5,905	27,998
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	4,760	950	100	4,421	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	2,99,243	9,443	15,454	26,822	55,028
	Females	40,014	3,732	1,443	11,289	10,834
Commercial Schools	Males	5,410	..	..	6,949	3,825
	Females	9,782	..	..	5,132	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	3,600	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	3,08,729	45,442	26,340	1,44,983	44,021
	Females	25,983	1,123	1,218	4,739	1,571
Total		12,11,853	63,615	48,073	2,37,334	1,85,171
Total Direct Expenditure		1,27,29,426	31,89,645	11,52,214	1,61,14,618	21,48,426
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus		22,12,626	1,28,576	35,575	2,90,504	4,65,701
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		1,49,42,052	37,18,221	11,87,789	1,64,05,122	26,14,127

TABLE IV—*contd.*

India for the official year 1919-20—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.						
MANAGEMENT.						
or Municipal Boards.		*Unaided.*				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—*contd.*
						Primary Schools.
24,89,435	1,24,47,942	4,17,912	48,453	3,71,578	8,37,943	For males.
8,94,169	28,23,270	9,729	17,329	80,340	1,07,398	For females.
33,83,604	1,52,71,212	4,27,641	65,782	4,51,918	9,45,341	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
69,496	3,35,732	733	..	2,419	3,152	Males } Training Schools.
88,987	3,67,619	..	..	..	..	Females }
6,642	12,342	189	2,100	120	2,400	Males } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	6,555	3,000	3,359	12,914	Males } Medical Schools.
1,237	74,532	..	..	..	..	Females }
3,534	13,765	2,500	..	..	2,500	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
5,39,574	9,45,564	2,627	4,253	25,778	32,658	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
1,04,098	1,71,410	..	893	2,454	3,352	Females }
13,371	29,555	88,945	1,407	20,102	1,10,454	Males } Commercial Schools.
4,510	19,424	..	..	..	..	Females }
6,059	9,659	..	52	540	592	Males } Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
3,57,312	9,26,827	55,887	32,023	1,63,182	2,51,992	Males } Other Schools.
14,538	48,975	120	..	4,468	4,588	Females }
12,09,358	29,55,404	1,57,547	44,633	2,22,422	4,24,602	TOTAL.
92,04,371	4,49,38,700	61,95,961	6,49,877	20,72,526	89,18,364	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
22,69,995	54,02,977	70,310	79,441	28,95,713	30,45,464	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
1,14,74,366	5,03,41,677	62,66,271	7,29,318	49,68,239	1,19,63,828	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1		27	28	29	30
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English	Males	29,42,800	17,800	28,242	37,44,931
	Females	1,34,396	..	..	45,992
Oriental	Males	54,207	9,222	600	1,071
	Females	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Law	Males	16,418	..	..	5,01,260
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	7,26,955	..	1,500	4,26,885
	Females	1,75,000	..	..	8,908
Engineering	Males	6,86,944	..	..	1,12,155
	Females	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	6,23,051	1,393	116	160
	Females	16,470	..	..	3,615
Agriculture	Males	2,30,047	..	..	28,866
	Females	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	3,26,812	..	..	12,413
	Females	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	61,190	..	..	39,020
	Females	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	2,48,881	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
	Total	62,43,171	28,415	30,458	49,25,276
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males		58,98,229	1,03,613	3,00,506	1,39,31,583
Middle Schools for males	English	19,66,733	3,97,400	2,99,601	35,82,427
	Vernacular	9,68,107	15,60,033	2,38,981	4,25,880
High Schools for females		13,61,991	3,072	13,492	10,48,202
Middle Schools for females	English	5,37,947	11,121	35,698	2,79,071
	Vernacular	2,21,592	52,836	1,49,310	20,367
	Total	1,09,54,599	21,28,075	10,36,988	1,92,87,480
Primary Schools.					
For males		1,55,99,197	87,15,428	31,41,800	45,03,568
For females		25,20,824	9,77,588	9,45,772	2,39,548
	Total	1,81,20,421	89,83,016	40,87,572	47,43,116

TABLE IV—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1919-20—contd.

FROM			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.		
31	32	33	1	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	
			Arts Colleges.	
3,27,493	10,28,384	80,89,653	Males	English.
26	60,877	2,41,291	Females	
15,402	27,599	1,08,101	Males	Oriental.
..	..	..	Females	
			Colleges for Professional Training.	
1,880	19,354	5,38,912	Males	Law.
..	..	..	Females	
2,732	12,776	11,70,848	Males	Medicine.
—95,944	..	87,964	Females	
..	1,10,993	9,10,092	Males	Engineering.
..	..	..	Females	
9,976	12,673	6,47,869	Males	Teaching.
..	4,240	24,325	Females	
187	..	2,59,100	Males	Agriculture.
..	..	..	Females	
..	..	3,39,225	Males	Veterinary.
..	..	..	Females	
..	4,800	1,05,010	Males	Commercial.
..	..	..	Females	
..	..	2,48,881	Males	Forestry.
..	..	..	Females	
2,61,755	12,81,696	1,27,70,771	TOTAL.	
			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
			Secondary Schools.	
10,57,840	22,24,035	2,35,15,806	High Schools for males.	
3,28,748	14,87,013	80,61,322	English	Middle Schools for males.
21,550	1,24,937	33,39,438	Vernacular	
1,70,597	6,50,337	31,47,691	High Schools for females.	
45,581	4,25,327	13,34,745	English	Middle Schools for females.
73,801	1,20,806	6,38,712	Vernacular	
16,98,117	49,32,455	4,00,37,714	TOTAL.	
			Primary Schools.	
5,44,338	29,52,002	3,47,46,733	For males.	
2,14,866	9,81,654	58,80,252	For females	
7,59,204	39,33,656	4,06,26,985	TOTAL.	

GENERAL

Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1		27	28	29	30
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Training Schools	Males	27,04,794	4,82,933	21,706	17,843
	Females	6,69,771	12,785	16,276	25,444
Schools of Art	Males	2,63,805	1,420	500	8,681
	Females	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	1,893	..	..	8,907
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	7,78,479	697	..	1,07,226
	Females	74,372	550	..	5,905
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	3,20,517	950	100	37,969
	Females	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	9,35,734	72,511	44,551	46,921
	Females	51,522	4,232	1,443	11,686
Commercial Schools	Males	35,762	..	2,281	1,20,199
	Females	9,782	..	..	5,132
Agricultural Schools	Males	31,299	432	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	2,65,553	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	6,29,149	49,428	33,602	2,28,481
	Females	35,706	1,239	1,218	4,659
TOTAL		68,07,638	6,27,177	1,21,677	6,29,013
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE		4,21,25,829	1,17,66,683	52,76,695	2,95,84,885
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus		86,16,636	25,21,985	4,17,508	3,95,806
University		10,72,423	100	..	20,81,409
Direction		10,44,847	..	..	..
Inspection		57,28,185	1,73,474	27,834	..
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges		3,19,536	17,938	4,209	4,636
Medical Colleges		1,05,476	1,819	228	..
Other Professional Colleges		1,23,363	23,359	1,361	1,892
Secondary Schools		6,17,214	2,33,542	32,129	4,081
Primary Schools		82,675	1,34,862	9,181	162
Medical Schools		1,93,977	9,785	16	103
Technical and Industrial Schools		67,740	25,495	4,699	390
Other Special Schools		1,04,199	15,912	3,247	1,872
Miscellaneous		29,60,133	4,70,862	1,28,316	48,05,163
TOTAL		1,24,19,768	11,07,148	2,11,220	68,99,768
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE		2,10,36,404	33,29,133	6,28,728	72,95,574
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		6,31,62,233	1,53,95,816	59,05,423	3,68,80,459

TABLE IV—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1919-20—concld.

FROM			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Grand Total.		
31	32	33	1	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	
25,166	74,423	33,26,865	Males	Training Schools.
19,998	95,534	8,39,808	Females	
7,861	16,838	2,98,605	Males	Schools of Art.
..	..	..	Females	
..	..	10,800	Males	Law Schools.
..	..	..	Females	
7,580	24,125	9,18,117	Males	Medical Schools.
27,998	1,287	1,10,062	Females	
..	12,414	3,71,950	Males	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	Females	
65,639	6,20,493	17,85,849	Males	Technical and Industrial Schools.
11,732	1,06,552	1,87,167	Females	
5,232	33,481	1,96,955	Males	Commercial Schools.
..	4,510	19,424	Females	
402	6,599	38,732	Males	Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	Females	
..	10,991	2,32,544	Males	Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	Females	
79,470	5,23,910	15,43,990	Males	Other Schools.
1,571	19,087	63,430	Females	
2,52,649	15,56,144	99,94,298	TOTAL.	
29,71,725	1,17,03,951	10,34,29,768	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	
5,58,892	52,29,624	1,77,40,451	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*	
4,82,340	21,09,336	57,15,608	University.	
..	..	10,44,847	Direction.	
30	7,454	59,36,977	Inspection.	
			Scholarships held in—	
1,30,900	98,202	5,75,421	Arts Colleges.	
14,931	5,632	1,28,086	Medical Colleges.	
16,695	19,002	1,85,672	Other Professional Colleges.	
66,307	59,410	10,12,683	Secondary Schools.	
1,731	8,390	2,37,001	Primary Schools.	
1,538	64,948	2,70,427	Medical Schools.	
8,724	21,125	1,28,173	Technical and Industrial Schools.	
5,661	8,648	1,59,539	Other Special Schools.	
4,21,827	35,36,006	1,23,22,307	Miscellaneous.	
11,50,681	59,38,153	2,77,26,741	TOTAL.	
17,09,576	1,11,67,777	4,54,67,192	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	
46,81,301	2,28,71,728	14,88,96,960	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	

Expenditure on Public Instruction for European

Objects of Expenditure.		PUBLIC				
		Under Public Management.				
		Managed by Government.				
		Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Teaching	Males	13,049	..	5,937	..	18,986
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	13,049	..	5,937	..	18,986
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		1,12,268	73,556	..	3,390	1,89,214
Middle Schools—English—for males		..	..	..	..	..
High Schools for females		84,843	44,614	..	1,695	1,31,152
Middle Schools—English—for females		11,070	10,235	..	..	21,305
	Total	2,08,181	1,28,405	..	5,085	3,41,671
Primary Schools.						
For males		..	..	..	..	..
For females		..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..
School Education, Special.						
Training Schools for Masters	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	3,688	..	..	..	3,688
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	Males	1,611	397	..	..	2,008
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	17,601	..	..	..	17,601
	Females	9,723	..	..	..	9,723
	Total	32,623	397	..	..	33,020
Total Direct Expenditure		2,53,853	1,28,802	5,937	5,085	3,93,677
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus		49,737	..	..	..	49,737
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		3,03,590	1,28,802	5,937	5,085	4,43,414

TABLE IV-A.

in British India for the official year 1919-20.

INSTITUTIONS.							
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.							OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
							UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
							Arts Colleges.
16,527	..	..	13,577	..	18,431	48,535	Males } English.
13,319	..	..	18,779	..	9,847	41,945	Females }
							Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Teaching.
9,270	..	..	2,643	..	4,240	16,153	Females }
39,116	..	..	34,999	..	32,518	1,06,633	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
							Secondary Schools.
6,34,767	..	2,900	5,78,358	91,486	2,61,107	15,68,618	High Schools for males.
2,35,417	..	4,068	1,20,408	37,138	2,13,954	6,60,985	Middle Schools—English—for males.
6,33,897	5	1,555	6,65,602	52,210	2,25,897	15,79,166	High Schools for females.
2,66,652	915	3,194	1,38,506	8,752	1,43,816	5,61,835	Middle Schools—English—for females.
18,20,733	920	11,717	15,02,874	1,89,586	8,44,774	43,70,604	TOTAL.
							Primary Schools.
69,232	17	910	38,490	2,483	58,202	1,69,424	For males.
71,997	..	2,684	45,380	5,202	55,959	1,81,222	For females.
1,41,229	17	3,594	83,870	7,685	1,14,251	3,50,616	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
1,989	..	..	1,980	..	937	4,906	Males } Training Schools.
35,759	..	..	13,852	..	6,746	56,357	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
450	..	..	..	..	1,450	1,900	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
11,156	..	..	13,589	..	8,103	32,848	Females }
7,765	..	..	1,055	..	12,292	21,112	Males } Commercial Schools.
15,216	..	..	2,811	..	3,070	11,097	Females }
13,020	..	..	2,321	..	1,925	17,266	Males } Other Schools.
5,963	..	..	936	..	5,059	11,958	Females }
81,318	..	..	36,544	..	39,582	1,57,444	TOTAL.
20,82,396	937	15,311	16,58,287	1,97,271	10,31,125	49,85,327	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
5,19,153	..	..	1,30,129	82,970	3,54,683	10,86,935	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
26,01,549	937	15,311	17,88,416	2,80,241	13,85,808	60,72,262	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concld.*				TOTAL
	Under Private Management.				
	Unaided.				
	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.
1	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	16,527
Females	..	..	300	300	13,319
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Teaching . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	13,049
Females	..	..	..	..	9,270
Total .	..	..	300	300	52,165
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males	35,691	..	220	35,911	7,47,035
Middle Schools—English—for males	11,528	..	17,354	28,882	2,85,417
High Schools for females	20,899	..	..	20,899	7,18,740
Middle Schools—English—for females	5,401	..	430	5,831	2,77,722
Total .	73,519	..	18,004	91,523	20,28,914
Primary Schools.					
For males	196	..	1,000	1,196	69,232
For females	162	..	1,528	1,690	71,997
Total	358	..	2,528	2,886	1,41,229
School Education, Special.					
Training Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	1,989
Females	..	..	..	..	39,447
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	450
Females	712	..	..	712	11,156
Commercial Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	9,376
Females	..	..	..	..	5,216
Other Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	30,621
Females	..	..	..	..	15,686
Total .	712	..	..	712	1,13,941
Total Direct Expenditure .	74,589	..	20,832	95,421	23,86,249
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus	25,431	..	14,605	40,036	5,68,830
Inspection	..	..	..	..	65,808
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	15,700
Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	90
Other Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	6,613
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	92,302
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	4,616
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	2,854
Other Special Schools	..	..	..	..	2,728
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	10,72,070
Total .	..	..	..	..	12,62,781
Total Indirect Expenditure .	25,431	..	14,605	40,036	18,31,671
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction .	1,00,020	..	35,437	1,35,457	41,67,920

TABLE IV-A—*contd.*

n British India for the official year 1919-20—contd.

EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
..	..	13,577	..	18,431	48,535	Males } English. *Arts Colleges.*
..	..	18,779	..	10,147	42,245	Females }
						Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	5,937	..	18,086	Males } Teaching.
..	..	2,643	..	4,240	16,153	Females }
..	..	34,999	5,937	32,818	1,25,919	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
						Secondary Schools.
..	2,909	6,87,605	91,486	2,64,717	17,93,743	High Schools for males.
..	4,068	1,31,936	37,138	2,31,308	6,89,867	Middle Schools—English—for males.
5	1,555	7,31,115	52,210	2,27,592	17,31,217	High Schools for females.
915	3,194	1,54,142	8,752	1,44,246	5,88,971	Middle Schools—English—for females.
920	11,717	17,04,798	1,89,586	8,67,863	48,03,798	TOTAL.
						Primary Schools.
17	910	38,686	2,483	59,292	1,70,620	For males.
..	2,684	45,542	5,202	57,487	1,82,912	For females.
17	3,594	84,228	7,685	1,16,779	3,53,532	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	1,980	..	937	4,906	Males } Training Schools.
..	..	13,852	..	6,746	60,045	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	1,450	1,900	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	14,301	..	8,103	33,560	Females }
..	..	1,452	..	12,202	23,120	Males } Commercial Schools.
..	..	2,311	..	3,070	11,097	Females }
..	..	2,321	..	1,925	34,867	Males } Other Schools.
..	..	936	..	5,059	21,681	Females }
..	..	37,653	..	39,582	1,91,176	TOTAL.
937	15,311	18,61,678	2,03,208	10,57,042	54,74,425	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
..	..	1,55,560	82,970	3,69,288	11,76,708	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	65,808	Inspection.
						Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	15,700	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	90	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	6,613	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	12,048	1,608	1,05,958	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	4,616	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	2,854	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	2,728	Other Special Schools.
..	11,700	21,22,031	76,403	13,18,736	46,00,940	Miscellaneous.
..	11,700	21,22,031	88,451	13,20,344	48,05,307	TOTAL.
..	11,700	22,77,591	1,71,421	16,89,632	59,82,015	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
937	27,011	41,39,269	3,74,629	27,46,674	1,14,56,440	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general

Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
For Males.					
Government . . . . . English	355	92,286	34,633	45	34,678
Government . . . . . Vernacular	54	5,945	..	..	..
Local Fund . . . . . English	232	42,323	3,537	6	3,543
Local Fund . . . . . Vernacular	1,447	164,049	..	..	..
Municipal Fund . . . . . English	197	39,937	6,991	3	6,994
Municipal Fund . . . . . Vernacular	68	9,751	14	1	15
Aided . . . . . English	2,627	482,350	108,701	233	108,934
Aided . . . . . Vernacular	1,379	99,266	192	1	193
Unaided . . . . . English	1,531	250,749	82,170	135	82,305
Unaided . . . . . Vernacular	38	2,557	..	..	..
Total .	7,928	1,189,213	236,238	424	236,662
For Females.					
Government . . . . . English	34	6,138 (*a*)	..	771	771
Government . . . . . Vernacular	60	5,573	..	..	..
Local Fund . . . . . English	2	501	..	3	3
Local Fund . . . . . Vernacular	21	1,519	..	..	..
Municipal Fund . . . . . English	5	564	..	..	..
Municipal Fund . . . . . Vernacular	37	4,631	..	..	..
Aided . . . . . English	375	48,443	7	3,637	3,644
Aided . . . . . Vernacular	228	23,922	..	5	5
Unaided . . . . . English	20	1,980	10	302	312
Unaided . . . . . Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	782	93,271 (*a*)	17	4,718	4,735
Total Secondary Schools	8,710	(*a*) 1,282,484*	236,255	5,142	241,397
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
[For Males.]					
Government	828	39,340	..	..	..
Local Fund	40,165	2,143,368	..	..	..
Municipal Fund	2,574	265,070	..	..	..
Aided	77,023	2,612,655	..	..	..
Unaided	12,995	330,050	..	..	..
Total .	133,585	5,390,483	..	..	..
For Females.					
Government	537	44,222	..	..	..
Local Fund	3,046	133,062	..	..	..
Municipal Fund	943	73,652	..	..	..
Aided	14,403	429,804	..	..	..
Unaided	2,810	62,298	..	..	..
Total .	21,759	743,038	..	..	..
Total Primary Schools .	155,344	6,133,521	..	..	..
Grand Total .	164,054	(*a*) 7,416,005	236,255	5,142	241,397

* Includes 682 scholars reading in different school stages in the colleges in Bangalore

(*a*) Excludes 8 girls of I. A. classes attached to the Ravenshaw Girls High Schools at

TABLE V.

Education in British India at the end of the official year 1919-20.

MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Total Secondary Stage.			Class of School.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
						SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	
						For Males.	
39,274	98	39,372	73,907	143	74,050	English	Government.
1,781	37	1,818	1,781	37	1,818	Vernacular	
18,664	70	18,734	22,201	76	22,277	English	Local Fund.
65,528	88	65,616	65,528	88	65,616	Vernacular	
21,103	36	21,139	28,094	39	28,133	English	Municipal Fund.
2,806	24	2,830	2,820	25	2,845	Vernacular	
172,744	1,526	174,270	281,445	1,759	283,204	English	Aided.
12,774	928	13,702	12,966	929	13,895	Vernacular	
74,295	190	74,485	156,465	325	156,790	English	Unaided.
804	..	804	804	..	804	Vernacular	
409,773	2,997	412,770	646,011	3,421	649,432	Total.	
						For Females.	
..	1,414	1,414	..	2,185	2,185	English	Government.
..	334	334	..	334	334	Vernacular	
..	68	68	..	71	71	English	Local Fund.
..	137	137	..	137	137	Vernacular	
..	60	60	..	60	60	English	Municipal Fund.
..	507	507	..	507	507	Vernacular	
168	10,173	10,311	175	13,810	13,985	English	Aided.
344	1,682	2,026	314	1,687	2,031	Vernacular	
74	793	867	84	1,095	1,179	English	Unaided.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Vernacular	
586	15,168	15,754	603	19,886	20,489	Total.	
410,359	18,165	428,524	646,614	23,307	669,921	Total Secondary Schools.	
						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	
						For Males.	
271	6	277	271	6	277	Government.	
4,836	76	4,912	4,836	76	4,912	Local Fund.	
572	14	586	572	14	586	Municipal Fund.	
5,913	264	6,177	5,913	264	6,177	Aided.	
153	7	160	153	7	160	Unaided.	
11,745	367	12,112	11,745	367	12,112	Total.	
						For Females.	
..	944	944	..	944	944	Government.	
..	109	109	..	109	109	Local Fund.	
..	59	59	..	59	59	Municipal Fund.	
26	2,316	2,342	26	2,316	2,342	Aided.	
..	72	72	..	72	72	Unaided.	
26	3,500	3,526	26	3,500	3,526	Total.	
11,771	3,867	15,638	11,771	3,867	15,638	Total Primary Schools.	
422,130	22,032	444,162	658,385	27,174	685,559	GRAND TOTAL.	

who are shown in tables III and III-A under colleges (*vide* footnote on page 10).
Cuttack in Bihar and Orissa.

Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general

Class of School.	UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond					
				Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Males.									
Government — English	11,437	78	11,515	6,392	142	6,534	180	7	187
Government — Vernacular	1,068	36	1,104	2,367	93	2,460	548	15	563
Local Fund — English	6,659	85	6,744	12,657	191	12,848	414	40	454
Local Fund — Vernacular	17,066	168	17,234	74,412	1,875	76,287	4,783	129	4,912
Municipal Fund — English	3,711	12	3,723	7,921	56	7,977	103	1	104
Municipal Fund — Vernacular	1,076	62	1,138	5,025	394	5,419	349	..	349
Aided — English	85,612	1,542	87,154	101,977	3,360	105,337	6,210	445	6,655
Aided — Vernacular	16,341	3,254	19,595	43,372	19,563	62,935	2,824	17	2,841
Unaided — English	46,162	45	46,207	44,812	181	44,993	2,682	77	2,759
Unaided — Vernacular	413	3	416	956	5	961	370	6	376
Total	189,545	5,285	194,830	299,891	25,860	325,751	18,463	737	19,200
For Females.									
Government — English	..	742	742	170	2,449	2,619	..	592	592
Government — Vernacular	1	554	555	..	3,475	3,475	..	1,209	1,209
Local Fund — English	..	43	43	..	313	313	16	58	74
Local Fund — Vernacular	..	217	217	..	652	652	..	513	513
Municipal Fund — English	..	74	74	19	341	360	..	70	70
Municipal Fund — Vernacular	9	841	850	108	2,816	2,924	..	350	350
Aided — English	583	7,320	7,903	4,567	18,372	22,939	762	2,854	3,616
Aided — Vernacular	749	2,825	3,574	2,949	13,231	16,180	93	2,044	2,137
Unaided — English	30	172	202	102	351	453	14	132	146
Unaided — Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,372	12,788	14,160	7,915	42,000	49,915	885	7,822	8,707
Total Secondary Schools	190,917	18,073	208,990	307,806	67,860	375,666	19,348	8,559	27,907
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Males.									
Government	4,530	33	4,563	20,882	977	21,859	11,424	1,217	12,641
Local Fund	202,041	1,961	204,002	1,277,881	80,205	1,358,086	515,229	61,139	576,368
Municipal Fund	25,504	151	25,655	178,734	6,999	185,733	48,431	4,665	53,096
Aided	82,874	7,334	90,208	1,444,063	161,703	1,605,766	800,887	109,617	910,504
Unaided	2,421	37	2,458	161,581	10,982	171,663	139,503	16,266	155,769
Total	317,370	9,516	326,886	3,083,141	259,966	3,343,107	1,515,474	192,904	1,708,378
For Females.									
Government	..	2,585	2,585	352	32,175	32,527	160	8,006	8,166
Local Fund	9	4,801	4,810	643	83,139	83,782	353	44,008	44,361
Municipal Fund	..	3,558	3,558	170	50,879	51,149	170	18,716	18,886
Aided	1,643	10,759	12,402	19,531	207,221	226,752	4,887	183,421	188,308
Unaided	..	407	407	523	20,181	20,704	691	40,424	41,115
Total	1,652	22,110	23,762	21,319	393,595	414,914	6,261	294,575	300,836
Total Primary Schools	319,022	31,626	350,648	3,104,460	653,561	3,758,021	1,521,735	487,479	2,009,214
Grand Total	509,939	49,699	559,638	3,412,266	721,421	4,133,687	1,541,083	496,038	2,037,121

(a) Excluding 348 pupils in Assam

TABLE V—*contd.*

education in British India at the end of the official year 1919-20—contd.

STAGE.									
THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			TOTAL PRIMARY STAGE.			GRAND TOTAL.			CLASS OF SCHOOL.
TOTAL.									
Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
									SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
									FOR MALES.
6,572	149	6,721	18,009	227	18,236	91,916	370	92,286	English / Vernacular } Government.
2,915	108	3,023	3,988	144	4,127	5,764	181	5,945	
13,071	231	13,302	19,780	316	20,046	41,951	392	42,323	English / Vernacular } Local Fund.
79,195	2,004	81,199	96,261	2,172	98,433	161,789	2,260	164,049	
8,024	57	8,081	11,735	69	11,804	39,829	108	39,937	English / Vernacular } Municipal Fund.
5,374	394	5,768	6,450	456	6,906	9,270	481	9,751	
108,187	3,805	111,992	193,799	5,347	199,146	475,244	7,106	482,350	English / Vernacular } Aided.
46,196	19,580	65,776	62,537	22,834	85,371	75,503	23,763	99,266	
47,494	258	47,752	93,656	303	93,959	250,121	628	250,749	English / Vernacular } Unaided.
1,326	11	1,337	1,739	14	1,753	2,543	14	2,557	
313,354	26,597	344,951	507,899	31,882	539,781	1,153,910	35,303	1,189,213	TOTAL.
									FOR FEMALES.
170	3,041	3,211	170	3,783	3,953	170	5,968	6,138	English / Vernacular } Government.
..	4,684	4,684	1	5,238	5,239	1	5,572	5,573	
16	371	387	16	414	430	16	485	501	English / Vernacular } Local Fund.
..	1,165	1,165	..	1,382	1,382	..	1,519	1,519	
19	411	430	19	485	504	19	545	564	English / Vernacular } Municipal Fund.
108	3,166	3,274	117	4,007	4,124	117	4,514	4,631	
5,329	21,226	26,555	5,912	28,546	34,458	6,087	42,356	48,443	English / Vernacular } Aided.
3,042	15,275	18,317	3,791	18,100	21,891	4,135	19,787	23,922	
116	483	599	146	655	801	230	1,750	1,980	English / Vernacular } Unaided.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8,800	49,822	58,622	10,172	62,610	72,782	10,775	82,496	93,271	TOTAL.
327,154	76,419	403,573	518,071	94,492	612,563	1,164,685	117,799	1,282,484	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
									PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
									FOR MALES.
32,306	2,194	34,500	36,836	2,227	39,063	37,107	2,233	39,340	Government.
1,793,110	141,344	1,934,454	1,995,151	143,335	2,138,486	1,999,987	143,381	2,143,368	Local Fund.
227,165	11,664	238,829	252,669	11,815	264,484	253,211	11,829	265,070	Municipal Fund.
2,244,950	271,320	2,516,270	2,327,824	278,654	2,606,478	2,333,737	278,918	2,612,655	Aided.
301,084	26,348	327,432	303,505	26,385	329,890	303,658	26,392	330,050	Unaided.
4,598,615	452,870	5,051,485	4,915,935	462,386	5,378,371	4,927,730	462,753	5,390,483	TOTAL.
									FOR FEMALES.
512	40,181	40,693	512	42,766	43,278	512	43,710	44,222	Government.
996	127,147	128,143	1,005	131,948	132,953	1,005	132,057	133,062	Local Fund.
440	69,595	70,035	440	73,153	73,593	440	73,212	73,652	Municipal Fund.
24,418	390,642	415,060	26,061	401,401	427,462	26,087	403,717	429,804	Aided.
1,214	60,605	61,819	1,214	61,012	62,226	1,214	61,084	62,298	Unaided.
27,580	688,170	715,750	29,232	710,280	739,512	29,258	713,780	743,038	TOTAL.
4,626,195	1,141,040	5,767,235	4,945,217	1,172,666	6,117,883	4,956,988	1,176,533	6,133,521	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
4,953,349	1,217,459	6,170,808	5,463,288	1,267,158	6,730,446	6,121,673	1,294,332	7,416,005 (a)	GRAND TOTAL.

belonging to purely classical department.

Table showing the number of pupils in each stage of instruction,

—		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	
1		2	3	4	5	6
College stage	Males	360	1,613	22,689	29,498	7,306
	Females	200	334	111	238	15
High stage	Males	1,690	4,768	65,715	114,946	38,635
	Females	1,240	1,430	494	1,085	59
Middle stage	Males	4,970	13,031	94,953	193,290	77,433
	Females	4,314	7,388	1,661	4,346	744
Upper primary stage	Males	3,929	12,886	92,331	251,295	85,096
	Females	3,988	8,101	5,224	11,898	4,286
Lower primary stage	Males	10,704	101,673	457,273	2,543,039	1,215,223
	Females	10,582	68,909	146,259	534,641	288,366
Special schools	Males	885	3,868	34,313	25,932	42,069
	Females	991	3,615	1,380	1,550	2,596
Private institutions	Males	30	5,152	29,275	121,612	165,370
	Females	38	2,712	3,006	12,477	47,292
GRAND TOTAL	Males	22,568	142,991	796,549	3,279,612	1,631,732
	Females	21,353	92,489	158,135	569,235	343,358
	Total	43,921	235,480	954,684	3,848,847	1,975,090

* *Vide* footnote on

TABLE V-A.

classified according to sex, race or creed.

Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total of columns 2-9.	Depressed classes.	Total of columns 10-11.		
7	8	9	10	11	12		1
604	791	1,145	64,006	249	64,255	Males	College stage.
7	45	25	975	3	978	Females	
2,226	2,484	3,081	233,545	2,636	236,181	Males	High stage.
102	576	127	5,113	29	5,142	Females	
15,618	2,397	14,163	415,855	6,325	422,180	Males	Middle stage.
1,459	1,311	461	21,684	349	22,033	Females	
37,024	646	11,916	495,123	14,756	509,879	Males	Upper primary stage
10,151	327	1,620	48,601	1,091	49,692	Females	
161,766	3,632	93,558	4,591,868	360,476	4,952,344	Males	Lower primary stage.
86,041	3,950	21,939	1,160,687	56,737	1,217,424	Females	
9,294	499	1,044	118,504	1,696	120,200	Males	Special schools.
618	102	214	11,066	335	11,401	Females	
187,261	67	5,916	514,683	9,134	523,817	Males	Private institutions.
2,527	24	679	68,755	1,596	70,351	Females	
413,793	10,516	135,823	6,433,584	395,283	6,828,867	MALES	GRAND TOTAL.
100,905	6,335	25,071	1,316,881	60,129	1,377,010	FEMALES	
514,698	16,851	160,894	7,750,465	455,412	8,205,877*	TOTAL	

page 41.

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arts Colleges.												
Doctor of Philosophy	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Science	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Arts	Males	12	21	7	40	186	282	61	782	1,311	122	182
	Females	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	7	1	..
Master of Science	Males	10	11	2	23	87	31	15	127	260	63	19
	Females	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	1
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	Males	16	23	9	48	362	550	131	39	1,082	305	413
	Females	2	6	..	8	7	15	..	4	26	7	13
Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Part I	Males	1	2	..	3	70	96	..	..	166	55	79
Bachelor of Arts (pass)	Males	22	36	12	70	1,162	2,664	2,190	1,160	7,176	722	1,417
	Females	3	7	..	10	13	31	..	20	64	10	26
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I	Males	4	9	..	13	283	874	..	1,030	2,187	119	355
	Females	1	1	..	2	10	21	..	11	42	9	15
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part II.	Males	4	9	..	13	284	879	..	665	1,828	176	473
	Females	1	1	..	2	10	21	..	8	39	9	20
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	Males	8	5	6	19	113	60	16	9	198	87	49
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Science (pass)	Males	17	16	8	41	281	375	219	56	931	196	268
	Females	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Intermediate in Arts	Males	34	64	25	123	2,059	5,452	3,124	4,235	14,870	1,223	2,836
	Females	4	13	2	19	54	100	4	21	179	47	77
Intermediate in Science	Males	21	26	9	56	807	1,259	1,112	118	3,296	534	729
	Females	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	3	1	2
Intermediate in Arts Part I	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Arts Part II	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Colleges.												
Master of Oriental Learning	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate, Oriental Faculty	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade. — Sanskrit	Males	7	72	660	739	319	454	2,813	587	4,173	183	227
	Females	..	..	11	11	..	..	14	12	26	..	..
Vidvan	Males	1	3	..	4	3	3	..	4	10	1	2
Arabic	Males	24	10	2	36	88	34	4	45	171	61	23
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	Males	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	159	168	7	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pashto	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Pali	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..
Urdu	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Information in regard to race or creed (cols. 16 to 23)

TABLE VI.

British India during the official year 1919-20.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	
					HINDUS.							
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1	
											ARTS COLLEGES.	
..	6	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	Males	Doctor of Philosophy.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Males	Doctor of Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
49	377	(a)730	2	12	190	404	95	..	5	7	Males	Master of Arts.
..	5	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	Females	
13	59	154	..	3	48	93	3	..	3	4	Males	Master of Science.
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	Females	
98	25	(a)841	2	5	102	560	49	1	19	14	Males	Bachelor of Arts (Honours).
..	3	23	3	4	..	12	1	..	1	2	Females	
..	..	(a)134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males.	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Part I.
1,389	462	3,990	16	37	941	2,269	578	40	31	78	Males	Bachelor of Arts (pass).
..	11	47	9	16	1	14	..	..	5	2	Females	
..	325	(a)799	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I.
..	8	(a)32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	274	(a)923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part II.
..	2	(a)31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
12	7	155	..	..	45	97	9	..	..	4	Males	Bachelor of Science (Honours).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
120	31	555	4	9	149	334	31	13	5	10	Males	Bachelor of Science (pass).
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Females	
1,782	1,111	(a)6,952	27	99	1,277	3,195	809	55	51	73	Males	Intermediate in Arts.
2	13	(a) 139	15	28	8	37	3	..	4	3	Females	
690	57	2,010	11	19	490	1,227	142	16	21	84	Males	Intermediate in Science.
..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Intermediate in Arts Part I.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Intermediate in Arts Part II.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
											ORIENTAL COLLEGES.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Master of Oriental Learning.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Bachelor of Oriental Learning.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Intermediate, Oriental Faculty.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
1,326	282	2,018	..	..	1,644	173	1	..	..	..	Males	Sanskrit.
4	10	14	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	3	6	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	Males.	Vidvan
4	25	113	..	..	..	1	112	..	..	..	Males	Arabic
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	121	128	..	2	3	11	111	..	..	1	Males	Persian
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Males.	Pashto
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Pali
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	
..	9	9	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	Males	Hindi
..	10	10	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	1	Females	
..	10	10	..	..	1	1	7	..	..	1	Males	Urdu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females	

Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions o Collegiate grade.

of some students in Madras is not available

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Oriental Colleges—*contd.*											
Title examinations, conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade. Punjabi Males	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	63	67	2	..
Punjabi Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurmukhi Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Gurmukhi Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengali Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengali Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law.											
Doctor of Law Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Law Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Law Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	53	..	..
Master of Law Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law Males	10	..	11	21	2,571	..	1,027	562	4,160	1,352	..
Bachelor of Law Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce Males	1	..	..	1	57	..	..	..	57	24	..
Medicine.											
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery Males	2	..	..	2	5	..	..	15	20	1	..
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Doctor of Hygiene Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Hygiene Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Surgery Males	2	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	6	2	..
Master of Surgery Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Obstetrics Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Obstetrics Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery Males	7	..	..	7	665	..	..	..	665	340	..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery Females	1	..	..	1	21	..	..	..	21	11	..
First M. B. Examination Males	3	2	..	5	347	131	..	..	478	185	60
First M. B. Examination Females	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bachelor of Hygiene Males	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	..
Bachelor of Hygiene Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Final Membership Males	1	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	22	9	..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine. Males	1	..	5	6	39	..	50	..	89	23	..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine. Females	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery Males	1	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	22	10	..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery Females	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Engineering.											
Master of Civil Engineering Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Civil Engineering Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering Males	3	..	..	3	106	..	..	..	106	57	..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. Males	2	..	..	2	22	..	..	..	22	11	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering Males	1	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	22	13	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Examinations not conducted by Universities for—											
Civil Engineers Males	2	..	..	2	44	..	..	..	44	43	..
Civil Engineers Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineers Males	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	6	6	..
Electrical Engineers Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Engineers Males	2	..	..	2	25	..	..	..	25	24	..
Upper Subordinates Males	1	..	..	1	75	..	..	..	75	75	..
Upper Subordinates Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Subordinates Males	2	..	..	2	127	..	..	..	127	117	..
Lower Subordinates Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. W. D. Accountants Males	5	..	..	5	52	..	..	..	52	11	..
Teaching.											
Post-graduate degrees or licences Males	8	1	1	10	345	1	27	171	544	305	1
Post-graduate degrees or licences Females	3	1	..	4	14	13	..	5	32	14	8
Under-graduate licences or diplomas Males	6	1	..	7	168	15	..	54	237	149	12
Under-graduate licences or diplomas Females	1	3	1	5	3	27	2	6	38	3	27

(*a*) Information in regard to race or creed (cols. 16 to 23)

TABLE VI—*contd.*

in British India during the official year 1919-20—contd.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											ORIENTAL COLLEGES—*contd.*
..	34	36	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	35	Males } Punjabi } Title examinations, conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Punjabi
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Males } Gurmukhi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Gurmukhi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Bengali
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Bengali
											COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.
											Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Doctor of Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Doctor of Law.
..	21	21	..	1	16	4	..	..	..	..	Males } Master of Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Master of Law.
538	311	(a)2,201	..	6	501	1,084	197	2	17	27	Males } Bachelor of Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Bachelor of Law.
..	..	24	..	..	..	18	..	..	5	1	Males. Bachelor of Commerce.
											Medicine.
..	4	5	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	Males } Doctor of Medicine or Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Doctor of Medicine or Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Doctor of Hygiene.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Doctor of Hygiene.
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	Males } Master of Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Master of Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Master of Obstetrics.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Master of Obstetrics.
..	..	340	4	14	68	205	14	2	21	12	Males } Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery.
..	..	11	1	8	..	1	..	..	1	..	Females } Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery.
..	..	245	..	1	91	143	8	..	..	2	Males } First M.B. Examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } First M.B. Examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Bachelor of Hygiene.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Bachelor of Hygiene.
..	..	9	..	..	2	6	1	..	..	..	Males. Final Membership.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Bachelor of Sanitary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Bachelor of Sanitary Science.
12	..	35	..	..	7	21	6	..	..	1	Males } Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine.
..	..	10	..	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	Males } Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.
											Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Master of Civil Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Master of Civil Engineering.
..	..	57	..	1	13	30	3	..	9	1	Males } Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
..	..	11	..	1	5	3	..	..	2	..	Males. Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.
..	..	13	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	1	Males } Licentiate of Civil Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Licentiate of Civil Engineering.
											EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR—
..	..	43	5	4	21	11	2	..	..	..	Males } Civil Engineers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Civil Engineers.
..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Electrical Engineers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Electrical Engineers.
..	..	24	..	1	18	4	..	..	..	1	Males. Mechanical Engineers.
..	..	75	2	..	30	42	1	..	..	..	Males } Upper Subordinates.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Upper Subordinates.
..	..	117	..	4	72	39	2	..	..	..	Males } Lower Subordinates.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Lower Subordinates.
..	..	11	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	Males P. W. D. Accountants.
											Teaching.
27	127	(a)460	..	7	104	108	37	..	2	11	Males } Post-graduate degrees or licences.
..	4	(a)26	6	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	Females } Post-graduate degrees or licences.
..	31	192	7	5	33	77	52	..	..	18	Males } Under-graduate licences or diplomas.
2	4	36	24	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	Females } Under-graduate licences or diplomas.

of some students in Madras is not available.

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agriculture.												
Master of Agriculture	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	Males	2	..	..	2	59	..	..	..	59	54	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture	Males	2	..	..	2	37	..	..	..	37	35	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations	Males	3	..	..	3	207	..	..	..	207	161	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Examinations	Males	1	9	52	62	17	94	686	40	837	16	33
	Females	..	..	3	3	.	..	4	..	4	..	..
Technological Examinations	Males	..	5	..	5	..	90	..	..	90	..	79
Schools for General Education.												
Matriculation	Males	145	411	433	989	5,023	11,729	11,525	1,861	30,138	3,428	7,514
	Females	7	21	..	28	45	120	..	67	232	36	77
School final or leaving certificate	Males	147	385	46	578	8,283	6,585	1,358	729	16,955	6,892	3,692
	Females	9	55	6	70	57	263	58	14	392	39	184
Elementary School Certificates. Examination for Europeans	Males	..	10	..	10	..	114	..	..	114	..	68
	Females	..	11	2	13	..	67	3	..	70	..	56
'B' Final examination	Males	7	..	..	7	110	..	..	..	110	45	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supplementary class Final Examination for Europeans	Males	..	3	..	3	..	11	..	..	11	..	10
	Females	..	5	..	5	..	11	..	..	11	..	10
Vernacular high examination in Burma.	Males	4	10	..	14	63	35	..	106	204	58	21
	Females	..	2	..	2	..	17	..	2	19	..	11
High school examination for Europeans.	Males	4	27	..	31	31	186	..	8	225	21	124
	Females	4	51	..	55	17	214	..	4	235	11	129
Cambridge higher examination	Males	..	2	..	2	..	14	..	..	14	..	10
	Females	..	5	..	5	..	20	..	..	20	..	13
Cambridge senior examination	Males	1	35	4	40	6	250	19	44	319	5	108
	Females	1	35	2	38	1	147	7	..	155	1	92
Cambridge junior examination	Males	1	38	4	43	10	421	20	1	452	8	257
	Females	2	50	4	56	8	297	20	2	327	7	182
Cambridge preliminary examination	Males	..	27	2	29	..	352	5	..	357	..	214
	Females	..	38	1	39	..	243	7	..	250	..	128
Anglo-vernacular Higher Standard Examination	Males	..	6	..	6	..	43	..	..	43	..	20
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-vernacular middle examination.	Males	360	1,828	1,241	3,429	8,907	29,881	22,050	183	61,021	5,780	21,396
	Females	17	92	6	115	167	904	81	14	1,166	111	606
Anglo-vernacular Lower Standard Examination	Males	1	5	..	6	15	45	..	..	60	15	21
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular final or middle examination.	Males	2,177	840	133	3,150	20,250	3,971	572	3,213	28,006	12,592	2,419
	Females	61	105	..	166	260	465	..	361	1,086	162	208
Middle examination for Europeans	Males	4	40	..	44	75	383	..	..	458	59	231
	Females	3	72	..	75	22	396	..	2	420	19	320
English Middle Examination	Females	1	32	1	34	2	191	3	19	215	..	83
Lower Secondary Examination	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper primary examination	Males	11,461	9,866	1,289	22,616	80,446	59,845	24,327	128	164,746	53,150	45,270
	Females	332	877	13	1,222	1,283	4,058	40	45	5,426	339	2,889
Lower primary examination	Males	11,321	37,115	2,283	50,719	66,660	152,567	17,516	1	236,744	42,084	107,497
	Females	867	3,964	124	4,955	4,175	12,788	254	10	17,227	2,647	9,259

(*a*) Information in regard to race or creed (cols. 16 to 23)

TABLE VI—*contd.*

British India during the official year 1919-20—contd.

PASSED			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL	Europeans and Anglo Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											Agriculture.
..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	Males — Master of Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
..	..	54	..	1	9	39	2	3	..	..	Males — Bachelor of Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
..	..	35	..	..	6	9	10	..	..	10	Males — Licentiate of Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
..	..	161	..	4	39	47	55	..	2	14	Males — *Veterinary Examinations.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
233	12	294	5	7	61	113	15	..	90	3	Males — *Commercial Examinations.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
..	..	79	1	4	24	31	6	..	11	2	Males. *Technological Examinations.*
											SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
6,817	797	(a) 18,556	5	218	4,325	9,863	3,361	41	6	734	Males — Matriculation.
..	29	142	3	46	19	66	4	..	..	4	Females
689	239	11,512	8	571	4,278	5,452	795	224	179	5	Males — School final or leaving certificate.
26	5	254	2	155	8	48	8	14	20	4	Females
..	..	68	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Elementary School Certificate Examination for Europeans.
3	..	59	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
..	..	45	..	..	10	34	1	..	..	..	Males — 'B' Final examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Supplementary class Final Examination for Europeans.
..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
..	25	104	..	10	..	..	4	90	..	..	Males — Vernacular high examination in Burma.
..	2	13	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	Females
..	2	147	129	5	..	4	..	5	2	2	Males — High school examination for Europeans.
..	2	142	123	9	..	3	..	2	2	3	Females
..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Cambridge higher examination.
..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
5	8	186	165	..	..	12	5	..	3	1	Males — Cambridge senior examination.
6	..	99	85	5	1	4	2	..	2	..	Females
10	..	275	259	3	2	3	2	..	3	3	Males — Cambridge junior examination.
15	..	204	185	10	..	1	1	..	6	1	Females
4	..	248	242	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	Males — Cambridge preliminary examination.
6	..	134	99	20	..	8	..	..	6	1	Females
..	..	20	17	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	Males — Anglo-vernacular Higher Standard Examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
17,511	25	44,712	18	761	10,615	23,511	8,089	1,123	389	206	Males — Anglo-vernacular middle examination.
64	4	785	4	241	99	197	15	55	142	32	Females
..	..	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Anglo-vernacular Lower Standard Examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
343	1,277	16,631	4	120	4,537	7,391	2,790	1,306	..	483	Males — Vernacular final or middle examination.
..	145	575	..	110	58	206	80	72	..	49	Females
..	..	290	261	4	1	7	4	5	1	7	Males — Middle examination for Europeans.
..	2	341	320	8	..	3	1	2	3	4	Females
2	10	95	..	74	2	14	5	..	..	..	Females — English Middle Examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Lower Secondary Examinations.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females
19,745	85	118,250	238	2,989	23,609	59,025	19,882	9,931	47	2,538	Males — Upper primary examination.
30	26	3,784	164	675	334	1,030	169	1,312	4	46	Females
4,472	1	164,054	..	8,248	19,652	77,336	38,051	23,655	141	1,971	Males — Lower primary examination.
193	5	12,104	4	1,014	1,752	4,455	2,673	3,109	24	73	Females

of some students in Madras is not available.

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.			Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
			Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Schools for Special Instruction.													
Training school examinations for masters—													
Secondary			59	11	..	70	1,801	193	..	450	2,444	1,214	138
Primary			802	29	2	833	12,615	1,048	127	1,454	15,244	8,949	598
Training school examinations for misfresses—													
Secondary			21	30	..	51	143	163	..	14	320	108	129
Primary			44	51	..	95	834	824	..	166	1,824	606	616
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.		Males	18	407	1	426	28	556	1	125	710	11	197
		Females	2	68	..	70	5	66	..	2	73	1	38
School of Art examinations		Males	440	415	97	952	3,100	2,516	517	3,558	9,691	1,702	1,231
		Females	16	68	20	104	99	541	70	3	713	61	212
Engineering school examinations		Males	3	5	..	18	153	216	..	..	369	103	134
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer examinations		Males	3	..	..	3	59	..	..	..	59	36	..
Examination in Surveying		Males	4	3	..	7	79	54	..	..	133	64	20
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Overseer examinations*		Males	10	..	..	10	131	..	..	..	131	75	..
Industrial school examination		Males	20	12	..	32	322	223	..	491	1,036	285	212
		Females	..	2	..	2	..	17	..	..	17	..	16
Commercial school examination		Males	3	2	6	11	76	40	117	153	380	47	30
		Females	..	1	..	1	..	14	..	..	14	..	12
Agricultural school examination		Males	2	..	..	2	48	..	..	..	48	42	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.	Sanskrit	Males	10	290	374	674	153	1,168	1,798	892	4,011	81	476
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Arabic	Males	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	5	3	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persian	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pali	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other school examinations		Males	67	519	290	876	2,563	2,116	1,370	748	7,797	2,097	1,228
		Females	2	4	..	6	..	59	3	2	71	14	46

* Includes figures relating to lower

TABLE VI—*concld.*

British India during the official year 1919-20—concld.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.
..	215	1,567	..	112	671	434	220	106	..	24	Training school examinations for masters—Secondary
64	625	10,236	1	492	3,317	4,306	1,940	57	2	121	Primary.
..	7	244	57	117	8	23	17	21	..	1	Training school examinations for mistresses—Secondary.
..	121	1,343	39	652	204	249	73	12	103	11	Primary.
..	67	275	1	9	58	39	16	150	2	..	Males — Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.
..	1	40	2	16	..	1	..	19	2	..	Females — Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.
234	1,863	5,030	124	431	1,838	2,065	455	2	102	13	Males — School of Art examinations.
37	3	313	67	96	26	69	5	..	49	1	Females — School of Art examinations.
..	..	237	13	21	58	97	16	25	2	5	Males — Engineering school examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering school examination.
..	..	36	..	6	4	25	1	..	..	..	Males — Overseer examinations.
..	..	84	..	15	35	25	9	..	..	..	Males — Examination in Surveying.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Examination in Surveying.
..	..	75	..	..	20	48	7	..	..	..	Males — Sub-Overseer examinations.
..	427	924	16	196	91	340	234	17	1	29	Males — Industrial school examination.
..	..	16	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	14	Females — Industrial school examination.
69	57	203	5	6	43	117	25	1	6	..	Males — Commercial school examination.
..	..	12	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial school examination.
..	..	42	..	..	2	15	13	..	..	12	Males — Agricultural school examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural school examination.
588	186	1,331	..	..	1,231	100	..	..	..	..	Males — Sanskrit. Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.
..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	Females — Sanskrit. Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	Males — Arabic. Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Arabic. Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Persian. Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Persian. Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Pali. Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Pali. Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.
692	421	4,498	24	28	1,799	1,777	749	93	3	25	Males — Other school examinations.
3	..	63	22	27	5	7	2	..	..	..	Females — Other school examinations.

subordinate examination in Bengal.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL						
		In Institutions managed						
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Fund.	Municipal Grants.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental	Males	1	70	72	64	..	9,172	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1	70	72	64	..	9,172	..
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males		47	15,427	15,747	14,592	64,635	52,996	3,371
Middle Schools for males	English	185	26,896	25,978	22,130	1,65,512	1,80,244	18,354
	Vernacular	1,447	164,049	160,765	128,560	7,17,573	11,79,948	17,083
High Schools for females		1	103	105	87	..	3,067	..
Middle Schools for females	English	1	398	341	265	2,916	7,045	..
	Vernacular	21	1,519	1,456	1,001	10,271	16,557	450
Total		1,702	208,392	204,392	166,635	9,60,907	14,39,857	39,258
Primary Schools.								
For males		40,165	2,143,368	2,018,690	1,513,493	1,03,82,302	55,55,135	69,126
For females		3,046	133,062	128,325	95,464	8,25,208	5,08,359	11,291
Total		43,211	2,276,430	2,147,015	1,608,957	1,12,07,510	60,63,494	80,417

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1919-20.

BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY LOCAL BOARDS.			TOTAL.	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Local Boards' expenditure on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	17,800	17,800	Males / Females } English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
175	..	..	9,347	..	..	50	9,222	Males / Females } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1,393	..	..	1,393	Males / Females } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
175	..	..	9,347	1,393	..	17,850	28,415	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
3,41,170	1,147	6,473	4,69,792	3,802	5,753	41,062	1,03,613	High Schools for males.
3,27,656	5,013	6,971	7,03,750	3,686	8,769	2,94,701	3,97,400	English. } Middle Schools for males.
2,72,635	2,611	32,313	22,22,163	..	5,260	3,74,825	15,60,033	Vernacular }
547	1,759	..	5,373	..	..	5	3,072	High Schools for females.
..	..	..	9,961	..	..	4,076	11,121	English. } Middle Schools for females.
157	..	..	27,435	461	..	35,818	52,836	Vernacular }
9,42,165	10,530	45,757	34,38,474	7,949	19,782	6,60,487	21,28,075	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
8,42,949	34,685	78,417	1,69,62,614	10,839	48,630	23,90,824	80,05,428	For males.
3,025	790	3,061	13,51,737	2,663	8,737	4,57,829	9,77,588	For females.
8,45,974	35,475	81,481	1,83,14,351	13,502	57,367	28,48,653	89,83,016	TOTAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL						
		In Institutions managed						
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Fund.	Municipal Grants.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, Special.								
Training Schools	Males	543	4,624	4,601	4,380	2,01,932	4,09,239	2,036
	Females	4	30	29	29	415	2,587	..
Schools of Art	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools.	Males	23	1,468	1,401	1,109	26,245	57,244	2,358
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	7	223	208	161	730	2,133	..
	Females	1	33	33	21	..	113	..
Total		578	6,378	6,275	5,700	2,29,322	4,71,316	4,394
Total Direct Expenditure		45,492	2,491,270	2,357,754	1,781,356	1,23,97,739	79,83,839	1,24,069
Buildings, furniture and apparatus		..	..	..	..	11,38,318	23,53,925	18,102
University		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in—								
Arts Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Professional Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Special Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Indirect Expenditure		..	..	..	..	11,38,318	23,53,925	18,102
Grand Total		45,492	2,491,270	2,357,754	1,781,356	1,35,36,057	1,03,37,764	1,42,171

TABLE VII—*contd.*

on Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1919-20—contd.

BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY LOCAL BOARDS.			TOTAL.	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Local Boards' expenditure on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	159	6,13,366	72,846	..	848	4,82,933	Males — Training Schools.
..	..	..	3,002	10,094	..	104	12,785	Females — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,420	1,420	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	697	..	..	697	Males — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	550	550	Females — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	950	950	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
4,475	3,685	23,418	1,17,425	4,324	1,500	9,443	72,511	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	500	..	3,732	4,232	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	432	..	..	432	Males — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	2,863	1,843	10	45,442	49,428	Males — Other Schools.
..	..	31	144	..	..	1,126	1,239	Females — Other Schools.
4,475	3,685	23,608	7,36,800	90,736	1,510	63,615	6,27,177	TOTAL.
17,92,789	49,690	1,50,846	2,24,95,972	1,13,580	78,659	35,90,605	1,17,66,683	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
3,442	130	87,851	36,01,768	16,096	748	1,50,216	25,21,985	*Buildings, furniture and apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	University.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,78,474	Inspection.
								Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,988	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,819	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,359	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,33,542	Secondary Schools.
..		..	..	..	..	..	1,34,862	Primary Schools.
..		..	..	..	..	..	9,785	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,495	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,912	Other Special Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,70,862	Miscellaneous.
3,442	130	87,851	36,01,768	16,096	1,748	1,50,216	36,29,133	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
17,96,231	49,820	2,38,697	2,61,00,740	1,29,676	80,407	37,40,821	1,53,95,816	GRAND TOTAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.		EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED							
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.									
Arts Colleges.									
English	Males	2	259	265	258	11,766	345	..	17,740
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.									
Law	Males	1	5	5	5	..	..	..	283
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		3	264	270	263	11,766	345	..	18,023
School Education, General.									
Secondary Schools.									
High Schools for males		58	20,552	20,636	17,870	1,26,656	1,22,650	5,753	4,53,522
Middle Schools for males	English	143	19,953	20,122	16,772	1,36,929	2,14,725	8,769	2,.3,126
	Vernacular	64	9,183	9,266	7,201	42,152	84,842	5,260	17,170
High Schools for females		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools for females	English	5	564	544	422	7,684	12,587	..	1,739
	Vernacular	37	4,631	4,578	3,514	21,128	68,609	..	1,824
Total		307	54,883	55,146	45,779	3,34,549	5,03,413	19,782	6,87,381
Primary Schools.									
For males		2,574	265,070	255,948	195,038	10,82,104	26,49,954	48,630	1,63,449
For females		943	73,652	69,459	48,801	2,21,878	7,54,127	8,737	10,420
Total		3,517	338,722	325,407	243,839	13,03,982	34,04,081	57,367	1,73,869

TABLE VII—*contd.*

Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1919-20—contd.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.			IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
10	11.	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
1,091	..	30,942	7,248	...	20,649	28,242	46,042	Males } English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	600	600	9,822	Males } Oriental.
..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	1,500	1,500	1,500	Males } Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	116	..	..	116	1,509	Males } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
1,091	..	31,225	7,364	..	22,749	30,458	58,873	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
2,591	12,049	7,23,224	14,347	3,371	1,60,138	3,00,506	4,04,119	High Schools for males.
3,128	4,066	5,80,743	1,053	18,354	64,869	2,99,001	6,96,401	English } Middle Schools for males.
139	886	1,50,449	..	17,083	1,37,056	2,38,981	17,99,059	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	..	13,492	13,492	16,564	High Schools for females.
..	1,521	23,531	..	..	23,111	35,698	46,774	English } Middle Schools for females.
178	..	91,739	198	450	80,053	1,49,310	2,02,146	Vernacular }
6,039	18,522	15,69,686	15,598	39,258	4,78,719	10,36,988	31,65,063	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
9,198	12,111	39,65,446	249	69,126	4,22,471	31,41,800	1,11,47,228	For males.
3,599	1,944	10,00,705	56	11,291	1,80,298	9,45,772	19,23,360	For females.
12,797	14,055	49,66,151	305	80,417	6,02,769	40,87,572	1,30,70,588	TOTAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, Special.								
Training Schools . . . Males	7	52	50	45	..	8,953	..	6
Training Schools . . . Females	6	36	34	32	3,893	6,184	..	14
Schools of Art . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools Males	15	1,207	1,212	931	36,399	24,924	1,500	811
Technical and Industrial Schools Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools . . . Males	1	76	95	89	..	2,231	..	505
Commercial Schools . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . Males	9	333	317	216	3,918	4,162	10	49
Other Schools . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	37	1,704	1,708	1,313	44,210	46,504	1,510	1,385
Total Direct Expenditure	3,864	395,573	382,531	291,194	16,94,507	39,54,343	78,659	8,80,658
Buildings, furniture and apparatus . .	..	..	..	..	6,11,642	3,63,034	1,748	1,611
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in—								
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Professional Colleges . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Special Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Indirect Expenditure .	..	..	..	..	6,11,642	3,63,034	1,748	1,611
Grand Total .	3,864	395,573	382,531	291,194	23,06,149	43,17,377	80,407	8,82,269

TABLE VII—*concld.*

Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1919-20—concld.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.			IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	8,959	10,658	2,036	59	21,706	5,04,639	Males — Training Schools.
..	..	10,091	7,133	..	2,959	16,276	29,061	Females — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	500	500	1,920	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	697	Males — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	Females — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	100	100	1,050	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
609	2,639	66,882	1,815	2,358	15,454	44,551	1,17,062	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	1,443	1,443	5,675	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	2,786	..	..	..	2,281	2,281	Males — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432	Males — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	8,139	3,100	..	26,340	33,602	83,030	Males — Other Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	1,218	1,218	2,457	Females — Other Schools.
609	2,639	96,857	22,706	4,394	48,073	1,21,677	7,48,854	TOTAL.
20,536	35,216	66,63,919	45,973	1,24,069	11,52,310	52,76,695	1,70,43,378	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
7,735	13,807	9,99,577	797	18,102	35,575	4,17,508	29,39,493	*Buildings, furniture and apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	University.
..	..	..	..	..	..	27,834	2,01,308	Inspection.
								Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,209	22,147	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	228	2,047	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,361	24,720	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	32,129	2,65,671	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	9,181	1,44,043	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9,801	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,699	30,194	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,247	19,159	Other Special Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,23,316	5,99,178	Miscellaneous.
7,735	13,807	9,99,577	797	18,102	35,575	6,28,728	42,57,861	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
28,271	49,023	76,63,496	46,770	1,42,171	11,87,885	59,05,423	2,13,01,239	GRAND TOTAL.

Attendance and expenditure in hostels

	Number of		Number of boarders who are students			
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—						
Males	823	31,496	4,120	2,765	10,329	537
Females	66	2,212	137	115	1,092	142
MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—						
Males	1,203	24,518	67	..	20,255	1,571
Females	3	24	..	..	2	17
AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—						
Males	1,022	41,186	4,186	59	27,052	8,340
Females	274	16,967	197	76	10,600	5,238
UNAIDED—						
Males	1,130	41,767	7,118	940	25,043	5,851
Females	213	(a) 14,196	119	118	7,088	5,472
TOTAL—						
Males	4,178	138,967	15,491	3,764	82,679	16,299
Females	556	(a) 33,399	453	309	18,782	10,869
GRAND TOTAL	4,734	(a) 172,366	15,944	4,073	1,01,461	27,168

(a) Includes 24 children who do not

TABLE VIII.

or boarding houses for the official year 1919-20.

OF	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FROM					TOTAL.	
Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Fees.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—
13,745	1,80,124	558	1,958	887	56,256	2,39,783	Males.
726	1,00,479	..	..	..	..	1,00,479	Females.
							MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—
2,625	1,56,875	61,041	153	38,085	12,854	2,69,008	Males.
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females.
							AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—
1,549	1,80,746	18,387	29,385	3,02,639	1,90,915	7,22,072	Males.
856	1,22,379	1,482	12,682	91,126	47,429	2,75,098	Females.
							UNAIDED—
2,815	14,038	21,110	16,379	4,43,796	63,956	5,59,279	Males.
1,375	235	..	4,624	77,462	38,033	1,20,354	Females.
							TOTAL—
20,734	5,31,783	1,01,096	47,875	7,85,407	3,23,981	17,90,142	Males.
2,962	2,23,093	1,482	17,306	1,68,588	85,462	4,95,931	Females.
23,696	7,54,876	1,02,578	65,181	9,53,995	4,09,443	22,86,073	GRAND TOTAL.

attend School in the United Provinces.

Number and qualification of teachers in

			In Primary Schools.						In Middle Schools.					
			Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
In Schools for Indians.	Teachers of vernacular.	Trained	1,059	30,981	4,811	17,001	996	54,848	471	5,932	640	4,776	1,080	12,899
		Untrained	880	35,060	5,729	68,753	11,621	122,043	235	1,970	317	5,705	1,376	9,603
		Total	1,939	66,041	10,540	85,754	12,617	176,891	706	7,902	957	10,481	2,456	22,502
	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages.	Trained	1,356	10,236	2,878	9,614	515	24,599	404	626	242	1,783	131	3,186
		Untrained	290	5,454	1,327	27,032	3,695	37,798	330	397	555	4,805	2,331	8,418
		Total	1,646	15,690	4,205	36,646	4,210	62,397	734	1,023	797	6,588	2,462	11,604
		Possessing a degree	4	1	..	9	..	14	79	84	90	404	163	820
		Possessing no degree	1,642	15,689	4,205	36,637	4,210	62,383	655	939	707	6,184	2,299	10,784
		Total	1,646	15,690	4,205	36,646	4,210	62,397	734	1,023	797	6,588	2,462	11,604
In Schools for Europeans.	..	Trained	3	..	..	263	2	268	8	..	..	607	11	626
		Untrained	2	..	..	218	2	222	4	..	..	525	25	554
		Total	5	..	..	481	4	490	12	..	..	1,132	36	1,180
		Possessing a degree	..	..	..	5	..	5	2	..	..	40	7	49
		Possessing no degree	5	..	..	476	4	485	10	..	..	1,092	29	1,131
		Total	5	..	..	481	4	490	12	..	..	1,132	36	1,180
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS			3,590	81,731	14,745	122,881	16,831	239,778	1,452	8,925	1,754	18,201	4,954	35,286

TABLE IX.

British India for the official year 1919-20.

In High Schools.						In Colleges.						Grand Total.		
Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	1	
499	78	117	1,397	659	2,780	1	..	..	1	..	2	70,529	Trained . .	Teachers of vernacular. In Schools for Indians.
288	21	65	1,213	810	2,397	2	..	..	3	2	7	134,050	Untrained . .	
787	99	182	2,610	1,499	5,177	3	..	..	4	2	9	204,579	Total.	
1,853	439	437	4,089	281	7,099	155	2	2	216	21	396	35,280	Trained . .	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages. In Schools for Indians.
1,901	196	373	8,178	7,168	17,816	590	10	13	1,084	412	2,109	66,141	Untrained . .	
3,754	635	810	12,267	7,449	24,915	745	12	15	1,300	433	2,505	101,421	Total . .	
1,633	166	243	3,895	2,402	8,339	691	5	11	1,039	405	2,151	11,324	Possessing a degree	
2,121	469	567	8,372	5,047	16,576	54	7	4	261	28	354	90,097	Possessing no degree	
3,754	635	810	12,267	7,449	24,915	745	12	15	1,300	433	2,505	101,421	Total.	
70	..	..	1,025	35	1,130	..	..	..	36	..	36	2,060	Trained . .	In Schools for Europeans.
23	..	..	743	55	821	..	..	..	17	..	17	1,614	Untrained . .	
93	..	..	1,768	90	1,951	..	..	..	53	..	53	3,674	Total . .	
13	..	..	295	10	318	..	..	..	18	..	18	390	Possessing a degree	
80	..	..	1,473	80	1,633	..	..	..	35	..	35	3,284	Possessing no degree	
93	..	..	1,768	90	1,951	..	..	..	53	..	53	3,674	Total.	
4,634	734	992	16,645	9,038	32,043	748	12	15	1,357	435	2,567	309,674	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS.	

GENERAL

Classification of pupils by ages in

Ages.	SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL									
	INFANTS.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
	A.	B.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL AGES	1,824,150	1,583,000	1,399,261	883,468	644,234	389,076	217,204	159,040	128,012	72,804

TABLE X.

British India for 1919-20.

EDUCATION.			ARTS COLLEGES.							GRAND TOTAL.	Ages.
IX.	X.	TOTAL.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year or Post Graduate Class.	TOTAL.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
59,068	55,665	7,414,982	15,890	15,451	8,878	9,770	732	415	*51,221	7,466,203	ALL AGES.

* Includes 85 pupils of the Oriental College, Lahore, in the Punjab.

CALCUTTA
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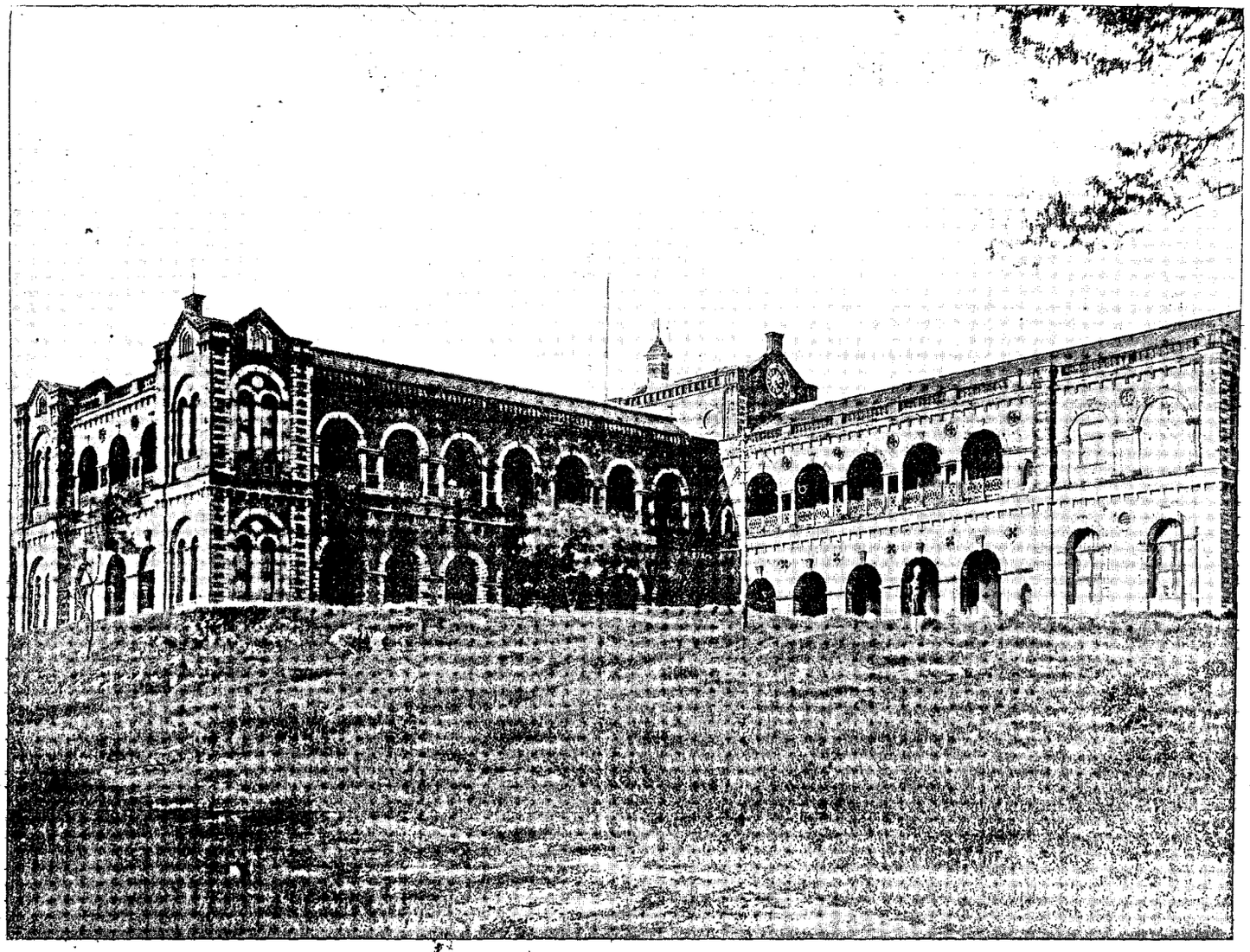
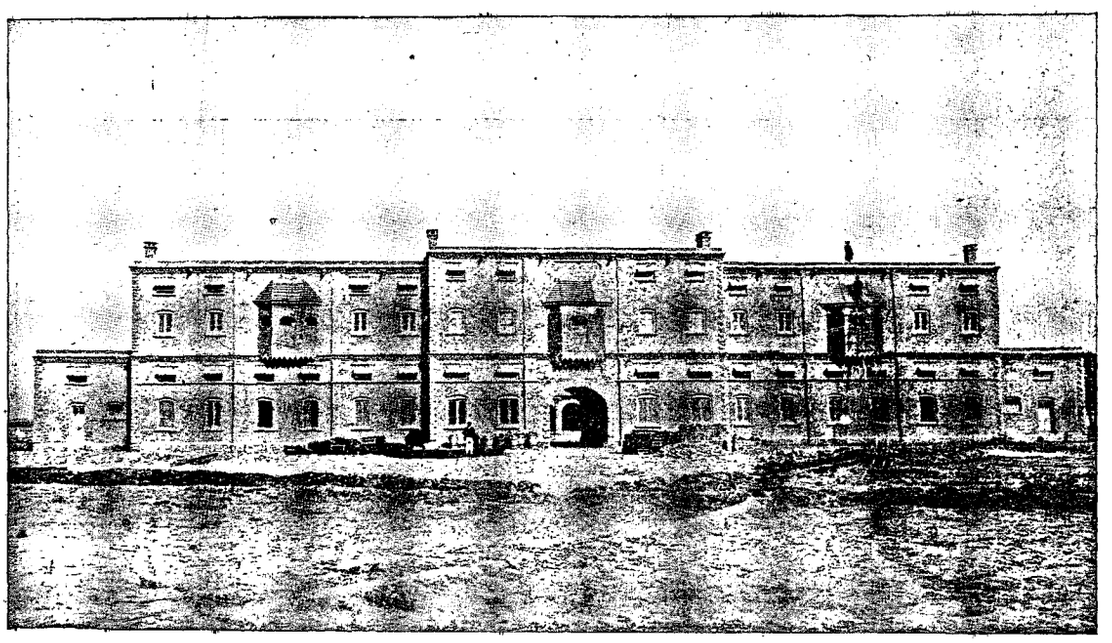
8, HASTINGS STREET

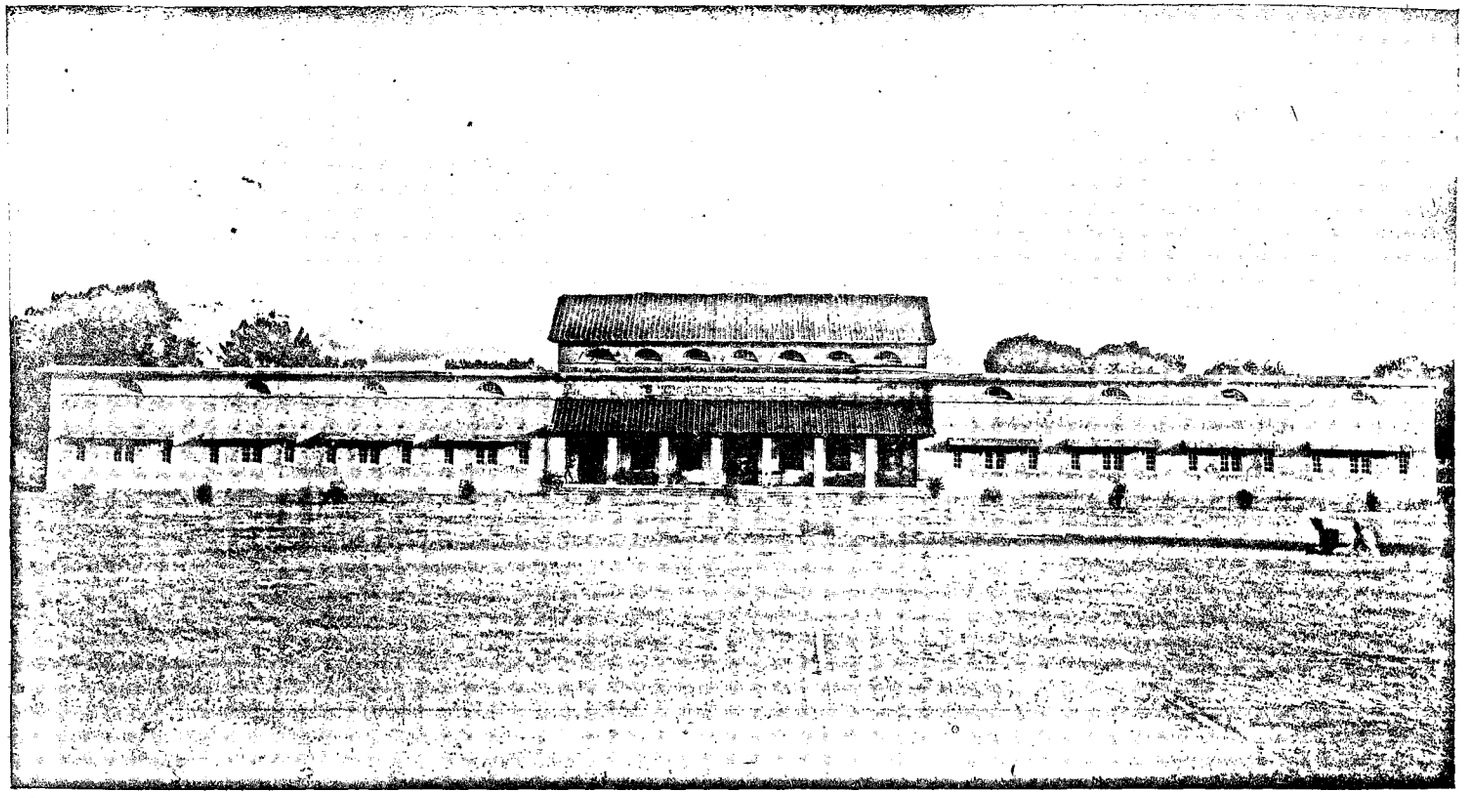


KARNATAK COLLEGE, DHARWAR (BOMBAY).

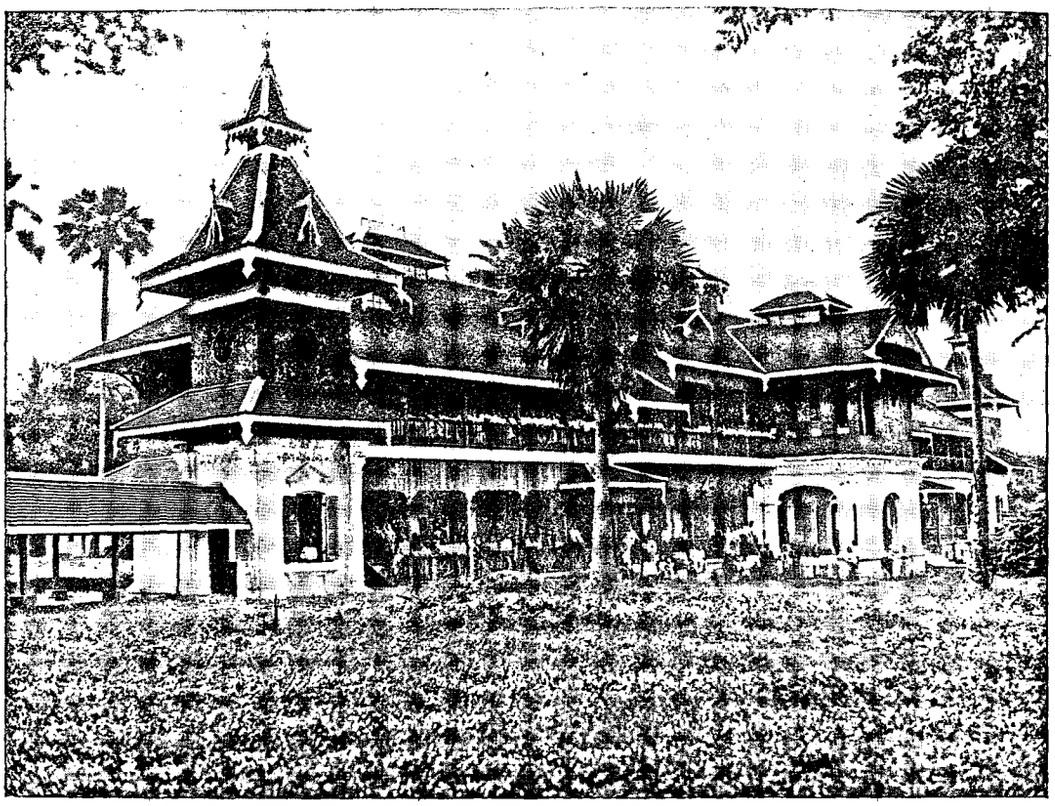


HARDINGE HOSTEL, ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR
(NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE).

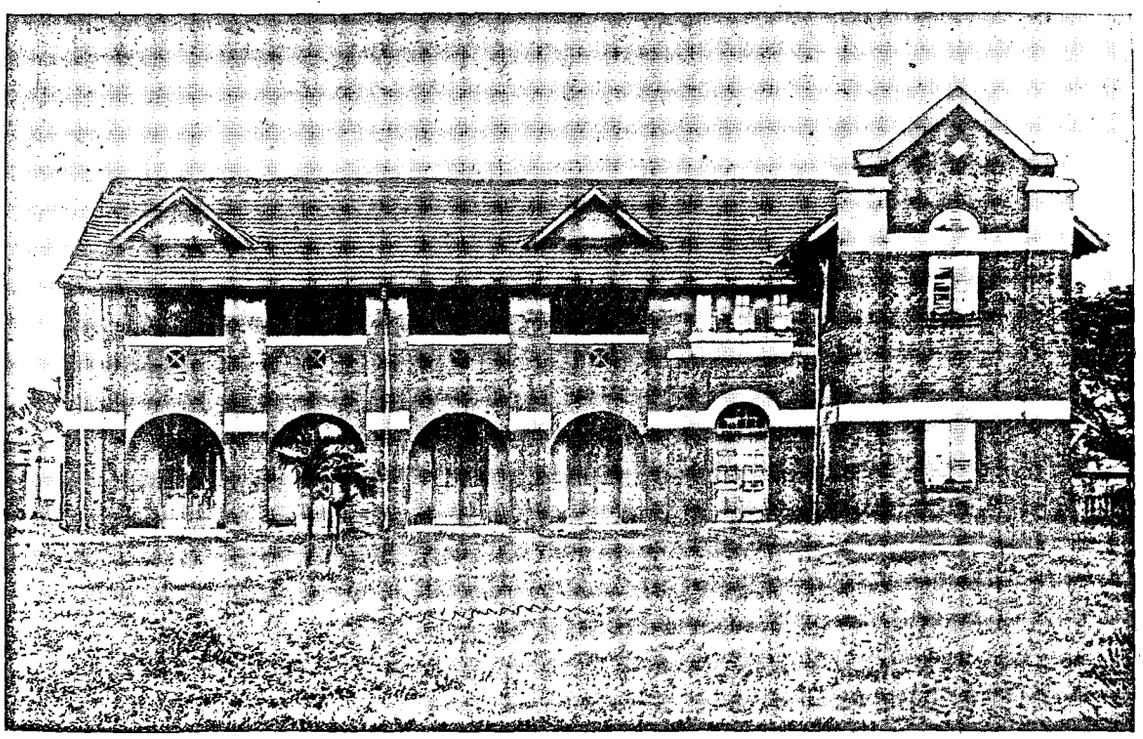
FENI HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOL, DISTRICT NOAKHALI (BENGAL).



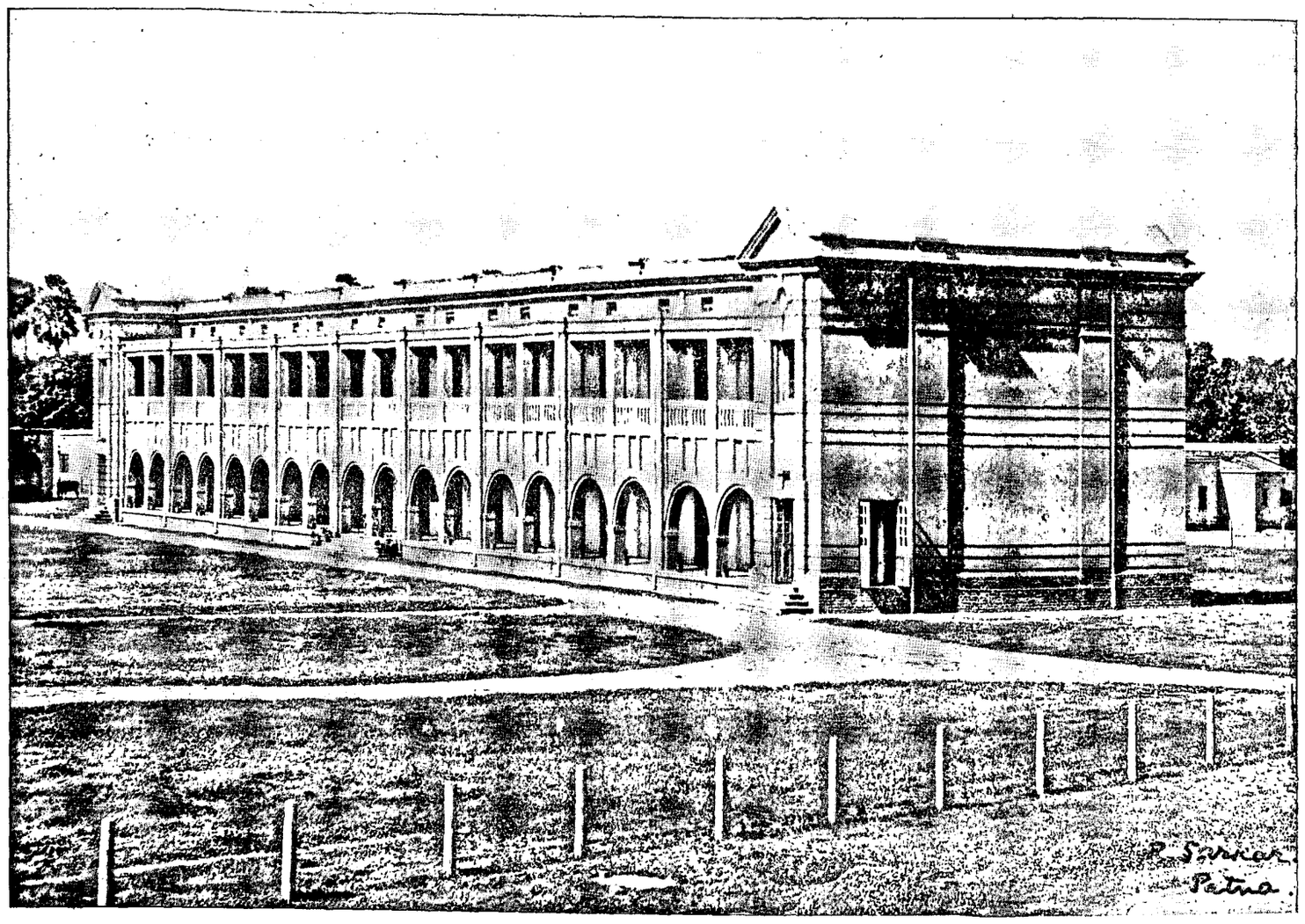
GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, CAWNPORE (UNITED PROVINCES).



AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PWO KAREN ANGLO-VERNACULAR HIGH SCHOOL, BASSEIN (BURMA).



ST. BARNABAS S.P.G. ANGLO-TAMIL SCHOOL, EAST RANGOON (BURMA).



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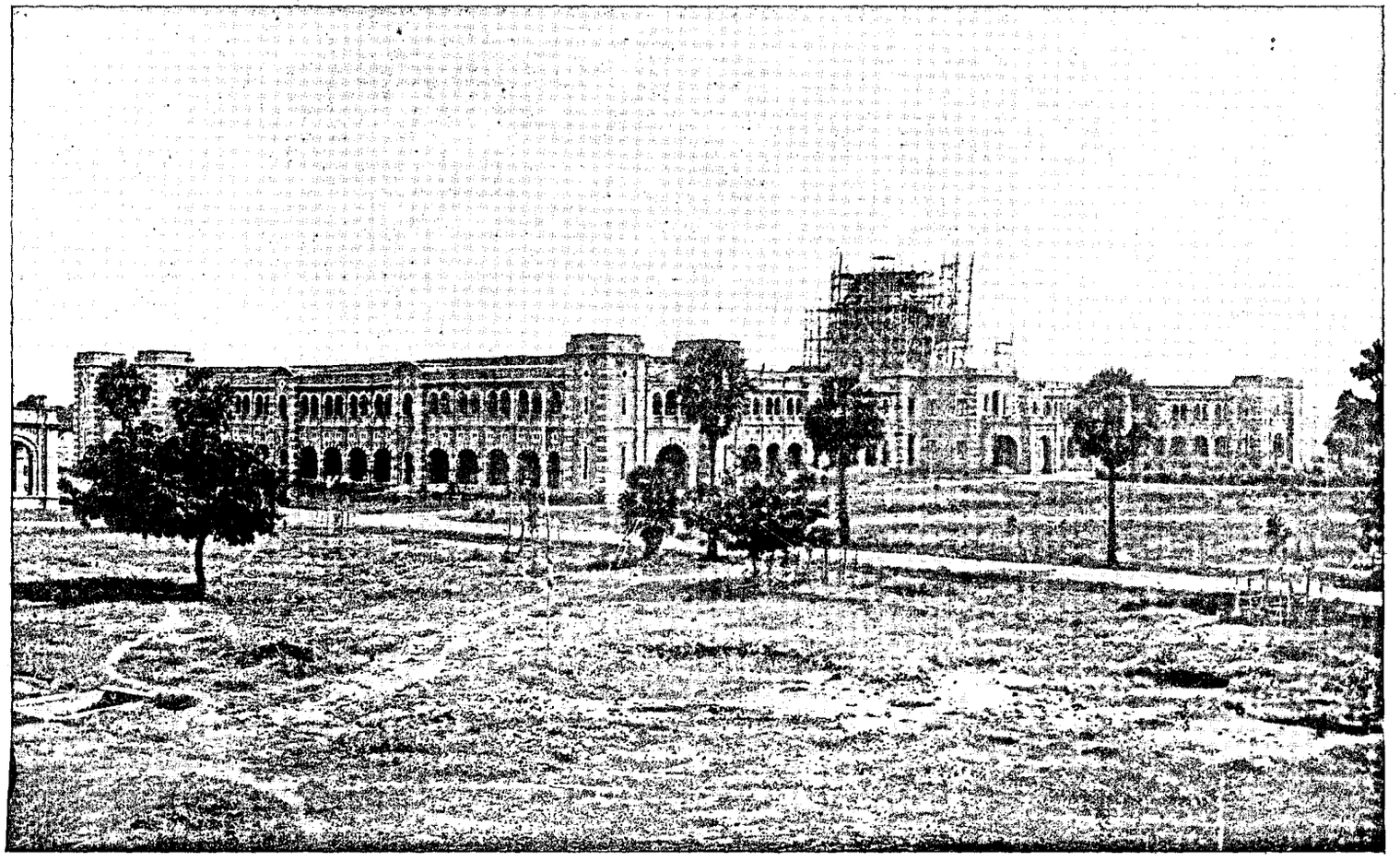

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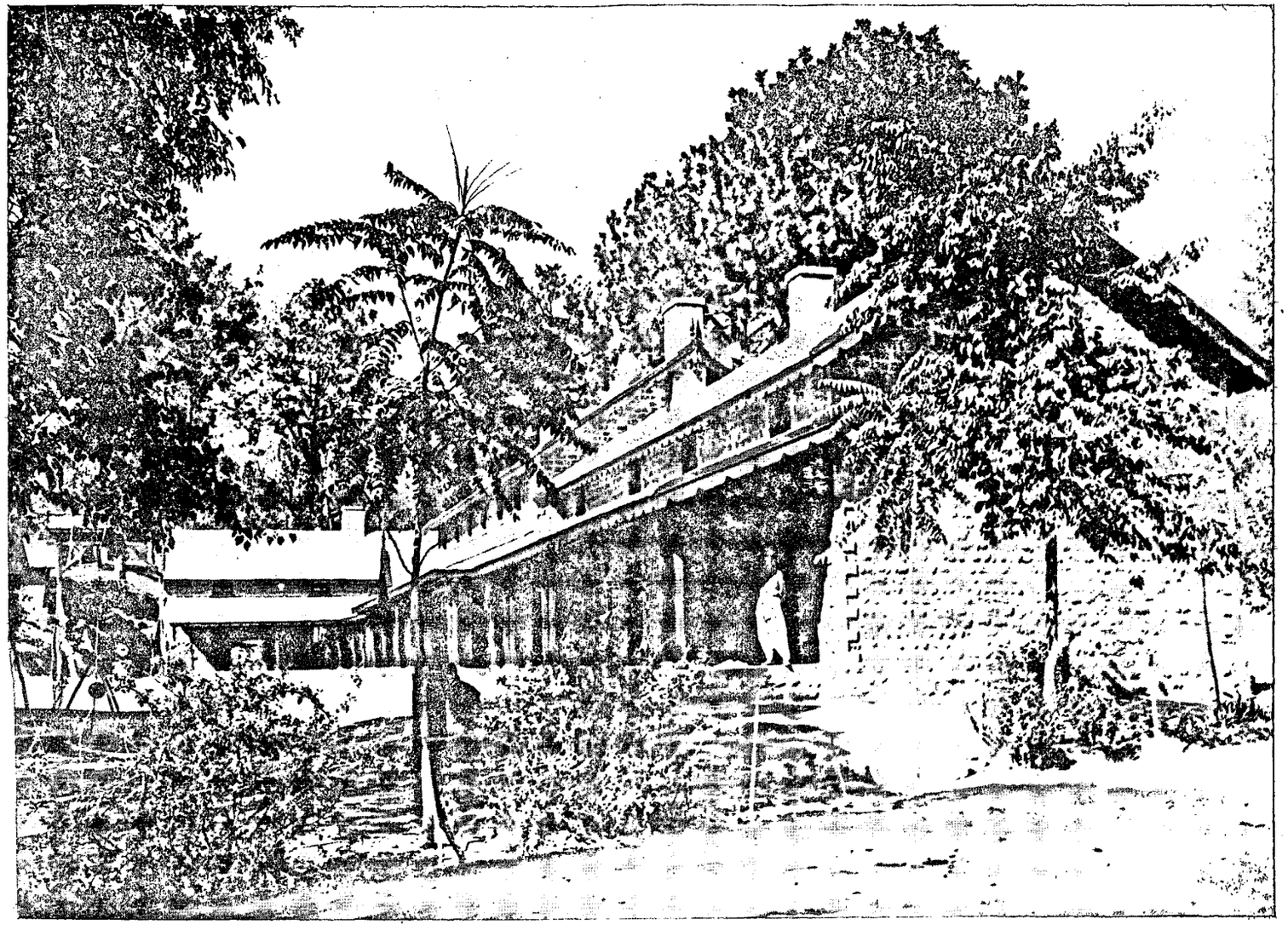
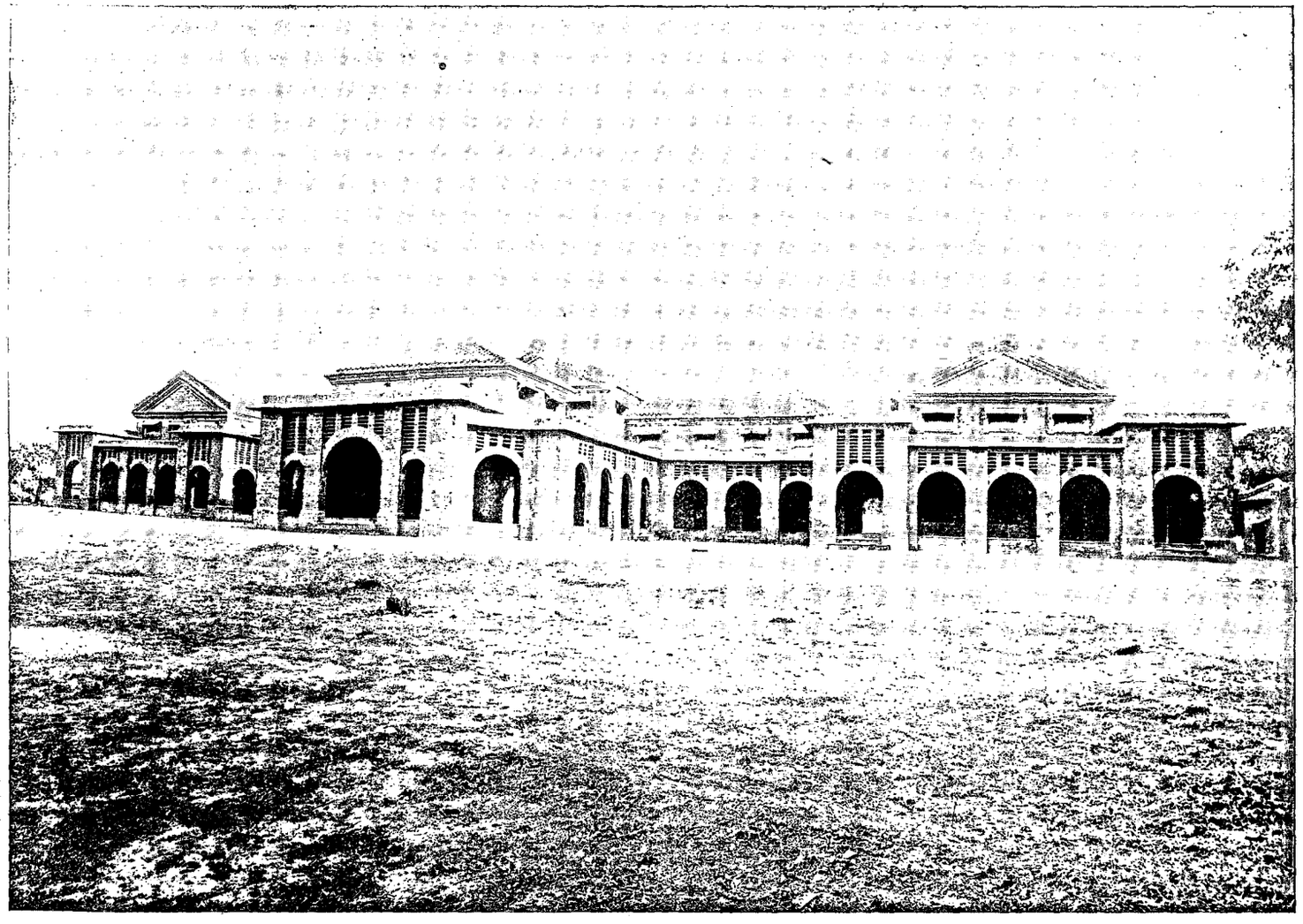
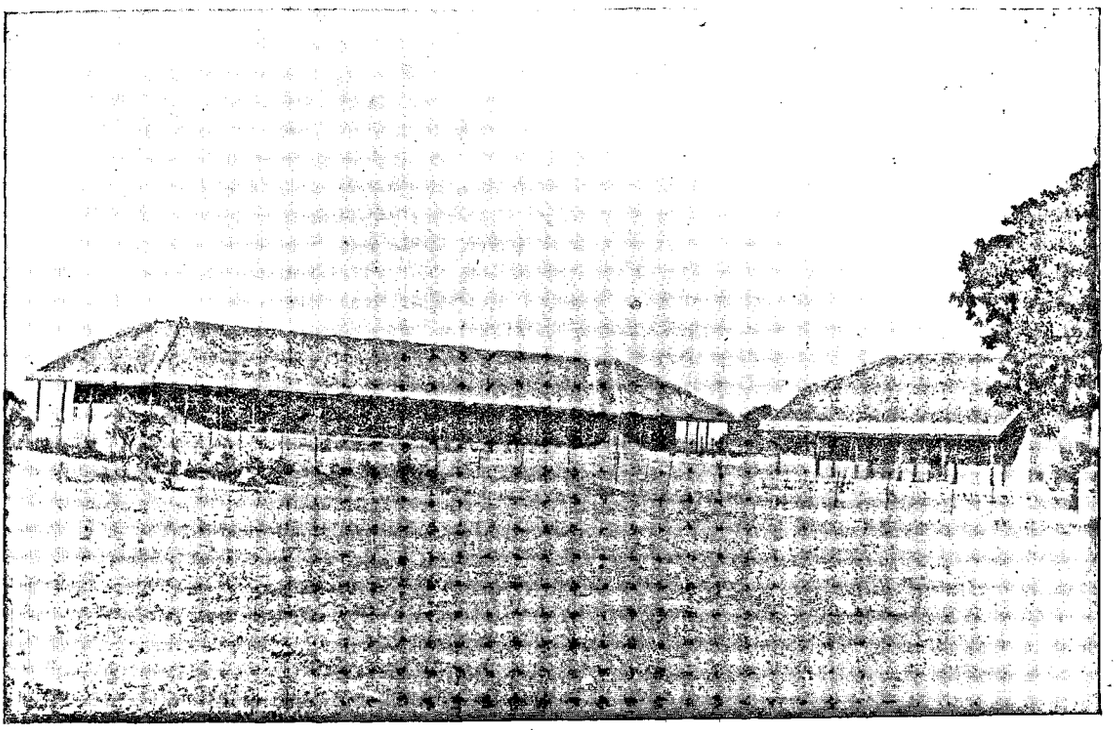


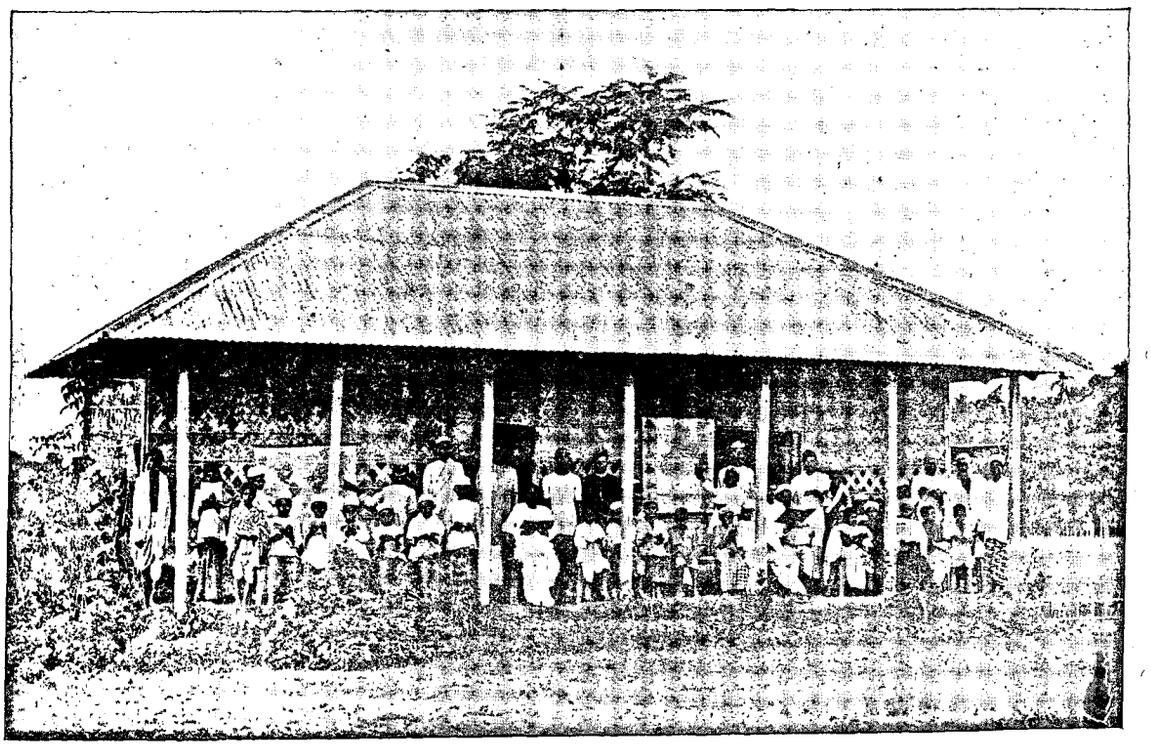
GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, ABBOTTABAD (NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE).



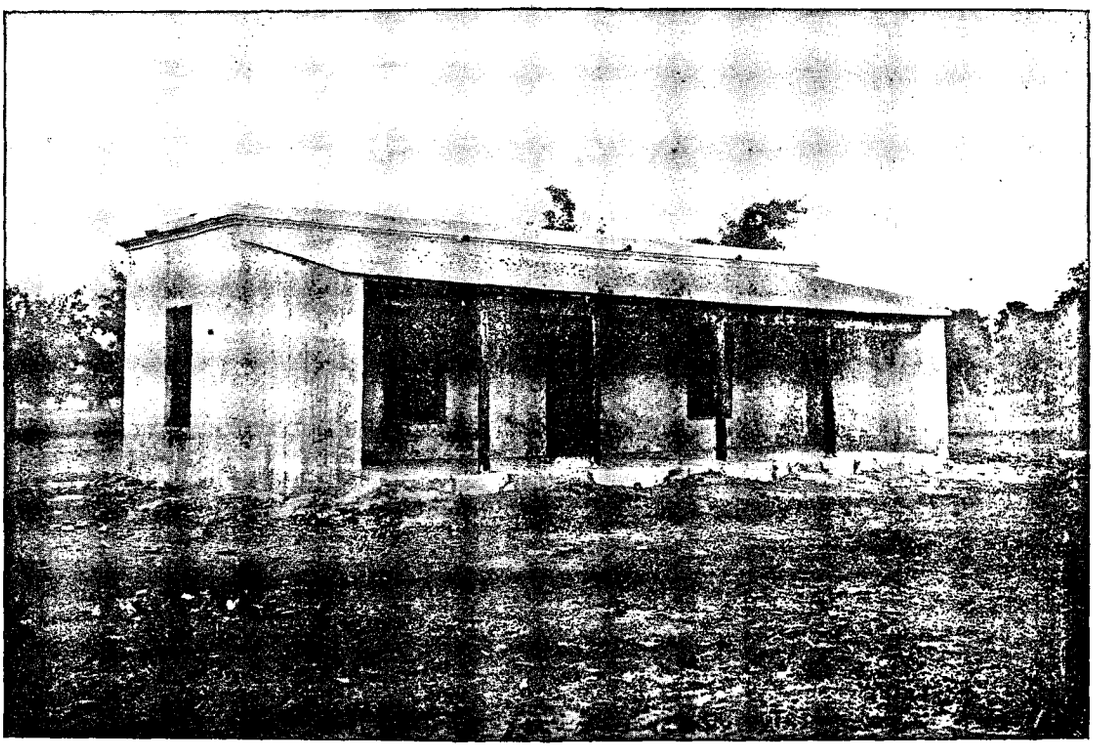
TRAINING COLLEGE, AGRA (UNITED PROVINCES).



DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD PRIMARY SCHOOL, TALWEL, TALUKA BHUSAVAL, EAST KHANDESH (BOMBAY).

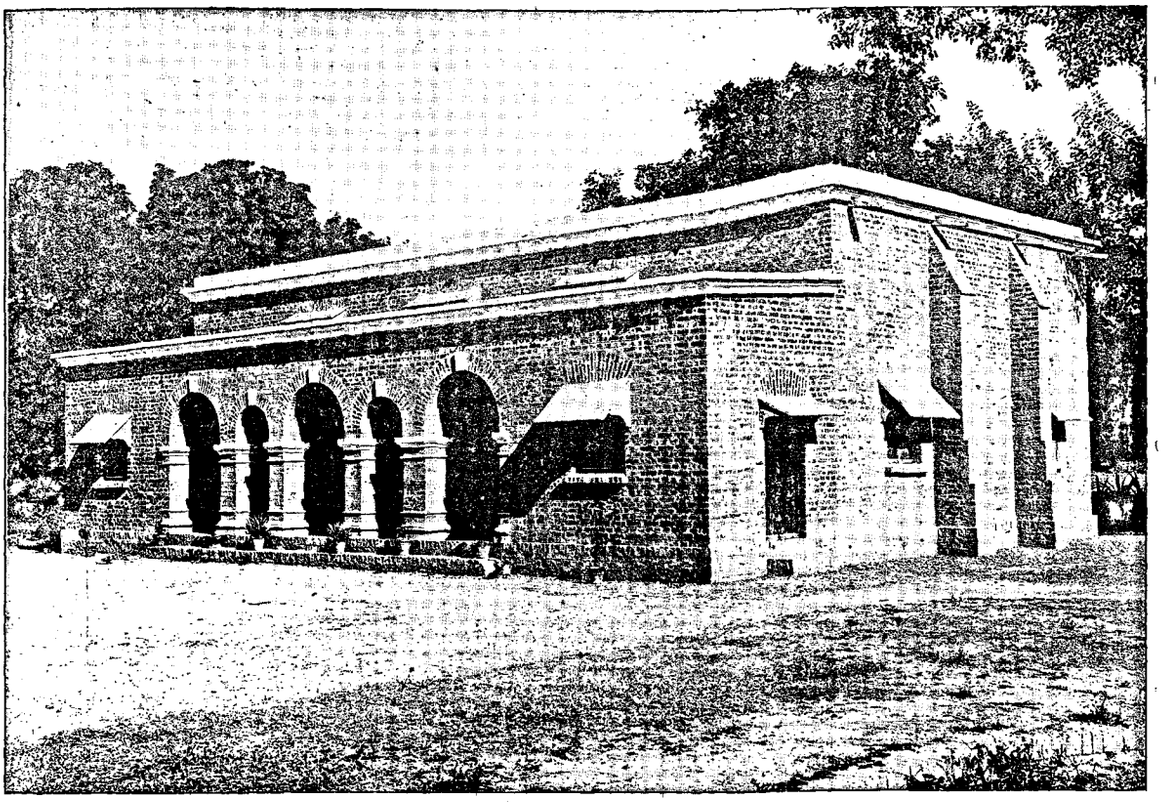


NARSINGPUR BOARD PRIMARY SCHOOL, DISTRICT NOAKHALI (BENGAL).



BOARD PRIMARY SCHOOL, SHAHPUR, DISTRICT BIRBHUM (BENGAL).

ATRA MUKTAB (PANCHAYATI UNION SCHOOL), KHULNA DISTRICT (BENGAL).



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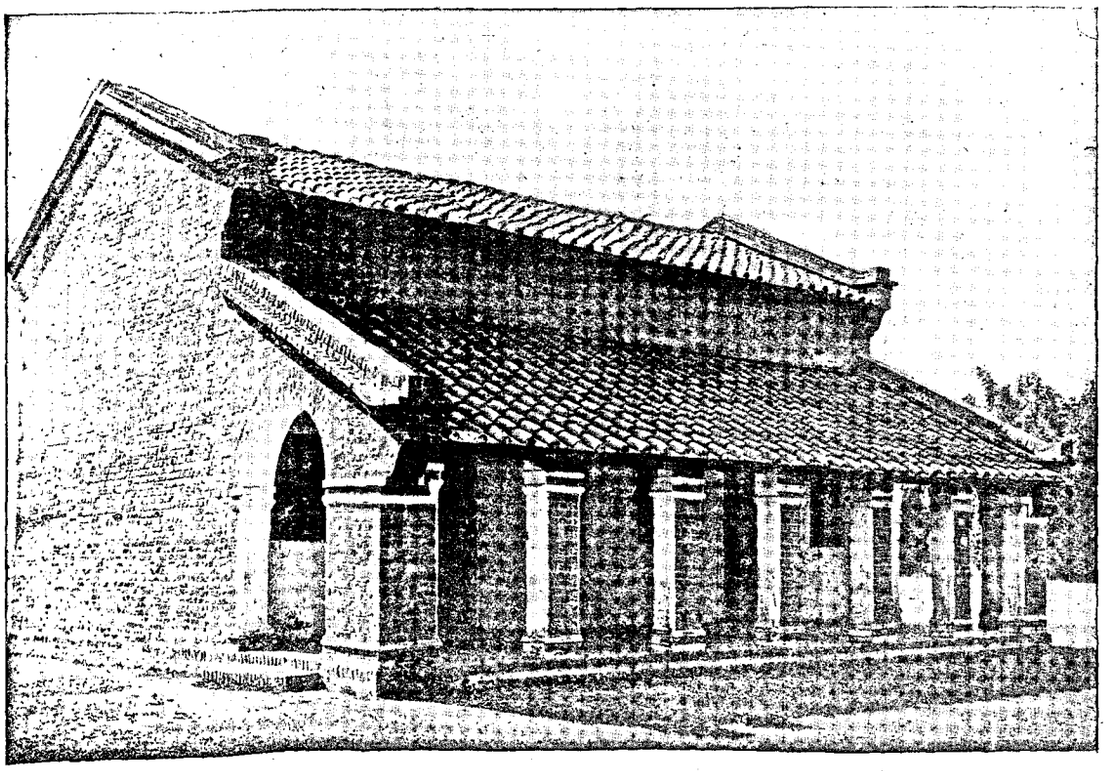
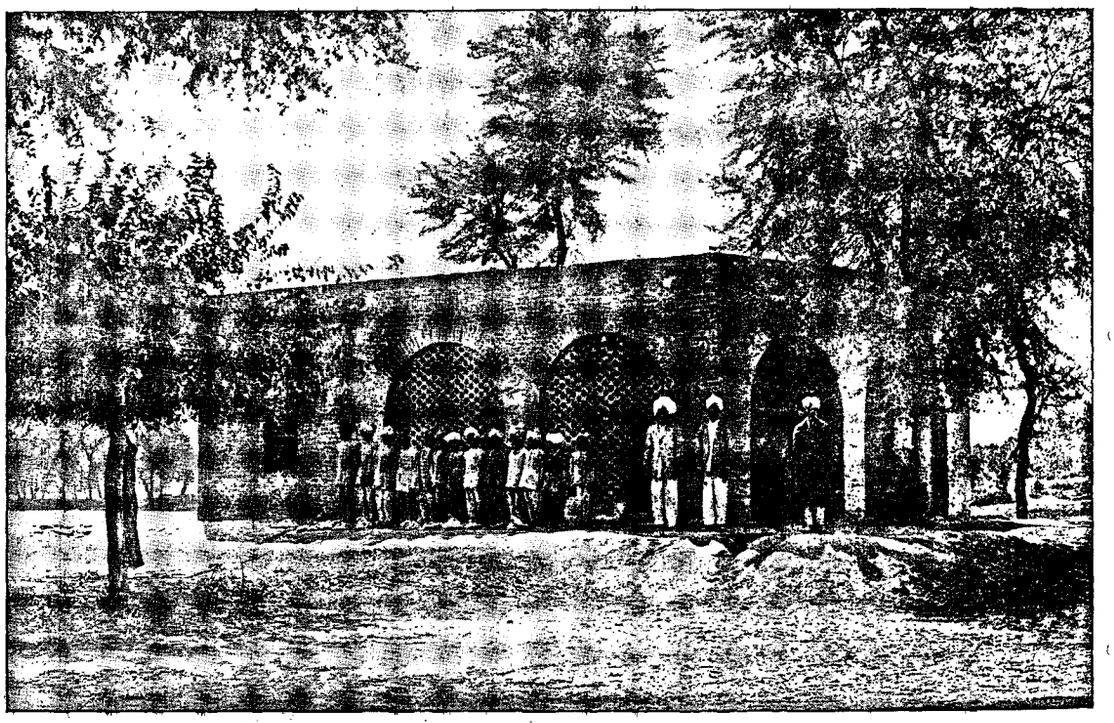


UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL, AMKHERA, DISTRICT PILIBHIT (UNITED PROVINCES).



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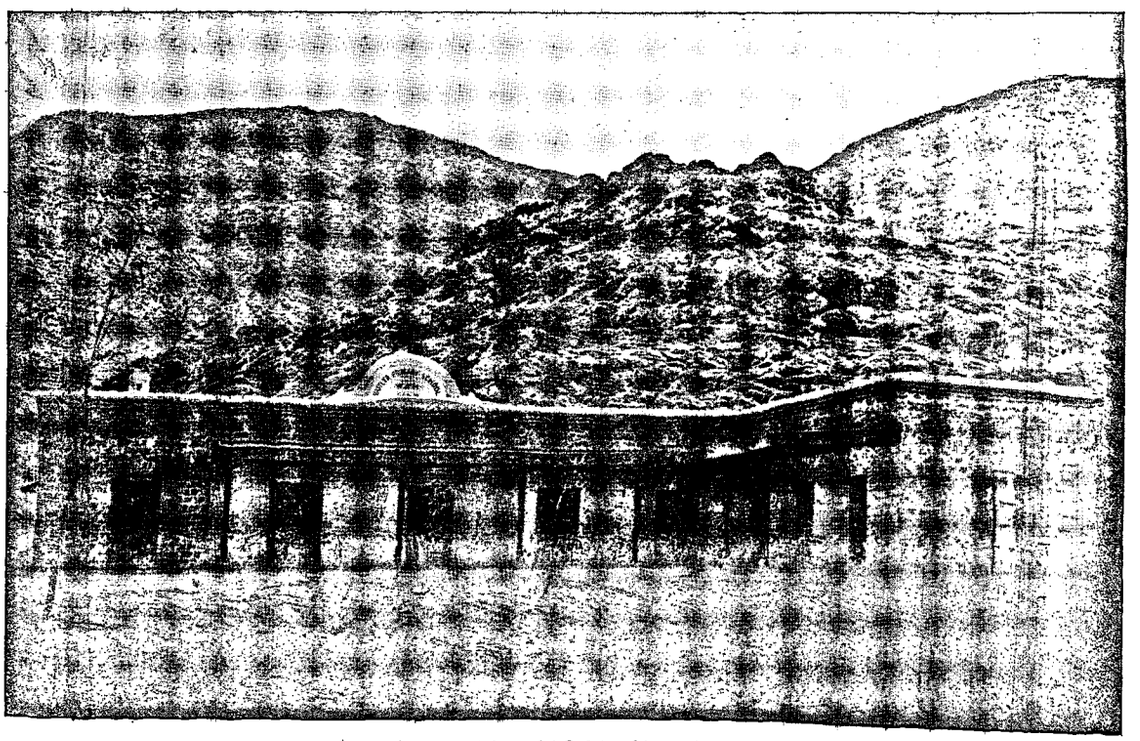
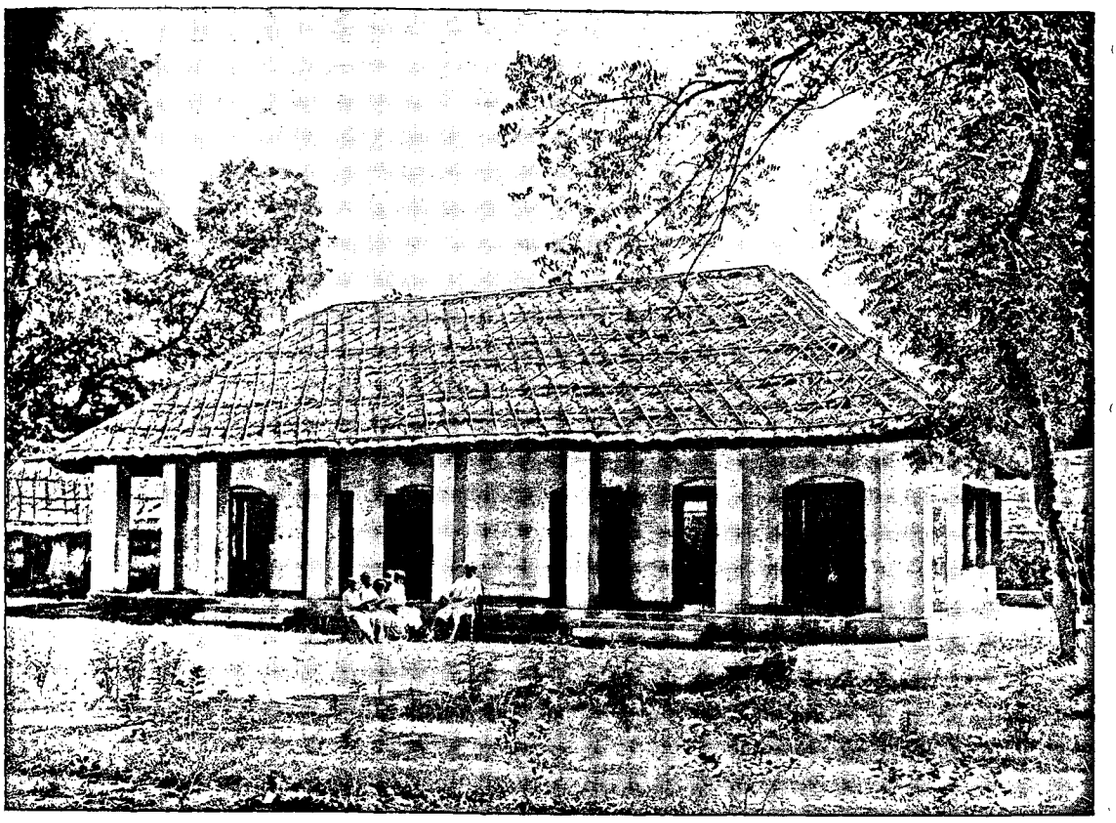


BUTLER PRIMARY SCHOOL, WAH (PUNJAB).



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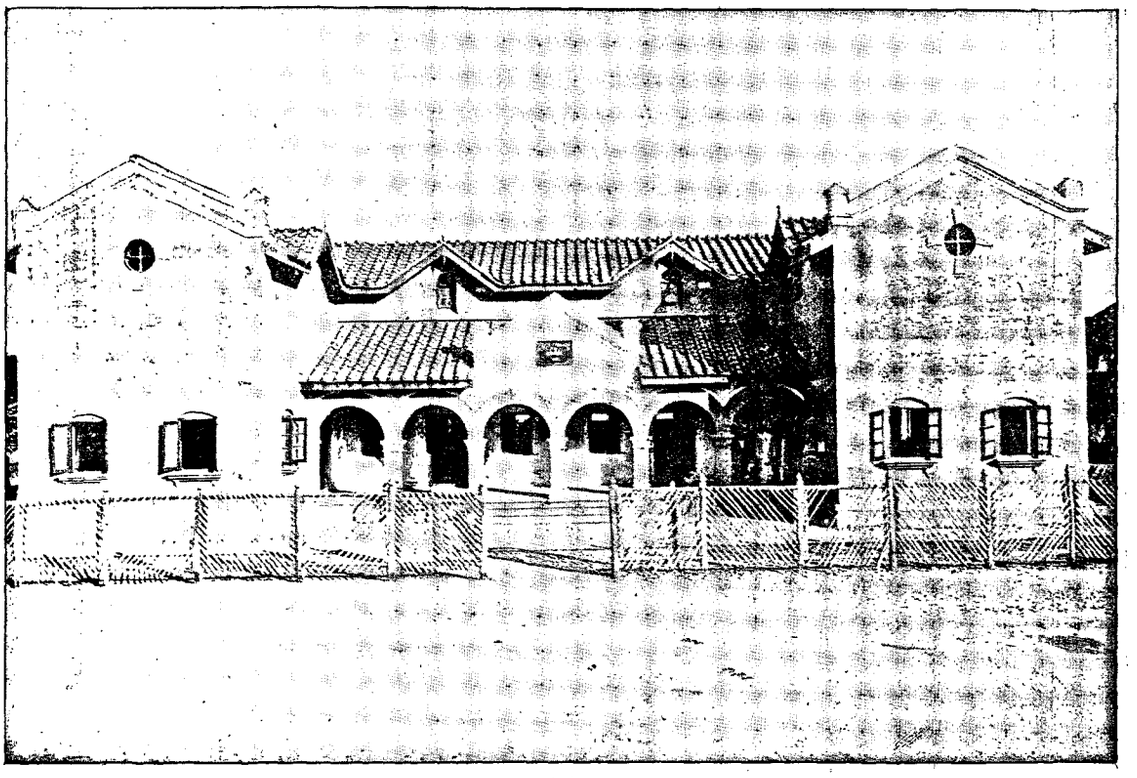
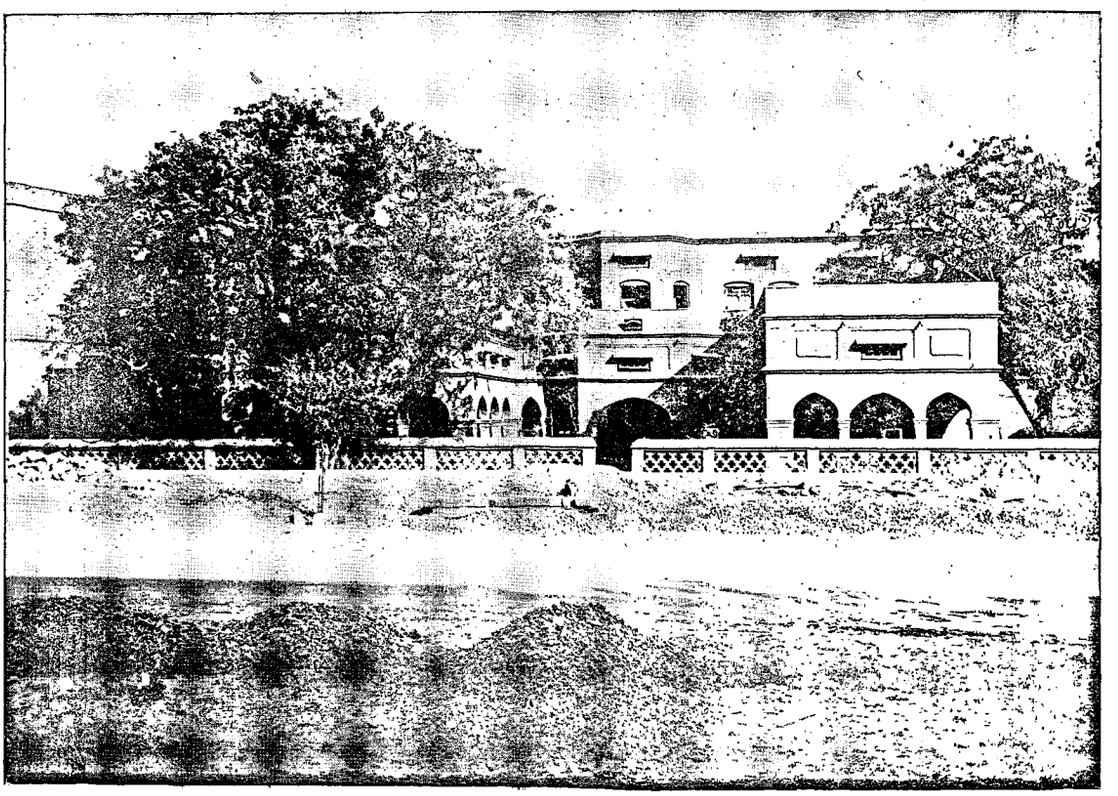
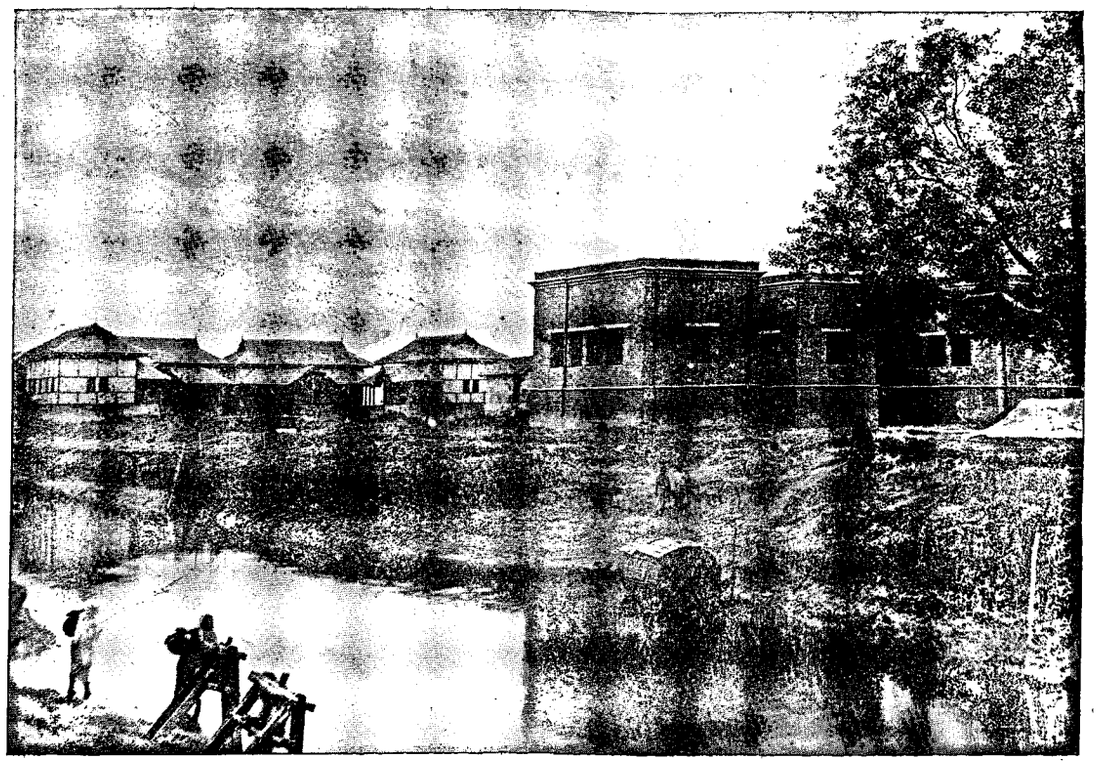


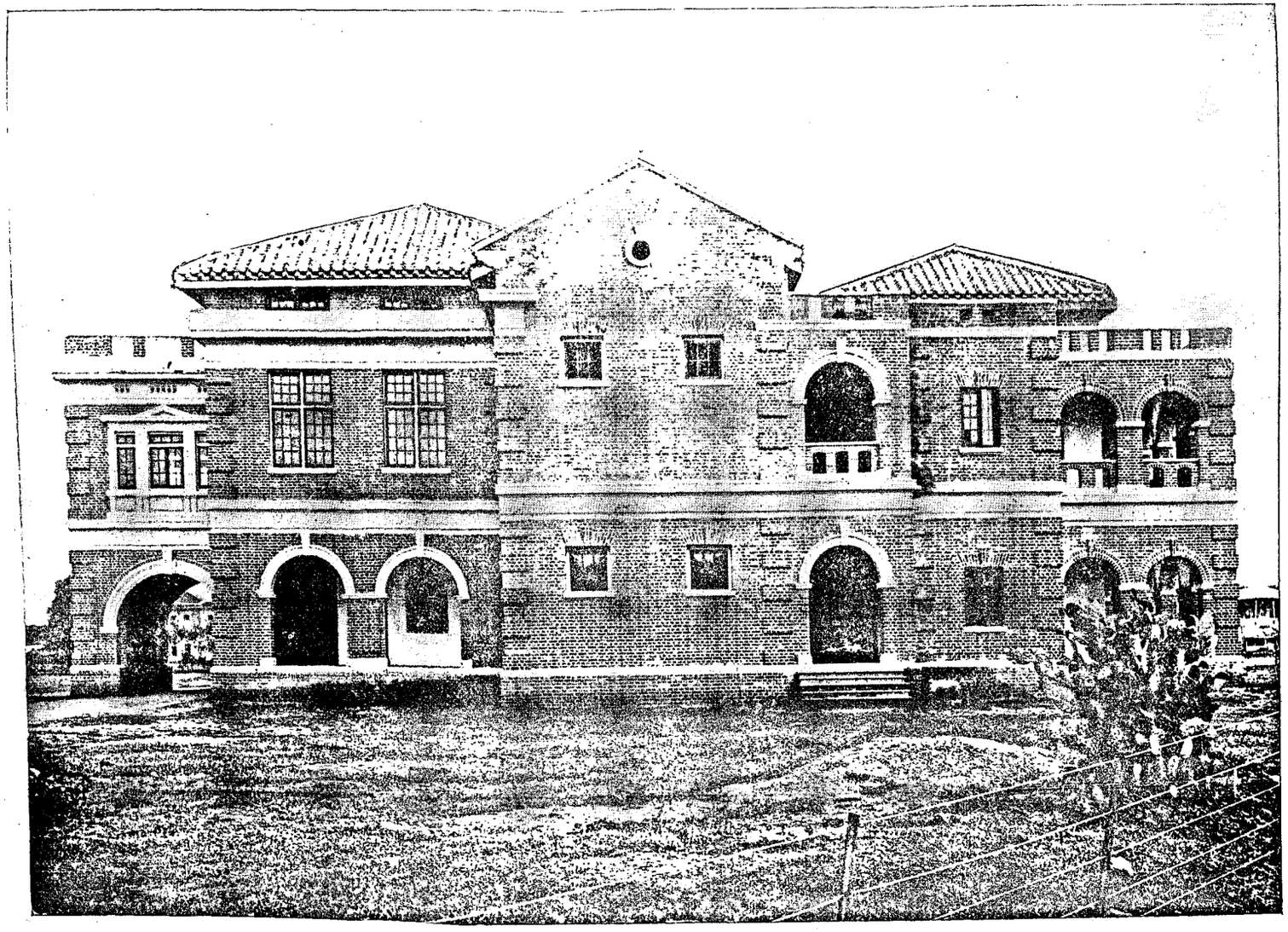
MUNICIPAL VERNACULAR FATE SCHOOL, NAGPUR (CENTRAL PROVINCES).



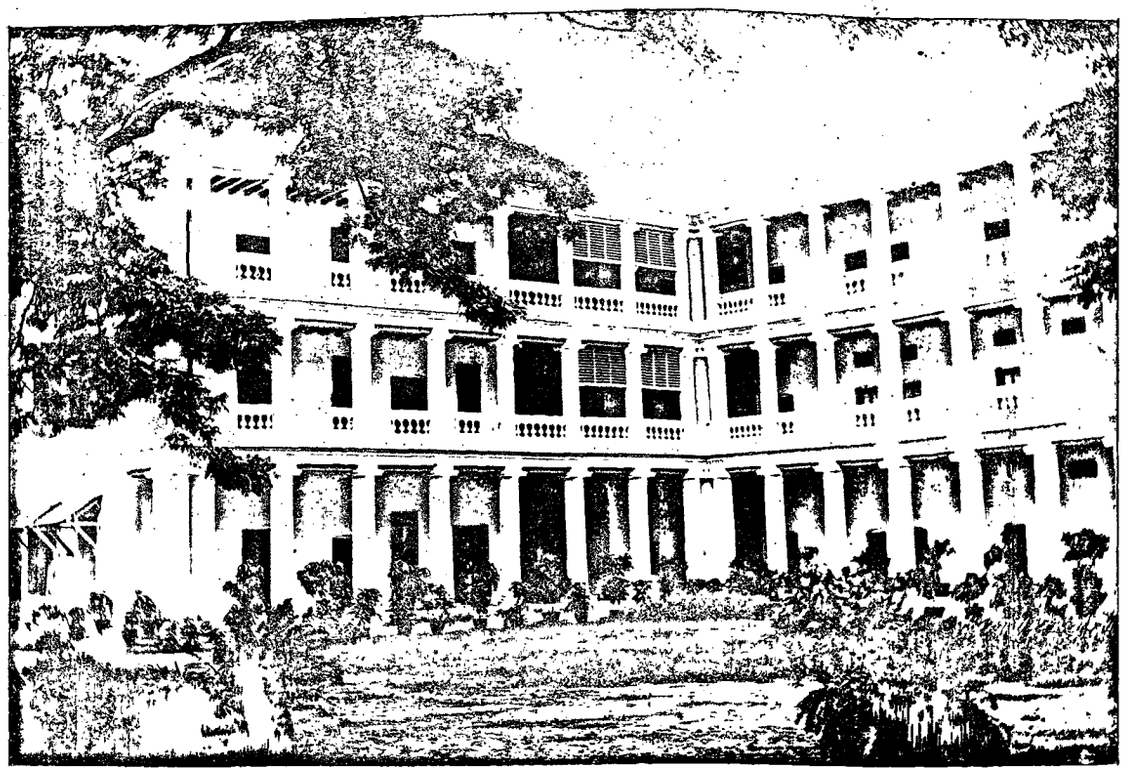
KABULI GATE MUNICIPAL BOARD SCHOOL, (DELHI).



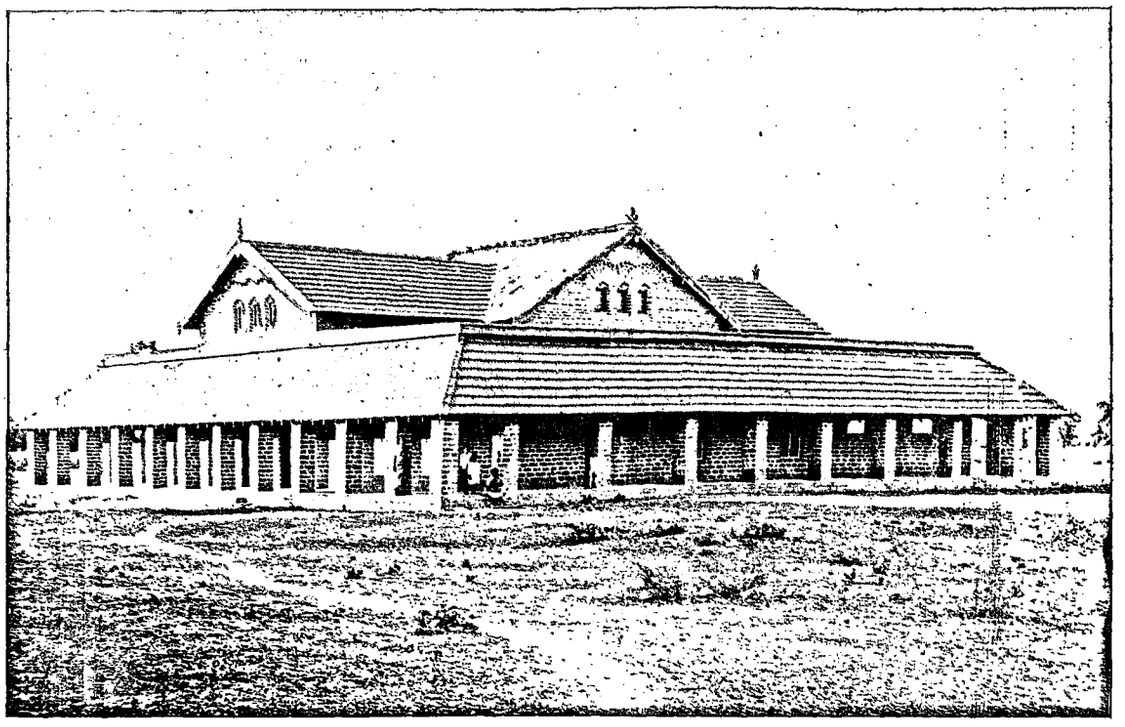
MUNSHIGANJ GURU TRAINING SCHOOL, DACCA (BENGAL).



GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, NAGPUR (CENTRAL PROVINCES).

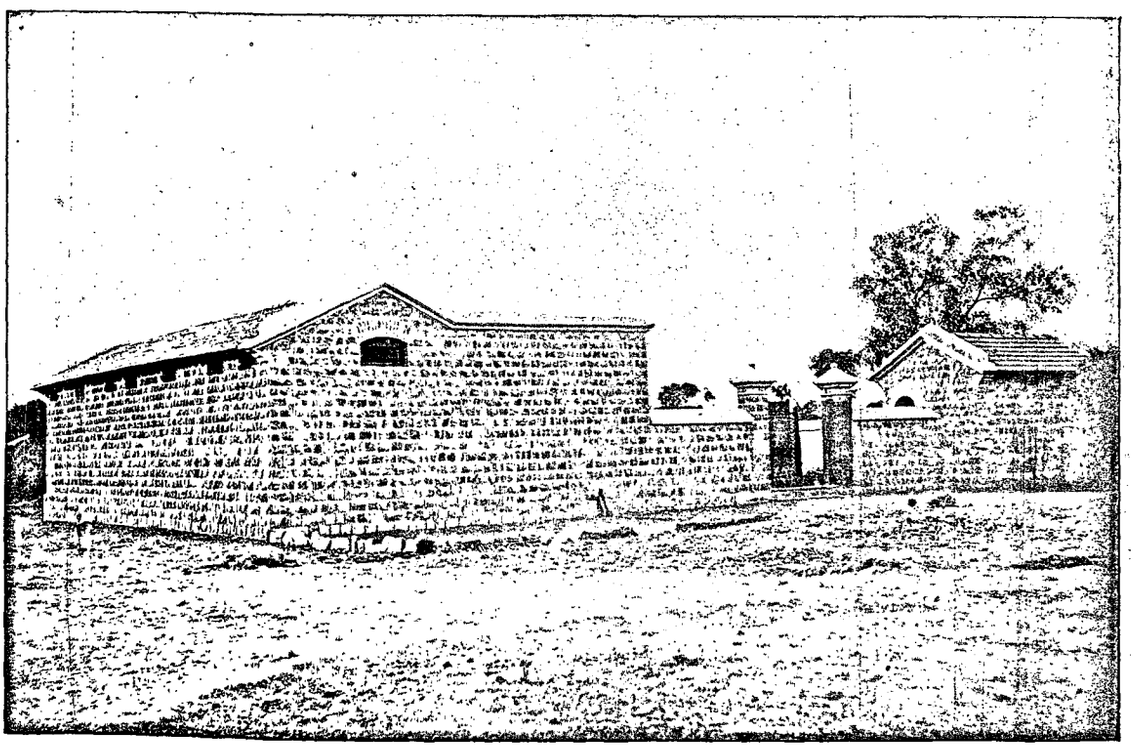


HOSTEL, WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, MADRAS.

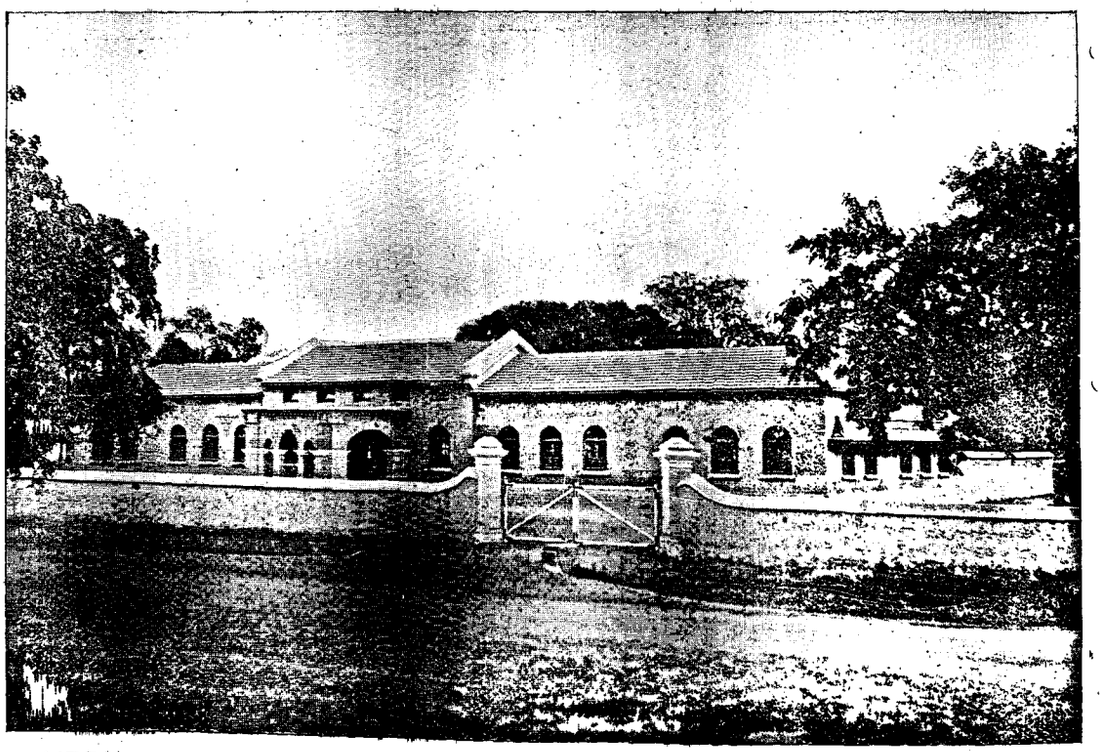


S.P.G. ELEMENTARY GIRLS' SCHOOL, NANDYAL, KURNOOL DISTRICT (MADRAS).

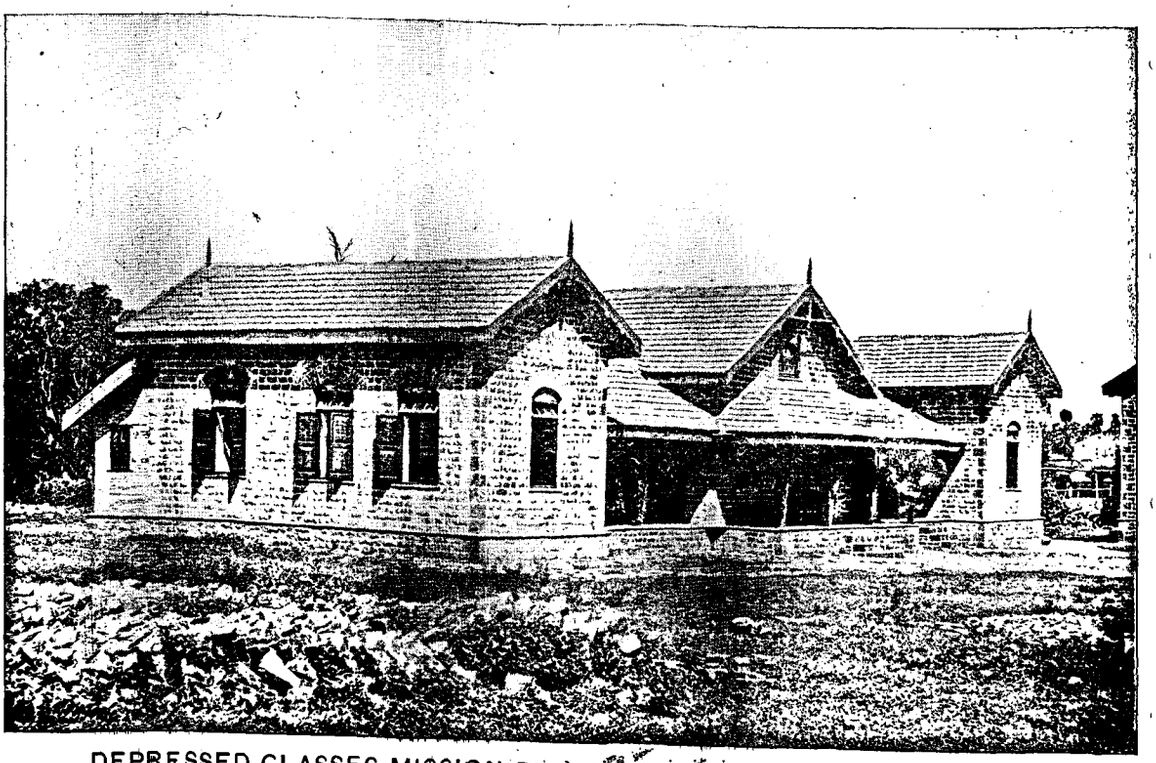
A.B.M. ANGLO—VERNACULAR GIRLS' SCHOOL, KEMMENDINE, RANGOON (BURMA).



URDU PRIMARY GIRLS' SCHOOL, BARSHI TAKLI, AKOLA DISTRICT (CENTRAL PROVINCES).



VERNACULAR MIDDLE GIRLS' SCHOOL, AKOLA (CENTRAL PROVINCES).



DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION PRIMARY SCHOOL, POONA (BOMBAY).

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

INDIA

INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

1920-21.

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1922

PREFATORY NOTE.

This is not a complete review of the progress of education in British India during the year 1920-21 and no exhaustive analysis of the statistics contained in the attached tables is attempted. The review that is to be published next year will cover the quinquennium 1917-22 and will be a comprehensive record for that period. This report merely draws attention to important features of the year and to points in the provincial report that seem specially significant. The absence or paucity of reference to any particular branch of education indicates neither stagnation nor retrogression but merely the absence of any noteworthy development. This is compatible with steady progress.

The following dates will explain the date of publication of this report:—

Date on which the receipt of provincial reports was completed ... ... 12th January 1922.

Date of receipt of the general statistical tables from Director General of Statistics ... 20th January 1922.

ARTHUR MAYHEW,

Officiating Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI;

25th January 1922.

INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

1920-21.

Effects of the political situation.

1. The outstanding feature of the year was the attack launched on the educational system of the country as an integral part of the non-cooperation campaign. The attack came in waves which were not simultaneous in all provinces. At the close of the year some provinces had emerged, for the time being, with flying colours while others were still in the heat of the fray. It would be unwise therefore to attempt any summary of the general position at the close of the year and no useful conclusions can be drawn as to the total losses on so extensive a front for a period that has in the history of the campaign no particular significance. Some of the losses have since been made good or may yet be recovered before the time comes for writing the complete history. Meanwhile, though the direct attack is perhaps being pressed with less vigour, our whole system continues to react to the political unrest. All that can safely and usefully be attempted in this review is a brief summary of the most obvious features of the attack and their general bearing on education in India. *Non-Cooperation.*

2. There has been an increase of 2 per cent. in the total number of scholars in public institutions against an increase of 3·7 per cent. for the previous year. In English arts colleges and high and Middle schools the percentage of decrease has been 8·6, 5 1 and 8·1 respectively against increases of 3·3, 2·4 and 2 last year. Under no other head is there a marked fall and under most other heads some increase is recorded. The increase in primary schools is 3·2 which is practically the same as last year's increase. *Loss of pupils.*

3. It is impossible to establish precisely from these figures the precise numerical results of the non-cooperation movement and for the reasons given in paragraph 1 no estimate would have much value. The political situation cannot be isolated from other causes, economic and otherwise, that affected the numbers nor is it possible to say to what extent the effects of non-cooperation have been hidden from view by compensatory increase of pupils for other reasons in particular localities or classes of schools. But it may safely be inferred that non-cooperation alone was responsible during the year for a

substantial though not alarming reduction in the enrolment of high and middle anglo-vernacular schools and arts colleges. Statistics would not justify any inference regarding the effect of non-cooperation on other classes of institutions. It is possible, particularly in the case of boys primary schools, that a more substantial advance would have been recorded but for the political situation. As regards colleges and anglo-vernacular schools, while some provinces, *e. g.*, Madras and the United Provinces and the Punjab report recovery of the situation before the end of the year, others, *e. g.*, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma and the Central Provinces recorded comparatively severe losses at its close. The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in a statement laid before the Senate estimated that more than 47,000 pupils, or 23 per cent. of the total number, had disappeared from high schools between July 1920 and July 1921, and that up to the 1st March 1921 there was a fall of 42 per cent. in the enrolment of the first and third year classes (not classes preparing for examinations) of arts colleges. The provincial report records a fall from 21,577 to 19,788 arts college students. High schools lost about 26,000 and Middle schools 10,000 pupils.

4. These figures illustrate the position of a Province that was hard hit at about the time when figures were collected. In Burma where agitation against far-reaching measures of university and school reform intensified political feeling the losses have also been heavy. It would be unfair to emphasise the position of one province as compared with another for the general reasons given above.

Teachers and their work.

5. As regards institutions it may be said that their numerical losses have depended largely on their efficiency, the least efficient suffering most, though locality has also been an important factor. Particular attention is drawn in several reports to government institutions which weathered the storm with special credit. It is significant that the Presidency College, Calcutta, was at no time greatly affected. Had the staff in such institutions regarded themselves primarily as government servants responsible for defending a particular form of government, the results would probably have been different. Their success seems to have been due to their establishing their position as teachers, not officials, concerned primarily with the welfare of their students. While special attention is drawn to such teachers owing to their peculiarly difficult position, the greatest possible credit is due generally to teachers of all grades in all classes of institutions. The number of 'political' resignations has been relatively so small as to be quite insignificant. In face of the fiercest criticism and subjected to extreme forms of pressure they displayed on the whole most laudable firmness and tact. The reports bear witness to their close personal contact with students, their frequent and useful appeals to parents, their readiness to look at the situation from the students point of view and to recognise that rules framed for normal times and solely in the students interests may in abnormal times for the same reason have to be relaxed. Their attitude is the more commendable as the attack came at a time when their position was essentially vulnerable. Thus the United Provinces report notes—

"The year began with all grades of society faced with financial difficulties consequent on the great increase in the cost of the necessaries of life, which were enhanced as a result of a poor monsoon. Perhaps nowhere was the pinch more severely felt than in the ranks of those engaged in education, many of whom were living on salaries which bordered on the minimum

necessary for existence. Especially was this the case in non-Government institutions, both aided and unaided and discontent was rife. In many districts teachers' unions were being formed to enforce demands for better pay, while the general unrest which had spread over the whole of India, unsettling men's minds, affected the student community also. The time was therefore most opportune for the leaders of non-cooperation when they formulated their attack on education. In many districts and in every city agitators were at work magnifying grievances and urging the necessity for boycotting all institutions connected with the Government. The attacks were often most insidious; scholars were encouraged to strike for any and every reason and, as often as not, it was only when the final step had been taken that they realised that the strike had assumed a political complexion. Teachers and others were bribed with the offer of higher pay in national schools which had an ephemeral existence in many towns; and when all else failed attempts were made to force the closing of institutions by organizing strikes of the menial servants."

That the infection spread so little among teachers and so slowly among their students is matter for surprise and congratualation and will no doubt stimulate the teaching profession to even greater efforts which the future may require.

'National' institutions.

6. It is clear that many so called 'national' schools and colleges have come into existence and that they have attracted a large number of students. No estimate can be framed of their numbers or financial position at present since their attitude towards Government makes the comprehensive collection of accurate statistics impossible. Though the numbers are undoubtedly small in relation to recognised institutions and pupils, and though the financial position of many is precarious, it is too early to accept as yet the views expressed in some provincial reports that they are ephemeral. They differ at present from other institutions independent of Government control that were in existence before the non-cooperation campaign inasmuch as their immediate origin and aim are political rather than educational. That they are in aim as well as origin exclusively political cannot be admitted. Their continuance probably depends on the force of the educational ideas that are undoubtedly associated, though vaguely, with the political motives and on the extent to which these ideas may be able to find expression in the government system of education.

Loss of recognised institutions.

7. With the development of 'national' institutions has come the withdrawal of 'recognised' institutions from all forms of government control and aid. The number of such withdrawals is not precisely given in most reports but was probably very small during the year, though Bihar and Orissa reports considerable losses from one division. There is no marked fall in the number of institutions under any head except English middle schools, where the fall is possibly due to changes in the classification of schools. Very strong influence has undoubtedly been brought to bear on many larger institutions under predominantly Indian management which depend mainly on their fee income. That their attacks have for the most part failed is due largely to the excellent and inspiring example set by the trustees of the Aligarh College who early in the year resisted successfully an attempt to capture the college for the khilafat movement and insisted on adherence to the aims and intentions of the founder. Attacks on the Benares University and on important colleges in other parts of India were also frustrated. Even primary schools in villages as well as towns, have not been immune from attack in some provinces, *e.g.*, Burma and the Central Provinces. Local bodies have not escaped infection and three Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency have refused government grants for their schools in the hope that this will mean freedom from all forms of government control or inspection.

Financial effect on non-government institutions.

8. Though privately managed institutions have on the whole resisted the attack with such success some of them have financially suffered heavy loss and their very existence has for this reason been jeopardised. In the Central Provinces the Government paid out Rs. 18,000 to a comparatively small number of schools as compensation for loss of fee income. In colleges generally there has been no such fall since fees are usually levied for the term or year in advance. But in unaided colleges where such a procedure is less general there has been a fall in fee income, while the receipts from this source in unaided high schools have fallen more than 12 per cent. Such institutions can least bear a sudden strain on their finances and there can be no doubt that the assault on privately managed institutions has in its financial results postponed the surely needed improvement of teachers' salaries and thereby set back the educational clock. The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University estimated a total loss of examination fee income of Rs. 2,63,000 and if this estimate is approximately correct the financial position of this great educational body must be gravely affected.*

Effect on students.

9. All classes of students have been affected and among those who responded to pressure are those whom colleges could best afford to lose as well as those whose departure caused no regret. There was something in the movement that appealed to most diverse types of mind. The call to 'national' service and self-sacrifice found a quick response among the best, unintelligible to those who do not realize the emotional background of student life and the absence of a strong sense of humour. While older men have been seeing visions the young men are dreaming dreams. Imagination has been fired and a spiritual 'uplift' initiated. Something that had long been wanting in our college life had been supplied. To another class of temperament the situation presented possibilities of romance and adventure that irradiated a colourless existence. Picketing and processions were as irresistible to such minds as a bump-supper and a 'rag' to Oxford undergraduates. Others became for the first time conscious that they were wasting time over a kind of education not suited to their needs and leading them at its best to an office stool. It is greatly to the credit of the staff that these feelings, so natural in themselves but affording such excellent material for unscrupulous agitators, found expression comparatively seldom in violent or offensive action and that judgment was so often suspended and scope left for reflection. Credit is also due to parents as has specially been recorded in the Punjab report. Though other reports refer gloomily to the decay of parental authority it is clear that the losses would have been far greater had not many parents, in the teeth of local ridicule and opposition, brought great pressure to bear on their sons.

10. There is a darker side to the picture for which those who light-heartedly put students in the van of the fight will have one day to render account. Discipline has been seriously affected and almost every province reports an increase in strikes and serious offences. Madras and the Punjab are however confident that the effects were merely temporary and that the worst was over before the close of the year. Breach of rules must be expected at such a time but the change in spirit, the growing contempt for authority, the exaggerated sense of the individual student's importance, the tendency to criticise and resent

* Statement made before the Senate on the 24th September 1921. The forecast is for the financial year 1921-22. In 1920-21 there was no fall in the number of candidates for the principal examination.

any order framed for the common ideal are a serious and standing menace to educational progress. Concentration on studies has been greatly impeded and if the examination results * show generally for India as a whole no deterioration it is mainly because so many of the worst students have left and because in the examination-going classes prudential motives have as a rule prevailed. Those who have persisted in their studies have been subjected to intensive nervous strain which may affect their future careers while the effects of this strain have been even more noticeable in those who have returned to college life after a few months of 'crowded life' with the agitators. Apart from the activity shown in criticism and defiance general apathy and listlessness in regard to studies, games and college life are reported from several provinces. It must be understood that particular institutions here and there seem to have escaped the blight. Only a general impression can be attempted here.

Development of national education.

11. The reports show no movement so far towards a more truly national type of education in the 'national' institutions that have been called into being. Even the '*Charkha*' on its educational as apart from its economic side is only a development of manual or vocational training which is already in vogue in other countries and has been steadily encouraged for some years in this country. The more extensive use of the vernacular as medium of instruction covers educational methods rather than aims (see paragraph 12), and will no doubt be pressed by all Governments if and when they are convinced that it has popular as well as educational support. There are no signs of any reaction against western subjects, languages and ideas. In fact one Province ascribes the popularity of 'national' schools to the fact that English is therein begun earlier than in 'recognised' schools!

12. But it must not be thought on this account that the establishment and (limited) popularity of national institutions has no educational significance. They indicate profound dissatisfaction with our present educational system. As the Bengal Director writes:—

"The agitation, though damaging in its financial effects and in other ways, has served a useful purpose by helping to create a public opinion in favour of practical and vocational education. There is now a wide and real demand for this in the country, springing largely from the knowledge that in present day conditions the prospects of employment which await the average products of the literary type of education are somewhat drab, and from a belief that practically or vocationally trained men will more easily fit into the economic structure, and thus be more valuable members of society."

13. In addition to the explicit demand for more extensive and intensive training for professions and vocations other than the legal and clerical there is a widespread demand for fuller recognition of Indian culture and aspirations, for fuller treatment of what India has contributed and may contribute to civilisation and for a more direct call to national service. With this is combined a desire for more attention to vernacular languages and literature and a protest against English as a medium of instructions so far as it is inconsistent with such attention. But this demand implies no rejection of what the west can contribute and no assignment of a less important place to the study of English.

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* The matriculation and school final examination results show improvement while the intermediate, B. A. and B. Sc. results show slight deterioration.

14. Underlying these demands is a feeling that our education fails to awaken a practical response because it is not in close contact with the life, thought and feeling of the country. This discontent is not confined to India and has recently found expression in a noteworthy educational document. The passage from this work quoted below summarizes what is vaguely felt rather than generally understood in India. It is also valuable because it dispels illusions regarding the antagonism between "practical" or scientific subjects and "literary" subjects that is spreading in India and shows how all such subjects if taught from the proper point of view may be embraced in a really "humane" scheme of education.

"The Teaching of English in England," 1921. Report of a Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Education.

'It must be realised that education is not the same thing as information, nor does it deal with human knowledge as divided into so-called 'subjects'

'It proceeds not by the presentation of lifeless facts, but by teaching the student to follow the different lines on which life may be explored and proficiency in living may be obtained.'

'Not only must the true nature of education be clearly understood, but it will be a matter of equal importance that the teacher, at any rate, and the student, as soon as may be, should have clear and well founded ideas about morals, science and art. They must feel and, as far as possible, understand the direct interest of these as bearing upon practical life and the equipment for it. It has long been accepted, and at the present day it has been reiterated with great force by such teachers as the Dean of St. Paul's and Mr. Clutton Brock, that the three main motives which actuate the human spirit are the love of goodness, the love of truth and the love of beauty. It is certainly under heads corresponding to these that education must be divided into the training of the will (morals), the training of the intellect (science) and the training of the emotions (expression or creative art). In school, therefore, science must be, for teacher and for student, the methodical pursuit of truth and the conquest of the physical world by human intelligence and skill. Literature, the form of art most readily available, must be handled from the first as the most direct and lasting communication of experience by man to men. It must never be thought of or represented as an ornament, an excrescence, a mere pastime or an accomplishment; above all, it must never be treated as a field of mental exercise remote from ordinary life. The sphere of morals in school life is limited by practical considerations with which we cannot here deal, but it is evident that if science and literature can be ably and enthusiastically taught, the child's natural love of goodness will be strongly encouraged and great progress may be made in the strengthening of the will. The vast importance to a nation of moral training would alone make it imperative that education shall be regarded as expreience and shall be kept in the closest contact with life and personal relations.'

15. It is true that these needs have for years past been emphasised in Public Instruction reports. The reports for 1920-21 like their predecessors are full of references to steps taken or contemplated in these directions. Readers of these reports could never charge the departments from which they originate with lack of either humility or the determination to experiment freely within the funds, at their disposal. It is true also that past attempts to encourage vocational training have met with little or no public support as the numbers taking 'alternative' courses in Bengal, Madras and other places where they have been tried show. But the new and most important factor now introduced is the complete and successful arousing of public interest. The general middle class public is now awake and for the first time acutely conscious of educational defects. And with this awakening has come apparently the beginning

of a readiness to subscribe funds for educational work. However much we deplore for other reasons the complete separation of 'national' schools from a popular and responsible government and the assertion of independence based mainly on hatred it is most significant and cheering to find the possibility of large and important educational institutions being carried on without help from Government for the first time widely canvassed. If only these institutions can purge themselves of racial and political hatred their financial independence of government may be of immense help to the community, in so far as it enables them to experiment with complete freedom and enables the Government to spend more money in places and on institutions where it is really needed.

Education and the reforms.

16. With the inauguration of the reformed Governments in January 1921 education became in the parts of India covered by the Government of India Act a provincial subject and subject to the control of the Legislative Councils by being transferred to the charge of ministers responsible to those Councils. Certain powers, which need not here be specified, remain with the Government of India and European education is reserved for the Governors in Council. But speaking generally one may say that it is now left to the Legislative Councils by resolutions and budget votes as well as by other methods provided by the constitution to determine the best mode of adapting the educational system to the needs and circumstances of the various provinces. The reports do not mention the reduction of any educational grants by the reformed Councils at their first consideration of the budget estimates but in most councils there seem to have been interesting debates and keen enquiries set on foot in connection with various grants. Both before and after January 1921 many resolutions on educational subjects were keenly debated, the pay of teachers, extension of primary education, vocational training and curricula generally and the medium of instruction receiving special attention. Depressed classes and defective education and matriculation age limits were among other subjects that received attention. In Bihar and Orissa a committee was appointed to cover generally the whole field of primary and secondary education while in the Central Provinces a standing committee of the Council was appointed before the close of the year to advise the Minister in educational affairs.

17. It cannot, however, be said that education, other than European, has been in each province transferred to the charge of one Minister of education. In the United Provinces primary education is controlled by one Minister and higher education by another Minister. In five provinces technical and industrial education is controlled by the Minister in charge of industries who is not also the Minister for education. In other provinces special training institutions for professions or public services such as agricultural colleges, medical colleges, forestry schools and police training schools are in some cases not under the Minister of education.* The Calcutta University Commission emphasised strongly the desirability of bringing together all forms of educational activity within the perview of "a general staff" so as to ensure coordination and the development of a consistent policy. Possibly this is safeguarded by the fact that governments as a whole on their 'popular' side rather than individual Ministers are responsible for educational

*In one province three Ministers and three Members of Council deal with various branches of education.

policy. It seems important to remember that the question of policy is distinct from that of administration. While it may be convenient and conducive to efficiency to relieve the department of public instruction by transferring special branches of education to other departments that have more leisure and expert advice at their command it ought to be recognised clearly that no government as a whole can divest itself of responsibility for the elaboration of a policy embracing and co-ordinating all kinds of education.

General Administration.

18. Reorganisation of the Indian and Provincial educational services has proceeded in accordance with the general orders of the Secretary of State referred to in the last review. The women's branch of the Indian educational service has been reorganised with improved conditions of service and the general lines of improvement of the women's branch of the provincial services were prescribed, in accordance with which necessary action has been taken in the provinces. The representatione of Indians in the Indian educational service has been advanced both by direct appointment and by promotion from the provincial service. Out of 315 posts filled by men in the Indian Educational Service 111 were occupied by Indians at the close of the year, the percentage of Indians in Bombay, Madras and Bengal being 40, 41 and 45 respectively. Committees for the selection of suitable candidates to be recommended to the Secretary of State have been set up in the provinces. The pay of the provincial services has been reorganised within the limits imposed by the Secretary of State. A more liberal interpretation has been given of the rules covering the new scale of Indian Educational Service pay in the interests of those already in service and special concessions have been allowed with reference to war service. In most provinces the sub-ordinate services have also received substantial increases though in some, *e. g.*, Bombay and Bengal, it had unfortunately been impossible to arrive at a final decision in regard to all branches of the service before the close of the year. The gratitude of the services affected seems in some cases to have taken the form of 'a lively anticipation of future favours'.

19. In accordance with the recommendation of the Industrial Commission the transfer of technical and industrial education to the department of industries was completed in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa while the schools of arts were transferred to that department in Madras and the Punjab.

20. In the Punjab inspectors of training institutions and vernacular education have been established and a post of registrar of departmental examinations created. Steps have been taken to secure the more effective inspection of high schools by attaching groups of specialists to the divisional inspectors but these arrangements are subject to further consideration.

21. In Bengal the Director of Public Instruction has been made a Deputy Secretary to Government, a position occupied for some years past by the same officer in the Punjab and strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission.

*Central Advisory Board of Education.**

22. An advisory body called the Central Advisory Board of Education was constituted during the year by the Government of India in the education

* This account of the Board's functions and constitution is based on the letter of the Government of India announcing the establishment of the Board.

department to assist and advise the Governor-General in the exercise of visitatorial powers conferred on him by recent University legislation and to advise the Government of India regarding University affairs and such general educational questions as come within the purview of the Imperial Government. The establishment of such a body was advocated by the Calcutta University Commission. Apart from such administrative work as may be involved by assistance in University visitatorial work, by the conduct of examinations entrusted to it by the Government of India or by the conduct of educational surveys and preparation of reports the Board is essentially advisory. Its advice will be at the disposal of local Governments, should they require it, but its establishment implies no kind of interference with the control of education which is essentially a provincial and transferred subject. The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India is chairman of the board, the other members, who are appointed by the Honourable Member-in-charge of Education with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General, being (*a*) two Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities, (*b*) two Principals of Colleges under private management, (*c*) four Directors of Public Instruction, (*d*) four non-officials not immediately engaged in educational work but interested in the subject. It is hoped that a substantial body of expert opinion will thus be collected, based on close study of local conditions in various parts of India and carrying due weight. The board ought to bring together in useful co-operation the various official and non-official authorities and institutions throughout the country.

Universities.

23. The year was marked by great activity arising out of the Calcutta University Commission's report. The United Provinces took the lead. By November 1920 an Act for the establishment of a unitary teaching and residential University at Lucknow, passed by the United Provinces Legislative Council, had received the assent of the Governor-General and before the close of the year University officers and staff had been appointed, a site for the new University buildings selected, foundation stone laid, and the preparation of plans and estimates taken up. The new University, which is carved out of the Allahabad University, follows generally the lines of the Dacca University. It accepts no responsibility outside Lucknow and within that area is responsible for all 'formal' teaching, the teaching left to colleges being of a tutorial and supplementary character. The Canning college and King George's medical college have been handed over to the University. Admission to the university courses is after completion of the intermediate stage which is removed from University control. A bill for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University was also under preparation during the year and has subsequently become law, being the first University Act to pass a reformed provincial council. An account of it will form part of the next annual review and it is sufficient to state here that while providing for a unitary teaching university at Allahabad on the lines of the Dacca and Lucknow Universities it provides also for the association to the University of Colleges outside Allahabad which lie within the territorial jurisdiction of the University prior to reorganisation. In September 1920 by an Act passed by the Indian Legislative Council in accordance with the wishes of the Muslim University Association the property of that Association and the Muslim Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, was transferred to a body called the Aligarh Muslim University and this university was incorporated as a unitary teaching

New University in the United Provinces.

and residential University on the lines of the Benares Hindu University modified in the light of the Calcutta University Commission Report. Special facilities are provided for Islamic studies and Muslim religious education and there is a purely Muslim Court. Though admission to the university is after completion of the intermediate stage the university has power to recognise and maintain intermediate institutions within the Aligarh district. General control lies with the Governor-General in Council and the Governor-General is the Lord Rector. But the visiting board is composed of members of the United Provinces Government and nominees of the Minister in charge of education.

24. Simultaneously with the development of new universities the United Provinces Government has provided for the control of secondary and intermediate education, definitely separated from the university courses, by the establishment of a statutory board. The bill which was under preparation during the year has subsequently passed the reformed Council. A board of secondary and intermediate education has also been constituted by executive order within the area of the Dacca University.

Rangoon University.

25. A centralised residential university has also been incorporated at Rangoon by an Act passed during the year under review by the Burma Legislative Council. Teaching under university control will be conducted in constituent colleges situated in Rangoon but provision is made for the amalgamation, if necessary, of these colleges into one University college. For the present the government college becomes the University college under a governing body on which the University is strongly represented but continues to be staffed by members of the government educational services. Intermediate courses remain for the present under University control and the University can recognise institutions preparing for admission to the University and examine candidates for admission. Though differing in several respects from the type of University contemplated by the Calcutta University Commission the University will be administered in accordance with the recommendations of that Commission by bodies differentiated in respect of their functions, academic matters being entrusted to an academic body and other subjects to a widely representative body.

Calcutta University.

26. An Act passed by the Legislative Assembly in March 1921 brought to an end, in accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, the special relations that had previously existed between the Government of India and the University of Calcutta and put the Government of Bengal in the same position relative to that University as that occupied by other local Governments with reference to the four other old established Universities. It is now left to the Government of Bengal to undertake, subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act, necessary legislation for reorganisation, difficulties having arisen with reference to the legislative proposals previously put forward by the Government of India. The recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission were throughout the year under the consideration of the Senate and other University authorities and the financial position of the university and its colleges with reference to the cost of reform attracted considerable attention. Meanwhile the Assam Director complains that 'recommendations neither accepted as desirable nor

rejected as impracticable remain to trouble counsel. It is not possible, until some indication of policy is apparent, either to do much for the present or to plan confidently for the future'.

27. In other provinces and universities, university reorganisation with reference to the Calcutta University Commission Report was keenly discussed. Proposals for the Nagpur University were reconsidered in the light of the report and the Madras University Senate passed a series of important resolutions departing in several respects from the lines of reform suggested by the Commission. Discussion by the Patna University Senate resulted in the abolition of the Matriculation age limit and the institution of supplementary examinations. A final declaration of inability on the part of the Government of India to finance a long considered scheme for a central University has necessitated reconsideration of the whole problem. *Other University developments.*

28. The reports contain many other references to important academic development. The Punjab University has developed honours teaching and added University teachers while the Government has extended intermediate colleges 'to lessen the congestion of young and immature students in large cities.' Madras has made progress with a university school of geography, the reorganisation of oriental studies and the institution of oriental degrees. Bombay has instituted linguistic honours courses and a board of vernacular studies. Patna has framed regulations for commercial education. The Bihar and Orissa report considers the steady increase in the percentage of passes in Patna University 'remarkable' in view of the disturbing effect of the non-cooperation movement, and the United Provinces Director emphasises the difference between the Benares and Allahabad University Post-graduate examination results. Assam is perturbed by the Calcutta Matriculation results.

29. The effect of non-cooperation on universities has already received notice but it may here be recorded that the increased popularity of university science courses to which there is frequent reference is a significant and cheering manifestation of the new forces that are at work.

30. Though the subject is not directly connected with university administration it may here be noted, with reference to the general advancement of learning, that the Government of India's grant to Sir J. C. Bose's research institute was raised during the year and placed on a permanent basis.

31. Delegates of the various Indian universities attended the Congress of Universities of the British Empire at Oxford and some of them have circulated interesting and useful accounts of the proceedings.

Secondary Education. (*English.*)

32. The problem of securing suitable salaries for the staff of schools under private and board management occupies a prominent place in almost all reports. It has become more acute with the general rise in the pay of government school masters that has been noted elsewhere and the solution has been rendered more difficult by the effect of the non-cooperation movement on fee income. In Bihar and Orissa the fee rate has been raised for the improvement of salaries and the Bombay report notes that in many of these schools the fees are higher than in government schools. In the United Provinces a scheme for the improvement of staff pay in private colleges has been sanctioned at an *Pay of Teachers.*

initial recurring cost of half a lakh to Government and in Madras a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 was sanctioned for improving private school salaries. The Central Provinces Government offered an increase in grant proportionate to the managers' increase for this purpose, but few schools have been in a position to take advantage of this. Even where some steps have been taken their inadequacy is emphasised. One institution lost fourteen teachers in a year and the results of failure to retain the services of competent men in schools which form so large a part of the secondary school system must necessarily be grave. It is cheering to find that a provident fund scheme for the benefit of this class of teachers has been inaugurated in the Central Provinces on the lines laid down (before the reforms) by the Government of India.

33. Another problem much to the fore is that of the curriculum. As has been noted above that portion of the general public that patronises secondary education is now vociferous for vocational training. Preparation for trades and professions is demanded as an integral part of the school course. Apart from the financial issues which are serious it is questionable whether the peculiar circumstances of Anglo-vernacular schools permit the addition of trade subjects to a curriculum which is already full and from which no particular omissions find general support. There are some who think that the present courses, which are clerical rather than literary in aim, require more development on the cultural than the vocational side and the Punjab Director in referring to this 'problem of the hour' issues a note of warning to those who are attacking such 'cultural' subjects as history and geography. Meanwhile manual training (mainly elementary woodwork) is being steadily advanced in several provinces as an integral part of general education. The Punjab has opened commercial classes in high schools which are, it appears, not attended by the brightest pupils. Agricultural training as part of the high school course has not at present succeeded in that province. Other provinces are trying to respond to the popular demand but with considerable misgivings. Anything that tends to make the secondary course more superficial than it is at present is to be deprecated. Assam reports:—

'Again, and this time more insistently than before, the vain cry has been raised for technical education. As before, it will become clear that the demand, which expresses itself in a cry for instruction, is in reality a demand for employment, that technical schools working in an industrial vacuum create unemployment, that industries not academies are what is wanted, that the problem is for men and the politician not for children and the pedagogue, and there is only one way to the solution of the difficulties inspiring present discontent and that is the laborious way of increased production—the increased production of wealth. The gospel of the *charka* might seem symbolically to point the way. But the gospel of the *charka* has not been accepted as a gospel of work. On the one part it has been taken merely as a message of discontent, on the other as a gesture in the setting of a dream.'

Secondary Education (Vernacular).

Vernacular Middle Schools.

34. For the advance of vernacular secondary education the United Provinces Government has sanctioned a recurring grant of four lakhs and a capital grant of twenty-five lakhs. It is satisfactory to find that a prolongation of the vernacular middle course in that province has not reduced the number of candidates. The Punjab reports a remarkable increase in the number and strength of vernacular middle schools and a satisfactory advance has been made in the Central Provinces. On the other hand Bengal reports a decline

owing to the lack of demand for such schools. The growing popularity of these schools, where English has been introduced as an optional subject, as reported in the United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay indicates that the distinction between anglo-vernacular and vernacular middle schools, so far as it is based on curriculum, is tending to disappear. On the other hand the Punjab reports the rapid and successful growth of agricultural middle schools in which practical agriculture taught by teachers trained in the agricultural colleges is an important feature. To several such schools well equipped farms of four acres have been attached. One such farm has so far been a 'financial failure'. Possibly it was the one attached to a school in which less than 20 per cent. of the pupils were agriculturists!

Primary Education.

Madras Elementary Education Act.

35. The Elementary Education Act passed by the Madras Legislative Council is an outstanding feature of the year. This Act which is far more comprehensive and significant than the Acts passed in other provinces, enabling local bodies to make primary education compulsory, is summarised as follows by the Madras Director:—

'The Act provides for the creation in each district of a District Educational Council which will be an independent *ad hoc* body and not a statutory committee of any of the existing local bodies. This body contains a few *ex officio* members and a few members nominated by the Governor in Council, but the majority of its members are elected by the local authorities within the district;

'Its principal functions are—

(*a*) To prepare schemes for the extension of elementary education with a view to its ultimately becoming universal.

(*b*) To elicit and direct the co-operation of all agencies, whether public or private, engaged in elementary education in the opening of additional schools and for the expansion of existing schools;

(*c*) To regulate the recognition of all elementary schools and to assess and disburse all grants-in-aid to private elementary schools from provincial funds placed at its disposal for the purpose; and

(*d*) To advise the department of education on all matters connected with elementary education including the provision of trained elementary school teachers.'

'Subject to the rules framed for their guidance, local bodies and private agencies continue to exercise full control over all elementary schools under their management.'

'Provision is made for the levy, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, of an education tax subject to prescribed maxima, the proceeds of the tax being placed entirely at the disposal of each local authority for use within the areas in which it is raised and subject to the jurisdiction of the local authority which raises the tax. A section of the Act, provides for at least an equivalent contribution being made to each local body from provincial funds in addition to the usual contributions now being made on behalf of elementary education.'

'Provision is made for the introduction of compulsion in suitable areas with the previous sanction of the Local Government.'

'On the question of religious instruction in recognized elementary schools the Act enables District Educational Councils to enter into agreements with managers of private institutions where religious instruction of a denominational type is enforced, by which special arrangements will be made for the exemption of pupils whose guardians object to their attendance at such instruction and to arrange with the local authority for the opening of new public elementary schools at which such pupils can attend, where compulsion renders this course necessary.'

Extension.

36. In Bombay five municipalities have introduced compulsory education for boys and of these two have also included girls in their scheme which is significant in connection with the acceptance of female suffrage for that Presidency. In Bihar it is stated that twelve municipalities are now in receipt of grants under the enabling Act passed in 1917, while in the Punjab two municipal schemes for action under a similar Act were sanctioned during the year. In these and other provinces many municipalities are framing proposals or considering the possibility thereof. It is perhaps too early to expect any reference to the results of the schemes that have already been introduced. There is no indication of serious consideration of compulsory education in any particular rural area but progress is reported from the United Provinces and the Punjab in the elaboration of programmes for expansion on a voluntary basis. In Bengal an Indian educational service officer on special duty prepared proposals for extension which have attracted considerable attention, large allotments of outstanding imperial grants were made by Government to local bodies and more than sixteen lakhs were sanctioned in instalments to the Corporation of Calcutta for primary education. In some other provinces substantial allotments have been made from provincial funds but there is ominous silence regarding any increases in provision from local funds except from the Punjab where 'great aversion' from any such increase is reported. The Assam Director evidently regards the amount of responsibility imposed on local bodies and the degree of independence assured to them as entirely out of proportion to the funds raised by them for education. While it is clear that those in political ascendancy at present favour a boldly progressive campaign it is equally clear that the sources from which such a campaign is to be financed have not yet been discovered.

Improvement.

37. Meanwhile the urgent need for increased expenditure not on extension but on improvement of teachers' salaries is emphasised in all reports. The Governments of the Punjab, Madras and the Central Provinces allotted additional funds to the extent of fourteen, nine and four and a half lakhs, respectively, for this purpose while a considerable portion of the large Bengal grants referred to in the preceding paragraph also went to improvement. But in these no less than in other provinces the urgent need for more funds is recorded and the agitation among and for teachers in the Bombay Presidency is reported to be increasing steadily. It can only be hoped that programmes for extension and improvement are not mutually exclusive and that the comparative claims of both are being systematically considered with reference to funds actually available. Burma is reported to have adopted the policy of concentrating its funds on the more promising and efficient schools, the less efficient being left entirely to local support and fee contributions. The result has been a heavy fall in the number of recognized schools and pupils, but it is anticipated that the schools which have dropped out will continue in existence without being a charge on public funds. This is not altogether a new policy. It will be useful if experience of its results on school attendance and efficiency can be collected from various parts of India and carefully studied.

38. That a voluntary system is extravagant in comparison with a compulsory system is being realised more plainly as programmes for extension are elaborated. The Punjab Director comments forcibly on the extravagance of small poorly attended schools and points out that such schools, taught as they must

necessarily be taught by one teacher in charge of several classes, involve waste of pupil's time as well as the public money. In Bihar and Orissa detailed enquiries regarding the causes of non-attendance in a limited area of 50 villages have revealed the following excuses (in order of frequency), poverty, dislike of or indifference to education, remoteness of school. The United Provinces report thinks that improved attendance depends primarily on better economic conditions and to some extent on more effective teaching particularly in the lower classes.

39. It is cheering to read that the Bombay Government has sanctioned substantial grants towards the provision of suitable vernacular literature and village libraries with a view to counter the lapse of ex-school pupils into illiteracy.

Women's Education.

Progress in colleges and schools.

40. Bombay reports a satisfactory increase in the number of lady students in colleges. As might be expected in a Presidency committed to women's suffrage "intellectually a few are quite the equals of men. Every year there is less shyness and a greater readiness to converse on equal terms with tutors and students." There are 63 ladies in the Medical College. In secondary schools the number has been risen to over 10,000 while in primary schools there has been an increase of almost this number. Equally cheering news comes from Madras* where 'a steady increase in the demand for more secondary education' has brought 4 new schools into being, from the United Provinces where intermediate classes have been added to 4 schools (including the Muhammadan), from the Punjab where 'a new government high school is full to overflowing and from Burma where higher scholarships are no longer reserved for girls who are quite able to hold their own against boys'. The Central Provinces have sent a Muhammadan lady graduate to England with a scholarship for educational training. Bengal in this as in other branches is gloomy. Attempts to divert girls schools from the matriculation course and to adjust their curricula to special needs have met with no response. The heavy increase in conveyance charges is adding to the financial burden.

Technical and Industrial Education.

41. The transfer of this subject in several provinces from the department of education to that of industries has resulted in its omission from some of the provincial reports on education and in its very meagre treatment in other reports. This is greatly to be regretted and steps have been taken to encourage the inclusion henceforth of all branches of education, irrespective of controlling authority, in provincial education reports. While the Central Provinces record steady and successful development of the government engineering school and Bihar and Orissa makes a passing reference to the establishing of a new engineering school some of the few references are pessimistic in tone. The Punjab notes the apathy of the artisan classes towards the industrial schools which are declining in strength while the Burma engineering school could produce only 17 passed candidates for 60 public works department and 20 private posts. This is in striking contrast with the growing middle class demand for vocational training. On the other hand commercial schools, particularly in Burma, are growing in popularity. It is disconcerting to read that a recently

* The marked development of women's education in Madras has led to the creation of a post of Deputy Directress of girls schools.

opened institute of commerce in the Punjab fits students neither for clerical posts nor for posts of responsibility in the commercial profession.

42. The Government of India (Department of Industries) arrived during the year at an important decision to establish a school of mining and geology at Dhanbad in Bihar and Orissa. This 'school' will be an institution of collegiate rank providing the highestpossible form of teaching. Junior courses in the foundation sciences, including geology, will be followed by specialised courses in mining (coal and metals) and geology. Though it will not be affiliated for the present to any University, the Universities of Calcutta and Patna will be represented on the governing body. Steps were taken during the year to secure a principal through the Secretary of State and the preparation of plans, estimates and curricula was ordered. At a conference of Directors of Industries held during the year the general question of state technical scholarships was discussed. An important conference on engineering education was attended by the Chief Engineer, Railway Board, Principals of Engineering Colleges, the Educational Commissioner and others. From papers kindly supplied by the Public Works Department it is seen that the conference discussed among other subjects the standard and conditions of admission to the engineering services in India, the relations between engineering colleges and Universities, development of post-graduate work and the purpose and scope of scholarships in England. No final orders were received during the year under review.

European Education.

43. Some of the reformed Legislative Councils have shown in the budget debates a not unnatural interest in the special systems of grant-in-aid applied to European schools. This has led in some cases to investigation of the principles on which these systems are based. It is possible that such investigation will remove all grounds for a hostile or suspicious attitude. In any case it is satisfactory to know that no action likely in any way to weaken the financial position of European schools is recorded as having been taken or urged pending the results of such investigation. In this connection it is interesting to note that the United Provinces Director thinks the maximum rate of fees for these schools has been reached while the Punjab report draws attention to the large proportion of the total expenditure that is met from fees, endowments and subscriptions. A more economical distribution of educational facilities and the concentration of higher classes in hill schools is under consideration. Bombay reports a significant fall in the strength of European schools and a marked increase in the number of schools not intended essentially for Europeans in which English occupies more or less the same position as in European schools. In Burma the rules have been modified so as to facilitate the classification of schools on a linguistic rather than racial basis :—

'The Educational Rules as they stand permit managers of schools chiefly attended by non-Europeans to adopt the European curriculum. One school has for many years availed itself of this provision, and in the current year others have followed. In the matter of admission of non-Europeans to European schools under private management the schools have always been permitted to admit a certain percentage of such pupils. This, however, as has been seen, has not proved a solution of the difficulty, and it is now recognised that, so far as the rules of the Department are concerned, the policy to be adopted should have reference exclusively to the efficiency of the schools, and therefore to the linguistic rather than racial

qualifications of the pupils. Accordingly the authorities of European schools under private management will in future be left to admit non-Europeans at discretion, provided the efficiency of the schools is not impaired, and the rule under which non-Europeans were definitely barred from admission to the Government High School for Europeans, Maymyo, will be cancelled; non-Europeans who possess the required knowledge of English will be eligible for admission.'

Muhammadan Education.

44. Madras has raised a second grade college intended for this community to the first grade and has opened two additional secondary schools for it. The establishment of the Muslim University has been recorded above. No other features of special significance have been reported. Institutions for this community were affected by the political situation equally with other institutions or perhaps in some of the lower grades to somewhat greater extent.

Depressed Classes Education.

45. In the United Provinces special district supervisors for depressed classes schools have been appointed and substantial grants given for the opening of new schools and award of scholarships. Bombay also has appointed experimentally a special inspecting officer in one division and has sanctioned collegiate scholarships for these classes. Numbers under instruction are rising, thanks partly to the development of special hostels. Madras has adjusted its fee rules in the interests of these classes and is responsible for an interesting executive order that no school building may be constructed from public funds unless it is certified that it will be open to all classes of the community. On the other hand one province reports grave difficulty in inducing local bodies to employ teachers from the depressed classes for whose training special facilities have been afforded.

Training of Teachers.

46. Great activity was displayed in Madras where steps were taken for the opening of fourteen additional training schools and classes for elementary school teachers and of two training classes for secondary school teachers. Burma reports the opening of three new classes for elementary school teachers and satisfactory progress in the training classes for monastic (Pongye) teachers attached to Buddhist monastries. Bombay and the United Provinces also draw special attention to progress and Bombay University has instituted a degree in teaching (B. T.). On one important point, namely the interconnection of schemes for the expansion of primary schools and schemes for the training of teachers to serve in schools included in the expansion programme, there is practically no information. It seems clear that neither kind of scheme can profitably be considered in isolation.

Miscellaneous.

47. In an important pronouncement on religious education by the Government of India towards the close of the year all restrictions which hampered or were locally supposed to hamper the introduction of religious instruction in institutions under public management were removed and it was definitely *Religious and moral instruction.*

stated that there was no objection in such institutions to the utilisation of school premises and staff for religious teaching or simple prayers, to making religious instruction or observances compulsory for pupils whose parents wish it and to counting the time so spent as part of the prescribed school hours. It was left entirely open to the (reformed) provincial governments to take such action on this pronouncement as might seem fit. The organisation of direct religious and moral instruction in Government institutions in accordance with parents' wishes is reported from the North-West Frontier Province and the Assam Director after referring to the questionable popularity of Islamic classes in publicly managed institutions continues :—

> " Efforts will continue in spite of discouragement. It is important in the interests of the advance of education amongst Muhammadans that their right to arrange for the teaching of Islam in public schools should be kept prominently before the community and that they should be encouraged, if necessary, badgered, to exercise it. If it is of no importance to the policy of a Government which professes religious neutrality that Muhammadans should be taught in schools the rudiments of their faith, it is most important that they should not for want of such teaching be forced to establish special institutions of the old type in which their children will be exercised in obsolete or useless learning."

Burma reports that direct instruction in morals and civics is no longer made compulsory, the opinion of Government being that principles of conduct can best be taught through ordinary subjects, discipline and the good example shown by teachers.

Boy scout movement.

48. The chief event, and a most important one, in the development of the boy scout movement during the year was Sir Robert Baden-Powell's visit to India to enquire into the position of boy scouting and its possible developments to meet local needs and conditions. In the course of his visit he surveyed generally the working of 23 associations with 3,865 members including 1,100 Indians and of other bodies of Indian scouts independent of but in sympathy with the Boy Scout Association who gave him through their authorities a most cordial reception. His general impression of the results so far obtained and of the prospects seems on the whole to have been distinctly encouraging. Conferences and interviews were held with the leading authorities. At the most important conference held at Madras and attended by the representatives of the Boy Scout Association as well as by representatives of some of the strongest of the outside organisations it was agreed that the movement should be unofficial and its general aim should be to develop loyalty to King and Country with due regard to Indian traditions and ideals. The scout promise should be the same for all scouts and scout officers. The outlines of a constitution comprising the Chief Scout for India (His Excellency the Viceroy), provincial Chief Scouts (Governors of Provinces) and the Commissioner for India appointed by the Imperial Headquarters were framed and details were left to be elaborated by a Sub-Committee for final approval by Imperial Headquarters. Full liberty was assured for the development of provincial councils according to local conditions. Hope was expressed that all outside organisations would be able to cooperate in one joint movement on these lines and that a steady advance would be rendered possible by single-minded adherence to the one great aim of the welfare of the boy.

49. Sir Robert Baden-Powell was naturally able to make many useful and practical suggestions. He emphasised throughout a hope that the movement may be made self-supporting in the near future by a hearty response to the

Prince of Wales' appeal to the whole Empire for funds in support of this most important work.

50. Lady Baden-Powell who accompanied the Chief Scout also made enquiries with equally encouraging results into the progress of the Girl Guide movement which at the time of her visit was responsible for five thousand enrolled members.

51. Laudable scout activity is reported from most provinces. In Bombay where most useful work was done by scouts during the postal and telegraph strikes a special officer has been deputed as Provincial Scout Commissioner for developing the movement and persons have been deputed to England for further training. The Central Provinces Government has secured and placed at the disposal of the movement a highly qualified and experienced scout commissioner from Scotland.

Physical training and hygiene.

52. The progress of physical culture and training was advanced by the establishment during the year of a training school for Indian physical directors at Madras under the auspices of the physical department of the Young Men's Christian Association. This department which has already done much valuable physical work with support from public funds was dependent at first on experts imported from abroad and this staff was sadly depleted during the War. To 'enlarge and perpetuate the work of these imported directors who have been working in various parts of India' a nine months' training course for Indians has been established. The course includes personal, sex and tropical hygiene as well as the administration of a department of physical education. Persons of sound health and physical ability who have passed the intermediate examination are eligible for admission.

53. Bombay reports the appointment of six medical inspectors of schools, Bihar has appointed one school medical officer for each division and lady officers for girls schools. Assistant surgeons have been placed on special duty in Madras for the medical inspection of secondary schools and correlation of the work of those locally engaged in medical inspection, while in Burma systematic arrangements sanctioned during the year bring 80 schools and 12,000 pupils under regular inspection. The Punjab welcomes the return of medical officers after the War to school inspection work, the Central Provinces have opened a special class in the medical school for the training of hygiene teachers for Normal schools and the United Provinces have discussed possibilities of advance in a conference. In Bengal financial stringency has postponed the sanctioned recruitment of physical directors.

Adult education.

54. Adult education seems to have taken firm root in Bombay where many private agencies, including one that caters for nearly a thousand students, are at work among men and women and where the Young Men's Christian Association is co-operating usefully with railway workshops, port trust authorities and private firms. The Young Men's Christian Association continuation classes are also making progress in the Punjab.

Defectives' education.

55. Defectives' education (blind and deaf mute) was exhaustively studied by a Bombay Committee which reported after the close of the year. A training college and school for the deaf was opened under mission management in Burma.

Education in the fine arts.

56. While most provinces are significantly silent regarding instruction in the fine arts Bombay reports a noteworthy development of an indigenous style of mural decoration in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy school of art. Decoration of the school halls by the pupils has roused great local interest and resulted in important orders for this style of work. In Burma an Arts club for the promotion of indigenous art is recognised and aided by Government and two artists have been sent with Government scholarships for further study in Europe.

Visual Instruction.

57. Visual instruction by means of lantern and cinematograph has received special attention in Bombay where an educational officer has been placed on special duty for its development. Nearly 14,000 slides and 100 lanterns are in circulation among all classes of institutions.

58. The report of a committee on the standardisation of vernacular technical terms (Punjab), the formation of an editorial staff for the revision and preparation of text books (Punjab) and the reconstitution of a text book committee (Bombay) are included among other minor memorable items that combine with the more important measures already recorded to make the year under review educationally significant and not without promise for the future.

GENERAL TABLES

1920-21

GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN BRITISH INDIA AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1920-21.

(For details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			Particulars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			GRAND TOTAL.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SERVED BY		PERCENTAGE TO POPULATION OF SCHOLARS IN	
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.								
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	TOTAL.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	TOTAL.		Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.	Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Institutions.																
	Towns* . 1,496	Males . 125,493,811	For Males	148	65	8,105	136,888	144,993	962	2,813	148,981	1,660	30,243	31,903	180,884	3·77	3·1	..	..
	Villages 559,518	Females 119,340,805	For Females	12	3	818	22,475	23,293	128	148	23,584	22	1,668	1,690	25,274	23·79	22·2	..	..
			TOTAL .	160	68	8,923	159,363	168,286	1,090	2,961	172,565	1,682	31,911	33,593	206,158	3·25	2·72	..	..
1,078,861			*Scholars.*																
			Males .	47,017	12,919	1,130,317	5,117,473	6,247,790	23,594	96,746	6,428,066	43,277	492,610	535,887	6,963,953	..	..	5·12	5·55
			Females .	1,153	235	124,180	1,210,558	1,334,738	3,834	6,997	1,346,957	1,416	64,340	65,756	1,412,713	..	..	1·13	1·18
	TOTAL 561,014	TOTAL 244,834,616																	
			TOTAL .	48,170	13,154	1,254,497	6,328,031	7,582,528	27,428	103,743	7,775,023	44,693	556,950	601,643	8,376,666	..	..	3·18	3·42

* All places containing 5,000 inhabitants or upwards and all municipalities, whatever their population, are entered as towns.

GENERAL

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN

(For details see

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.
	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Institutions. For Males	Rs. 97,42,471	Rs. 49,21,740	Rs. 3,91,09,781	Rs. 3,85,09,917	Rs. 42,20,347	Rs. 59,07,038	Rs. 10,24,11,294	Rs. 57,62,371
For Females	2,89,176	1,41,849	58,22,806	68,62,920	10,15,436	3,77,123	1,45,09,310	
TOTAL	1,00,31,647	50,63,589	4,49,32,587	4,53,72,837	52,35,783	62,84,161	11,69,20,604	57,62,371
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.	5·49	4·83	17·95	28·06	5·71	5·03	67·07	1·7
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	·11	·01	14·81	56·2	2·91	·66	74·7	..
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	·48	·02	16·62	67·44	·76	1·78	87·1	..
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.	5·98	3·02	26·79	27·05	3·12	3·75	69·71	3·43

TABLE II.

BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1920-21.

General Table IV.)

INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	—
Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12,65,148	69,38,729	27,35,230	2,09,00,758	1,32,14,273	5,08,16,509	16,77,37,113	For Males / For Females } I. Institutions.
12,65,148	69,38,729	27,35,230	2,09,00,758	1,32,14,273	5,08,16,509	16,77,37,113	TOTAL.
1·64	8·66	2·21	14·95	3·77	32·93	100	2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.
..	1·26	2·72	18·16	3·16	25·3	100	(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
..	·49	·98	9·58	1·85	12·9	100	(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.
·75	4·14	1·63	12·46	7·88	30·29	100	(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.

GENERAL

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN

(*For details see*

		TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE			
		UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
		Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
1		2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—					
Government Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	251 13 11	338 9 10	46 5 2	13 10 4
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 3 2	0 3 1	0 1 5	0 2 0
	TOTAL COST	339 4 11	449 6 2	68 0 5	14 1 11
Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	20 0 11	..	6 15 6	6 0 10
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	28 10 6	..	8 6 10	3 15 2
	TOTAL COST	156 3 5	..	21 15 0	10 7 3
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	47 13 6	301 8 2	10 5 6	1 9 5
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 10 4	1 7 7	1 10 9	1 3 6
	TOTAL COST	186 2 1	332 2 11	38 10 6	5 6 0
Unaided Institutions	TOTAL COST	95 15 2	94 15 9	26 6 1	2 8 5
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	84 1 1	290 12 0	10 14 0	3 9 7
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 0 2	0 4 0	2 12 11	2 4 11
	TOTAL COST	198 14 11	394 1 10	35 3 4	7 8 6

TABLE II—*contd.*

BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1920-21—*concld.*

General Table IV.)

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.			
Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.				
6	7	8	1		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
			3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—		
188 5 2	206 11 10	75 12 7	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	Government Institutions.	
7 0 2	0 10 10	0 10 5	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds .		
196 15 1	229 7 9	95 12 2	TOTAL COST.		
85 5 11	29 2 5	6 4 8	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools.	
88 2 9	34 1 3	4 9 0	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.		
173 8 9	70 15 4	11 15 1	TOTAL COST.		
136 4 3	11 6 9	3 12 11	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	Aided Institutions.	
1 3 0	1 14 11	1 5 1	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.		
202 3 4	35 10 4	13 3 4	TOTAL COST.		
122 9 11	19 10 6	14 0 4	TOTAL COST	Unaided Institutions.	
163 3 9	38 7 4	6 14 8	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	All Institutions.	
19 12 3	2 4 5	2 7 1	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.		
193 9 4	62 2 9	15 9 7	TOTAL COST.		

GENERAL

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC			
		Under Public			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
University Education.					
Arts Colleges.					
English	Males	36	10,452	11,520	9,684
	Females	3	267	273	237
Oriental	Males	1	320	322	271
	Females	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Law	Males	12	3,491	3,417	3,248
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	5	3,051	3,122	3,026
	Females	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Males	4	1,306	1,271	1,166
	Females	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	15	993	1,010	958
	Females	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	Males	5	550	583	393
	Females	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	3	440	475	420
	Females	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	2	318	238	207
	Females	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	3	160	160	158
	Females	..	..	..	..
	Total	89	21,348	22,391	19,768
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males		251	75,548	77,488	68,498
Middle Schools for males	English	106	11,834	12,898	11,208
	Vernacular	55	5,746	5,624	4,734
High Schools for females		27	4,935	4,880	4,068
Middle Schools for females	English	17	1,979	2,062	1,578
	Vernacular	66	6,562	6,283	4,492
	Total	522	106,604	109,235	94,578

TABLE III.

British India for the official year 1920-21.

INSTITUTIONS.				
MANAGEMENT.				
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
6	7	8	9	1
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
				Arts Colleges.
2	220	207	203	Males } English.
..	..	..	..	Females }
1	66	66	62	Males } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	Females }
				Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	Males } Law.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Medicine.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Commercial.
..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	Males } Forestry.
..	..	..	..	Females }
3	286	273	265	TOTAL.
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
				Secondary Schools.
134	43,904	43,879	38,204	High Schools for males.
341	45,985	46,493	39,610	English } Middle Schools for males.
1,764	197,514	196,130	158,942	Vernacular }
1	135	137	103	High Schools for females.
7	1,085	1,087	822	English } Middle Schools for females.
69	6,961	6,710	5,131	Vernacular }
2,316	295,584	294,436	242,812	TOTAL.

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC			
		Under Public			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
School Education, General—*contd.*					
Primary Schools.					
For males		1,070	48,527	46,821	36,796
For females		554	43,608	43,922	31,139
Total		1,624	92,135	90,743	67,935
School Education, Special.					
Training Schools	Males	382	17,236	16,870	15,421
	Females	49	1,809	1,751	1,594
Schools of Art	Males	4	203	852	678
	Females	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	1	100	123	90
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	18	4,623	4,522	4,191
	Females	1	60	55	52
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	8	816	858	784
	Females	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	35	2,303	2,348	1,825
	Females	2	65	65	63
Commercial Schools	Males	3	403	461	335
	Females	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	5	118	123	105
	Females	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	6	1,260	1,263	1,180
	Females	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	64	3,908	4,053	3,125
	Females	..	..	..	..
Total		578	33,604	33,344	29,443
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		2,813	253,691	255,713	211,724

TABLE III—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1920-21—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.				
MANAGEMENT.				
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
6	7	8	9	1
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—*contd.*
				Primary Schools.
45,093	2,530,665	2,387,991	1,821,846	For males.
4,141	218,255	207,276	152,638	For females.
49,234	2,748,920	2,595,267	1,974,484	TOTAL
				SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
543	4,425	4,488	4,271	Males — Training Schools.
7	45	43	39	Females — Training Schools.
..	..		..	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	Males — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Law Schools.
..	.	..	..	Males — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
30	2,114	2,024	1,619	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	Males — Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	Females — Reformatory Schools.
18	584	592	437	Males — Other Schools.
1	40	40	29	Females — Other Schools.
599	7,208	7,187	6,395	TOTAL.
52,152	3,051,998	2,897,163	2,223,956	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
	Under Private Management.							
	Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English . . . . . Males	69	23,293	23,839	20,534	26	12,630	13,311	11,099
Females	8	612	586	510	1	16	16	15
Oriental . . . . . Males	13	294	287	243	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	8	1,741	1,526	1,186
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . Males	2	645	532	577	..	..	..	..
Females	1	74	74	74	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . Males	..	..	..	..	1	118	129	101
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . . Males	1	36	36	34	1	39	41	39
Females	2	40	34	33	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial . . . Males	2	123	123	98	1	29	27	24
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	98	25,117*	25,561	22,103	38	14,573	15,050	12,464
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males	975	299,295	311,371	265,733	626	149,226	157,087	124,692
Middle Schools for males English	1,727	170,756	173,237	143,614	768	58,881	58,587	47,068
Vernacular	1,331	96,722	96,711	93,293	27	1,519	1,553	1,241
High Schools for females	163	26,517	26,668	23,088	7	1,023	898	725
Middle Schools for females English	221	24,048	23,352	20,059	8	399	361	319
Vernacular	231	23,894	22,603	19,533	1	29	26	33
Total . .	4,648	641,232	653,942	565,320	1,437	211,077	218,512	174,078
Primary Schools.								
For males	78,092	2,657,535	2,561,257	2,153,981	12,630	321,175	298,564	251,410
For females	15,048	447,895	428,802	345,822	2,722	60,040	51,963	46,428
Total .	93,140	3,105,430	2,990,059	2,499,803	15,352	381,215	350,527	297,838

* Includes scholars reading in the different School stages in the colleges in Bangalore. These are

TABLE III—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1920-21—contd.

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Class of Institution.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
							University Education.
							Arts Colleges.
133	46,595	45,017	24,509	22,586	258	..	Males
12	895	894	153	369	..	..	Females — English.
15	680	268	660	93	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Oriental.
							Colleges for Professional Training.
20	5,232	3,527	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law.
7	3,696	1,832	177	..	102	..	Males
1	74	74	..	..	..	..	Females — Medicine.
5	1,424	791	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering.
17	1,068	820	130	382	10	..	Males
2	40	40	21	12	..	..	Females — Teaching.
5	550	277	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agriculture.
3	440	221	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Veterinary.
5	470	82	..	..	3	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial
3	160	62	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Forestry.
228	61,324	53,900	25,650	23,442	379	..	Total.
							School Education, General.
							Secondary Schools.
1,986	567,973	524,526	228,265	530,339	4,627	..	High Schools for males.
2,942	287,456	212,085	22,904	275,269	5,036	..	English
3,177	301,501	4,405	53,559	298,960	27,523	..	Vernacular — Middle Schools for males.
198	32,610	29,433	7,551	18,206	..	3,322	High Schools for females.
253	27,511	19,379	1,559	18,532	..	3,238	English
367	37,446	1,064	3,737	37,111	..	4,081	Vernacular — Middle Schools for females.
8,923	1,254,497	790,892	317,575	1,178,417	37,236	10,641	Total.
							Primary Schools.
136,385	5,557,905	74,436	370,525	5,544,346	471,958	..	For males.
22,465	769,795	18,092	94,021	766,022	..	30,976	For females.
159,350	6,327,700	92,528	464,546	6,310,368	471,958	30,976	Total.

excluded from the head "School Education, General" in this table and in table III-A.

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
		Under Private Management.							
		Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
School Education, Special.									
Training Schools	Males	35	2,023	1,992	1,817	2	57	55	44
	Females	71	1,819	1,835	1,631	1	14	13	13
Schools of Art	Males	1	19	18	16	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	2	104	115	114
	Females	2	133	129	131	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	6	111	107	96	2	235	273	249
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	86	3,306	3,039	2,475	7	240	253	200
	Females	41	1,885	1,861	1,625	4	74	73	67
Commercial Schools	Males	11	622	458	399	31	2,625	1,852	1,523
	Females	13	149	145	131	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	1	28	29	29	3	63	63	55
	Females	1	86	70	60	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	1,911	58,952	58,383	48,693	560	14,763	13,882	11,352
	Females	75	2,874	2,794	2,155	8	177	150	121
	Total	2,254	72,007	70,860	59,258	620	18,352	16,729	13,738
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		100,140	3,843,786	3,740,422	3,146,484	17,460	625,548	601,174	498,442

Private Institutions.		
1. Advanced Teaching—		
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	Males	
	Females	
(*b*) Sanskrit	Males	
	Females	
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic	Males	
	Females	
2. Elementary Teaching—		
(*a*) A vernacular only or mainly	Males	
	Females	
(*b*) The Koran only	Males	
	Females	
3. Other Schools—		
Not conforming to Departmental Standards.	Males	
	Females	
Total of Private Institutions		
Grand Total of All Institutions	Males	
	Females	
	Total	

TABLE III—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1920-21—concld.

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Class of Institution.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
962	23,741	1,270	1,524	23,153	147	..	Males — Training Schools.
128	3,687	458	92	3,376	..	..	Females — Training Schools.
5	922	86	..	174	43	..	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
1	100	100	..	..	..	..	Males — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law Schools.
20	4,727	2,978	..	54	114	..	Males — Medical Schools.
3	193	..	..	2	..	..	Females — Medical Schools.
16	1,162	995	..	71	..	..	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools
158	7,963	902	36	4,219	73	..	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
47	2,024	341	..	1,353	..	7	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
45	3,650	1,186	40	376	47	..	Males — Commercial Schools.
13	149	124	..	3	..	2	Females — Commercial Schools.
9	209	..	..	71	..	..	Males — Agricultural Schools.
1	86	..	..	86	..	..	Females — Agricultural Schools.
6	1,260	3	..	1,260	..	..	Males — Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Reformatory Schools.
2,553	78,207	14,893	59,384	44,442	1,417	..	Males — Other Schools.
84	3,091	299	1,404	1,699	..	231	Females — Other Schools.
4,051	131,171	23,635	62,480	80,339	1,841	240	TOTAL.
172,552	7,774,692	960,955	870,251	7,592,566	511,414	41,857	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
							1. ADVANCED TEACHING—
894	29,490	189	28,538	7,334	722	..	Males — (a) Arabic or Persian.
17	555	..	545	103	..	52	Females — (a) Arabic or Persian.
686	12,657	61	12,247	1,097	12	..	Males — (b) Sanskrit.
4	119	..	119	61	..	..	Females — (b) Sanskrit.
80	1,837	265	1,470	512	25	..	Males — (c) Any other Oriental Classic.
1	35	35	..	35	..	..	Females — (c) Any other Oriental Classic.
							2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—
22,840	307,116	1,912	98,075	303,964	8,362	..	Males — (a) A vernacular only or mainly.
400	10,338	101	646	10,143	..	617	Females — (a) A vernacular only or mainly.
4,918	113,676	146	108,219	7,516	18,187	..	Males — (b) The Koran only.
1,154	21,445	..	20,640	1,481	..	3,368	Females — (b) The Koran only.
							3. OTHER SCHOOLS—
2,488	97,621	36,873	19,009	85,216	3,339	..	Males — Not conforming to Departmental Standards.
124	7,085	1,342	1,224	6,335	..	246	Females — Not conforming to Departmental Standards.
33,606	601,974	40,924	290,732	423,797	30,647	4,283	TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
180,884	7,459,488	930,203	1,029,271	7,151,434	542,061	..	Males
25,274	917,178	71,676	131,712	864,929	..	46,140	Females
206,158	8,376,666	1,001,879	1,160,983	8,016,363	542,061	46,140	TOTAL — GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Number of Scholars on 31st March 1921 in

—		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.										
Arts Colleges.										
English	Males	551	1,303	16,382	21,340	5,344	194	504	719	46,337
	Females	396	329	113	244	7	6	32	26	1,153
Oriental	Males	..	3	572	63	38	..	..	4	680
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.										
Law	Males	6	46	1,959	2,592	542	6	34	47	5,232
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	54	144	936	1,884	306	12	170	88	3,594
	Females	43	52	10	36	6	..	18	11	176
Engineering	Males	83	27	579	627	79	1	25	3	1,424
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	13	31	407	321	222	..	..	58	1,052
	Females	38	7	2	7	..	..	2	..	56
Agriculture	Males	1	21	157	217	89	9	5	51	550
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	..	20	75	107	183	4	..	51	440
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	7	21	94	263	33	3	42	7	467
	Females	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Forestry	Males	6	9	60	58	18	2	1	6	160
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1,201	2,013	21,343	27,759	6,867	237	833	1,071	61,324*
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.										
Secondary Schools.										
For Males.										
High Schools	Males	10,426	19,193	140,825	277,023	88,711	8,698	4,523	13,947	563,346
	Females	597	1,142	438	734	72	1,192	313	139	4,627
Middle Schools—										
English	Males	3,779	11,282	50,144	141,773	59,632	6,154	693	8,931	282,388
	Females	1,434	1,726	209	643	110	684	49	213	5,068
Vernacular	Males	27	4,242	32,512	105,957	60,910	53,882	6	16,442	273,978
	Females	9	1,459	259	1,253	885	23,517	..	141	27,523
For Females.										
High Schools	Males	1,866	465	155	320	93	187	98	138	3,322
	Females	9,629	7,364	2,207	6,074	703	728	1,776	807	29,288
Middle Schools—										
English	Males	1,810	652	104	276	48	393	45	27	3,355
	Females	5,756	8,005	1,906	5,629	1,148	740	494	478	24,156
Vernacular	Males	3	279	78	142	115	3,456	..	7	4,080
	Females	35	4,641	4,822	15,598	3,175	4,169	..	1,426	33,366
	Total	35,371	60,450	233,159	555,422	215,602	103,800	7,997	42,696	1,254,497
Primary Schools.										
For males	Males	1,917	115,866	490,540	2,958,205	1,226,663	119,948	3,507	168,939	5,085,585
	Females	804	40,970	52,289	240,798	76,553	49,630	572	10,057	471,673
For females	Males	891	3,878	1,109	8,972	6,052	9,784	336	252	30,774
	Females	1,705	31,048	94,189	354,410	225,660	18,317	2,869	10,984	739,182
	Total	5,317	191,262	638,127	3,562,385	1,534,928	197,679	7,284	190,232	6,327,214

* *Vide* footnote

TABLE III-A.

British India, classified according to sex, race, or creed.

—		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
Training Schools	Males	1	1,757	7,083	9,991	4,114	229	..	419	23,594
	Females	207	1,782	458	862	323	68	52	82	3,834
Schools of Art	Males	3	51	116	464	205	1	12	27	879
	Females	10	15	8	2	2	..	5	1	43
Law Schools	Males	5	5	..	24	9	56	..	1	100
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	63	189	1,424	2,180	521	75	2	159	4,613
	Females	16	210	12	47	12	1	3	6	307
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	59	32	272	607	108	58	..	26	1,162
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	353	1,236	757	2,931	2,100	27	82	411	7,897
	Females	202	1,442	137	185	69	50	..	5	2,090
Commercial Schools	Males	..	27	47	116	18	..	..	1	209
	Females	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Agricultural Schools	Males	162	175	1,118	1,561	247	..	284	58	3,605
	Females	151	32	..	..	..	..	7	4	194
Reformatory Schools	Males	4	35	66	665	386	76	..	28	1,260
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	27	398	21,975	7,798	37,434	9,253	32	104	77,021
	Females	99	270	958	744	1,732	386	63	25	4,277
Total		1,362	7,742	34,431	28,177	47,280	10,280	542	1,357	131,171
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		43,251	261,467	927,060	4,173,743	1,804,677	311,996	16,656	235,356	7,774,206
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
Advanced Teaching.										
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	Males	..	1	3	305	28,499	..	..	12	28,820
	Females	..	..	..	4	1,221	..	..	..	1,225
(*b*) Sanskrit	Males	..	16	10,375	2,023	4	..	..	227	12,645
	Females	..	..	79	52	..	..	..	..	131
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic	Males	6	5	53	163	32	1,547	..	6	1,812
	Females	11	34	..	3	12	..	..	..	60
Elementary Teaching. (*a*) A Vernacular only or mainly— For males	Males	..	4,172	9,840	83,858	14,406	182,285	38	4,155	298,754
	Females	..	853	556	4,504	1,039	953	5	422	8,362
For females	Males	..	23	33	108	121	120	..	212	617
	Females	..	835	1,396	4,294	2,031	677	1	484	9,721
Elementary Teaching. (*b*) The Koran only— For males	Males	..	..	21	136	95,332	..	..	..	95,489
	Females	..	..	..	..	18,187	..	..	..	18,187
For females	Males	..	..	..	..	3,368	..	..	..	3,368
	Females	..	..	78	359	17,640	..	..	..	18,077
Other Schools not Conforming to Departmental Standards. For males	Males	44	1,913	10,168	53,217	16,868	9,717	23	2,727	94,677
	Females	42	278	190	1,688	645	418	..	113	3,374
For females	Males	26	61	7	23	99	65	..	..	281
	Females	23	504	1,097	3,309	1,028	889	..	..	6,860
Total of Private Institutions		152	8,695	33,896	154,046	200,575	196,671	67	8,358	602,460
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTI TUTIONS		43,403	270,162	960,956	4,327,789	2,005,252	508,667	16,723	243,714	8,376,666

on page 10.

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

PUBLIC

Class of Institution.	Managed by Government.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5
University Education.				
Arts Colleges.				
English . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.				
Teaching . . . . . Males	1	12	12	13
Females	..	..	..	..
Total .	1	12	12	13
School Education, General.				
Secondary Schools.				
High Schools for males	4	884	942	878
Middle Schools—English—for males	...	..	..	..
High Schools for females	3	440	387	375
Middle Schools—English—for females . . .	1	56	50	45
Total	8	1,380	1,379	1,298

TABLE III-B.

British India for the official year 1920-21.

INSTITUTIONS.								Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Class of Institution.
Under Private Management.										
Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
										University Education.
										Arts Colleges.
1	459	420	376	..	..	..	..	1	459	Males } English.
3	343	306	257	..	..	..	..	3	343	Females }
										Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	Males } Teaching.
1	33	27	26	..	..	..	..	1	33	Females }
5	835	753	659	..	..	..	..	6	847	Total.
										School Education, General.
										Secondary Schools.
60	10,098	9,862	8,879	3	791	777	764	67	11,773	High Schools for males.
49	5,361	4,841	4,461	2	162	189	177	51	5,523	Middle Schools—English—for males.
81	11,854	11,768	10,544	2	182	50	44	86	12,476	High Schools for females.
77	7,663	7,352	6,554	1	87	82	75	79	7,806	Middle Schools—English—for females.
267	34,976	33,823	30,438	8	1,222	1,098	1,060	283	37,578	Total.

GENERAL

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		PUBLIC			
		Managed by Government.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5
School Education, General—*contd.*					
Primary Schools.					
For males		..	..	..	..
For females		..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	..
School Education, Special.					
Training Schools	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	1	12	12	12
Schools of Art	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Total		1	12	12	12
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		10	1,404	1,403	1,323

TABLE III-B—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1920-21—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.										
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	CLASS OF INSTITUTION
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL —*contd.*
										Primary Schools
51	2,766	2,700	2,348	2	25	25	19	53	2,791	For males.
48	2,612	2,619	2,180	1	8	7	6	49	2,620	For females.
99	5,378	5,319	4,528	3	33	32	25	102	5,411	TOTAL.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Training Schools.
8	107	118	106	..	..	..	..	9	119	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
3	40	39	37	..	..	..	..	3	40	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
4	156	117	103	1	115	111	95	5	271	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
9	242	274	243	..	..	..	..	9	242	Females }
4	141	125	117	..	..	..	..	4	141	Males } Commercial Schools.
13	149	145	131	..	..	..	..	13	149	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Other Schools.
2	19	19	19	..	..	..	..	2	19	Females }
43	854	837	756	1	115	111	95	45	981	TOTAL.
414	42,043	40,732	36,381	12	1,370	1,241	1,180	436	44,817	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—										
For males								1	16	
For females								1	42	
TOTAL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS .								2	58	
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS .								438	44,875	

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
1		16	17	18	19	20
University Education:						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Males	459	405	20	..	..
	Females	343	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Teaching	Males	12	..	5	..	..
	Females	33	21	12	..	..
	Total	847	426	37	..	..
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		11,576	4,003	5,510	644	..
Middle Schools—English—for males		5,439	463	1,942	1,531	..
High Schools for females		12,287	4,684	1,569	..	2,003
Middle Schools—English—for females		7,700	926	1,234	..	1,916
	Total	37,002	10,076	10,255	2,175	3,919
Primary Schools.						
For males		2,737	105	451	863	..
For females		2,619	164	249	..	946
	Total	5,356	269	700	863	946

TABLE III-B—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1920-21—contd.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS. Brahmans.	HINDUS. Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
								UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
434	3	13	6	2	..	..	1	Males } English.
296	17	7	..	14	..	..	9	Females } English.
								Colleges for Professional Training.
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Teaching.
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Teaching.
775	20	20	6	16	..	..	10	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
10,593	183	109	118	112	89	209	360	High Schools for males.
4,953	117	15	30	22	12	62	312	Middle Schools—English—for males.
11,205	284	114	97	70	77	234	395	High Schools for females.
7,256	130	50	96	25	17	158	74	Middle Schools—English—for females.
34,007	714	288	341	229	195	663	1,141	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
2,572	59	26	25	23	1	33	52	For males.
2,468	47	17	6	1	..	49	32	For females.
5,040	106	43	31	24	1	82	84	TOTAL.

Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in

Class of Institution.		Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
1		16	17	18	19	20
School Education, Special.						
Training Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	119	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	40	..	24	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	271	3	26	..	..
	Females	233	..	9	..	5
Commercial Schools	Males	112	..	50	11	..
	Females	124	..	3	..	2
Other Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	19	..	..	..	2
Total		918	3	112	11	9
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		44,123	10,774	11,104	3,049	4,874
Private Institutions.						
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—						
For males		16	..	..	7	..
For females		42	..	..	..	26
Total of Private Institutions		58	..	..	7	26
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS		44,181	10,774	11,104	3,056	4,900

TABLE III-B—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1920-21—concld.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								CLASS OF INSTITUTION.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
		Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Training Schools.
107	8	1	..	..	..	3	..	Females — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
39	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
185	2	13	53	15	..	1	2	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
225	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
139	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Males — Commercial Schools.
129	17	..	..	..	..	1	2	Females — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Other Schools.
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Other Schools.
843	43	14	54	15	..	6	6	TOTAL.
40,665	883	365	432	284	196	751	1,241	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
								Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For males.
42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For females.
58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
40,723	883	365	432	284	196	751	1,241	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure.		PUBLIC						
		Under Public						
		Managed by Government.						
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
University Education.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.								
English	Males	29,04,697	..	2,416	9,99,872	32,167	12,618	39,51,770
	Females	1,08,119	..	..	12,251	..	..	1,20,370
Oriental	Males	38,588	..	..	..	..	..	38,588
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	Males	44,129	..	..	3,82,648	1,880	243	4,28,900
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	8,36,158	..	..	4,34,406	..	2,154	12,72,718
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	Males	7,64,292	..	..	1,06,534	..	1,23,950	9,94,776
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	7,63,287	1,988	..	..	..	13,745	7,79,020
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	Males	3,28,847	..	..	25,623	187	..	3,54,657
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	3,73,009	..	..	11,577	..	..	3,84,586
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	54,405	..	..	33,308	..	..	87,713
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	2,02,461	..	..	..	..	..	2,02,461
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Institute of Science	Males	1,13,017	..	..	..	..	60	1,13,077
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	65,31,009	1,988	2,416	20,06,219	34,234	1,52,770	87,28,636
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males		33,99,452	4	7,058	20,38,968	15,334	6,217	56,67,033
Middle Schools for males	English	6,04,134	2,186	..	2,09,277	392	342	8,16,331
	Vernacular	1,51,821	300	..	5,568	..	21	1,57,710
High Schools for females		4,69,301	..	..	73,853	996	736	5,44,886
Middle Schools for females	English	1,0 ,829	..	..	7,284	..	400	1,14,463
	Vernacular	1,28,317	327	33	1,696	..	169	1,30,542
	Total	50,59,854	2,817	7,091	23,36,596	16,722	7,885	74,30,965
Primary Schools.								
For males		5,93,193	10,727	..	18,292	124	3,534	6,25,870
For females		6,45,158	516	56	7,819	20	1,738	6,55,307
	Total	12,38,351	11,243	56	26,111	144	5,272	12,81,177
School Education, Special.								
Training Schools	Males	29,50,740	91,931	17,002	16,076	77	6,332	30,82,158
	Females	5,55,981	11,697	9,926	1,738	1,790	3,951	5,85,083
Schools of Art	Males	3,24,106	..	..	11,527	..	11,558	3,47,191
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	13,654	..	..	13,654
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	10,06,539	1,699	..	1,16,777	5,397	18,547	11,48,959
	Females	37,642	..	..	..	25	..	37,667
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	3,90,330	..	..	33,509	..	11,656	4,35,495
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	5,02,237	973	1,815	8,938	1,259	17,584	5,32,806
	Females	11,577	..	..	..	..	..	11,577
Commercial Schools	Males	16,630	..	..	18,154	..	73	34,857
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	33,749	360	..	..	..	..	34,109
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	2,93,509	..	..	..	..	19,314	3,12,823
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	4,15,958	2,314	2,800	26,915	2,091	7,855	4,57,963
	Females	11,574	..	..	..	..	..	11,574
	Total	65,50,572	1,09,001	31,543	2,47,288	10,639	96,870	70,45,916
Total Direct Expenditure		1,93,79,786	1,25,052	41,106	46,16,214	61,739	2,62,797	2,44,86,694
Buildings, furniture and apparatus		70,22,734	7,478	30	21,529	6,677	98,876	71,57,324
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		2,64,02,520	1,32,530	41,136	46,37,743	68,416	3,61,673	3,16,44,018

TABLE IV.

British India for the official year 1920-21.

INSTITUTIONS.							
MANAGEMENT.							
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
							Arts Colleges.
5,475	..	7,823	19,595	1,205	..	34,098	Males / Females — English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	8,369	180	8,549	Males / Females — Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
							Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Royal Institute of Science.
5,475	..	7,823	19,595	9,574	180	42,647	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
							Secondary Schools.
3,11,748	1,92,513	2,02,024	9,74,230	2,957	13,125	16,96,597	High Schools for males.
3,80,089	2,32,070	2,60,995	5,15,058	12,059	15,565	14,15,831	English / Vernacular — Middle Schools for males
13,07,462	13,17,892	1,18,202	3,51,698	3,831	30,048	31,29,133	
2,800	9,360	..	828	1,760	..	14,748	High Schools for females.
11,525	10,005	15,506	2,428	..	..	39,464	English / Vernacular — Middle Schools for females
38,738	15,411	1,06,643	2,149	..	..	1,62,941	
20,52,362	17,77,251	7,03,370	18,46,386	20,607	58,738	64,58,714	TOTAL.
							Primary Schools.
1,43,91,299	56,94,384	28,57,667	10,15,731	50,715	85,134	2,40,94,930	For males.
13,10,742	6,78,621	10,10,686	18,031	8,117	9,442	20,35,639	For females.
1,57,02,041	63,73,005	38,68,353	10,33,762	58,832	94,576	2,71,30,569	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
3,81,064	3,76,386	16,559	5	..	1	7,74,015	Males / Females — Training Schools.
5,750	1,545	5,007	28	..	..	12,330	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
69,240	35,279	44,244	1,748	7,877	10,017	1,68,405	Males / Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females — Reformatory Schools
8,181	3,778	7,060	346	..	532	19,897	Males / Females — Other Schools.
..	157	..	..	..	5	162	
4,64,235	4,17,145	72,870	2,127	7,877	10,555	9,74,809	TOTAL.
1,82,24,113	85,67,401	46,52,416	29,01,870	96,890	1,64,049	3,46,06,739	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
18,34,578	28,13,841	6,19,459	9,823	4,659	77,594	53,64,954	*Buildings, furniture and Apparatus.*
2,00,58,691	1,13,86,242	52,71,875	29,11,693	1,01,549	2,41,643	3,99,71,693	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in British

Objects of Expenditure.		PUBLIC				
		Under Private				
		Aided by Government or by Local				
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
1		16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Males	10,99,644	17,800	21,989	19,54,853	2,29,954
	Females	48,461	..	..	49,035	668
Oriental	Males	34,190	250	600	817	19,009
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Law	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	16,773	..	1,250	63,958	..
	Females	2,00,000	..	..	9,740	—88,816
Engineering	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	17,125	..	..	..	..
	Females	18,005	..	..	2,920	..
Agriculture	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	4,080	..	..	14,216	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Institute of Science	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	14,38,278	18,050	23,839	20,95,539	1,60,815
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		35,21,224	36,212	1,22,386	77,02,909	7,56,199
Middle Schools for males	English	14,21,180	2,02,533	60,700	21,80,856	2,57,016
	Vernacular	72,822	3,93,207	1,28,375	1,12,231	23,886
High Schools for females		10,58,326	..	16,632	9,67,955	1,32,075
Middle Schools for females	English	6,00,847	4,008	29,936	3,11,698	59,863
	Vernacular	83,655	42,954	57,089	17,720	63,774
	Total	67,63,054	6,78,914	4,15,118	1,12,93,369	12,92,813

TABLE IV—*contd.*

India for the official year 1920-21—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.						
MANAGEMENT.						
or Municipal Boards.		*Unaided.*				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions and other Sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
						Arts Colleges.
10,27,653	43,51,893	8,32,223	90,632	3,50,611	12,73,466	Males — English.
65,422	1,63,586	1,808	..	3,412	5,220	Females — English.
29,241	84,107	..	..	..	..	Males — Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Oriental.
						Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	1,10,679	..	26,879	1,37,558	Males — Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law.
11,125	93,106	..	..	..	..	Males — Medicine.
..	1,20,924	..	..	..	..	Females — Medicine.
..	..	..	..	10,614	10,614	Males — Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering.
..	17,125	..	6,099	9,388	15,487	Males — Teaching.
..	20,925	..	..	..	..	Females — Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Veterinary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Veterinary.
11,646	29,942	..	..	..	..	Males — Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Royal Institute of Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Royal Institute of Science.
11,45,087	48,81,608	9,44,710	96,731	4,00,904	14,42,345	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
						Secondary Schools.
23,38,804	1,44,77,734	34,58,345	3,85,009	7,23,018	45,66,372	High Schools for males.
11,35,717	52,58,002	5,69,144	93,399	4,51,462	11,14,005	English — Middle Schools for males.
64,543	7,95,064	3,775	47	12,147	15,969	Vernacular — Middle Schools for males.
6,37,237	28,12,225	11,203	..	38,412	49,615	High Schools for females
5,35,281	15,41,633	6,873	2,531	8,921	18,325	English — Middle Schools for females.
1,23,772	3,93,964	..	..	..	..	Vernacular — Middle Schools for females.
48,35,354	2,52,78,622	40,49,340	4,80,986	12,33,960	57,64,286	TOTAL.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in British

Objects of Expenditure.		PUBLIC				
		Under Private				
		Aided by Government or by Local				
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
1		16	17	18	19	20
School Education, General—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary Schools.						
For males		37,96,085	24,58,322	4,60,352	30,67,054	2,50,965
For females		9,49,299	4,93,487	2,37,715	2,15,376	1,79,065
Total		47,45,384	29,51,809	6,98,067	32,82,430	4,30,030
School Education, Special.						
Training Schools	Males	2,75,998	1,407	326	1,288	27,692
	Females	2,45,485	..	2,811	25,419	16,808
Schools of Art	Males	..	1,180	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	30,693	550	..	5,593	6,651
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	4,952	950	100	3,176	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	3,08,943	8,237	33,861	33,520	24,666
	Females	31,370	6,352	932	7,156	12,513
Commercial Schools	Males	6,160	..	2,400	7,904	890
	Females	7,635	..	..	3,125	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	955	..	..	119	..
	Females	390	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	3,39,249	46,795	24,983	1,46,000	42,286
	Females	35,368	991	2,164	10,250	1,999
Total		12,87,198	66,512	67,627	2,43,550	1,33,005
Total Direct Expenditure		1,42,33,914	37,15,285	12,04,651	1,69,14,888	20,16,663
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus		26,74,831	1,85,132	29,496	2,30,591	3,61,311
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		1,69,08,745	39,00,417	12,34,147	1,71,45,479	23,77,974

TABLE IV—*contd.*

India for the official year 1920-21—contd.

INSTITUTIONS.						
MANAGEMENT.						
or Municipal Boards.		*Unaided.*				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—*contd.*
						Primary Schools.
29,73,510	1,30,06,288	3,92,958	57,451	3,32,420	7,82,829	For males.
9,94,843	30,69,785	9,928	12,042	80,219	1,02,189	For females.
39,68,353	1,60,76,073	4,02,886	69,493	4,12,639	8,85,018	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
53,311	3,60,022	408	1,665	2,079	4,152	Males — Training Schools.
1,23,814	4,13,837	..	..	4,186	4,186	Females — Training Schools.
..	1,180	..	..	..	..	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law Schools.
..	..	1,043	600	7,232	8,875	Males — Medical Schools.
37,937	81,424	..	..	..	..	Females — Medical Schools.
4,674	13,852	3,005	..	..	3,005	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
6,60,539	10,69,816	..	480	7,324	7,804	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
70,399	1,28,772	..	..	3,553	3,553	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
19,221	36,575	57,774	3,793	2,496	64,063	Males — Commercial Schools.
5,361	16,121	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial Schools.
3,841	4,915	..	..	75	75	Males — Agricultural Schools.
..	390	..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Reformatory Schools.
3,52,935	9,52,248	67,829	31,240	1,39,402	2,38,471	Males — Other Schools.
33,430	84,202	520	..	1,161	1,681	Females — Other Schools.
13,65,462	31,63,354	1,30,579	37,778	1,67,508	3,35,865	TOTAL.
1,13,14,256	4,93,90,657	55,27,515	6,84,988	22,15,011	84,27,514	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
25,29,186	60,10,547	1,03,250	2,22,305	20,42,378	23,67,933	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
1,38,43,442	5,54,10,204	56,30,765	9,07,293	42,57,389	1,07,95,447	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1		27	28	29	30
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.					
English	Males	40,09,816	17,800	32,228	38,06,543
	Females	1,56,580	..	..	63,094
Oriental	Males	72,778	250	600	817
	Females	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Law	Males	44,129	..	..	4,93,327
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	8,52,931	..	1,250	4,98,364
	Females	2,00,000	..	..	9,740
Engineering	Males	7,64,292	..	..	1,06,534
	Females	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	7,80,412	1,988	..	..
	Females	18,005	..	..	2,920
Agriculture	Males	3,28,847	..	..	25,623
	Females	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	Males	3,73,009	..	..	11,577
	Females	..	..	..	..
Commercial	Males	58,485	..	..	47,524
	Females	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Males	2,02,461	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Royal Institute of Science	Males	1,13,017	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	79,74,762	20,038	34,078	50,66,063
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males		74,32,824	2,29,308	3,31,468	1,41,74,452
Middle Schools for males	English	24,05,403	4,36,789	3,21,695	34,74,330
	Vernacular	15,32,105	17,11,399	2,46,577	4,73,272
High Schools for females		15,30,427	9,360	16,632	10,53,839
Middle Schools for females	English	7,19,201	14,013	45,442	3,28,233
	Vernacular	2,55,710	58,692	1,63,765	21,565
	TOTAL	1,38,75,670	24,59,561	11,25,579	1,95,25,691
Primary Schools.					
For males		1,87,80,577	81,63,433	33,18,019	44,94,635
For females		29,05,199	11,72,624	12,48,457	2,51,154
	TOTAL	2,16,85,776	93,36,057	45,66,476	47,45,189

TABLE IV—*contd.*

British India for the official year 1920-21—contd.

FROM			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.		
31	32	33	1	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	
			Arts Colleges.	
3,53,958	13,90,882	96,11,227	Males	English.
668	68,834	2,89,176	Females	
27,378	29,421	1,31,244	Males	Oriental.
..	..	..	Females	
			Colleges for Professional Training.	
1,880	27,122	5,66,458	Males	Law.
..	..	..	Females	
..	13,279	13,65,824	Males	Medicine.
—33,816	..	1,20,924	Females	
..	1,34,564	05,390	Males	Engineering.
..	..	..	Females	
6,099	23,133	8,11,632	Males	Teaching.
..	..	20,925	Females	
187	..	3,54,657	Males	Agriculture.
..	..	..	Females	
..	..	3,84,586	Males	Veterinary.
..	..	..	Females	
..	11,646	1,17,655	Males	Commercial.
..	..	..	Females	
..	..	2,02,461	Males	Forestry.
..	..	..	Females	
..	60	1,13,077	Males	Royal Institute of Science.
..	..	..	Females	
3,01,354	16,98,941	1,50,95,236	TOTAL.	
			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
			Secondary Schools.	
11,59,499	30,80,185	2,64,07,736	High Schools for males.	
3,62,866	16,03,086	86,04,169	English	Middle Schools for males.
27,764	1,06,759	40,97,876	Vernacular	
1,34,831	6,76,385	34,21,474	High Schools for females.	
62,394	5,44,602	17,13,885	English	Middle Schools for females.
63,774	1,23,941	6,87,447	Vernacular	
18,11,128	61,34,958	4,49,32,587	TOTAL.	
			Primary Schools.	
3,59,255	33,94,598	3,85,09,917	For males.	
1,99,244	10,86,242	68,62,920	For females.	
5,58,499	44,80,840	4,53,72,837	TOTAL.	

Objects of Expenditure.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1		27	28	29	30
School Education, Special.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Training Schools	Males	36,07,802	4,69,724	33,887	17,777
	Females	8,07,216	13,242	17,744	27,185
Schools of Art	Males	3,24,103	1,180	..	11,527
	Females	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	13,654
	Females	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	10,03,539	1,699	..	1,17,820
	Females	68,335	550	..	5,593
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	3,95,282	950	100	39,690
	Females	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	8,80,420	44,539	79,920	44,206
	Females	42,947	6,352	982	7,156
Commercial Schools	Males	22,790	..	2,400	83,832
	Females	7,635	..	..	3,125
Agricultural Schools	Males	34,704	360	..	119
	Females	390	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	Males	2,93,509	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	7,63,388	52,917	34,843	2,41,090
	Females	46,942	1,148	2,164	10,770
	Total	83,02,005	5,92,661	1,72,040	6,23,544
	Total Direct Expenditure	5,18,38,213	1,24,08,317	58,98,173	2,99,60,487
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus		1,15,51,137	30,16,571	6,48,985	3,65,193
University		13,11,939	75	..	24,75,030
Direction		12,65,148	..	..	..
Inspection		66,93,874	2,09,652	33,181	..
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges		3,43,165	15,564	4,070	4,801
Medical Colleges		1,15,742	1,839	366	..
Other Professional Colleges		1,31,885	10,412	2,689	60
Secondary Schools		6,75,649	2,36,545	37,182	1,781
Primary Schools		1,05,198	1,52,122	12,366	54
Medical Schools		1,79,504	2,267	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools		66,803	21,176	5,575	..
Other Special Schools		87,469	12,060	3,340	..
Miscellaneous		29,12,386	5,25,805	1,25,211	50,36,543
	Total	1,38,88,262	11,87,517	2,24,480	75,18,269
	Total Indirect Expenditure	2,54,39,399	42,04,088	8,73,465	78,83,462
	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	7,72,77,612	1,66,12,405	67,71,638	3,78,43,949

TABLE IV—*concld.*

British India for the official year 1920-21—concld.

FROM			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Grand Total.		
31	32	33	1	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	
29,434	61,723	42,20,347	Males	Training Schools.
18,098	1,31,951	10,15,436	Females	
..	11,558	3,48,371	Males	Schools of Art.
..	..	..	Females	
..	..	13,654	Males	Law Schools.
..	..	..	Females	
5,997	25,779	11,57,834	Males	Medical Schools.
6,676	37,987	1,19,091	Females	
..	16,330	4,52,352	Males	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	Females	
34,282	6,95,464	17,78,831	Males	Technical and Industrial Schools.
12,513	73,952	1,43,902	Females	
4,683	21,790	1,35,495	Males	Commercial Schools.
..	5,361	16,121	Females	
..	3,916	39,099	Males	Agricultural Schools.
..	..	390	Females	
..	19,314	3,12,823	Males	Reformatory Schools.
..	..	..	Females	
75,617	5,00,724	16,68,579	Males	Other Schools.
1,999	34,596	97,619	Females	
1,89,299	16,40,895	1,15,19,944	TOTAL.	
28,60,280	1,39,55,134	11,69,20,604	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	
5,94,952	47,23,920	2,09,00,758	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*	
4,64,750	15,10,577	57,62,371	University.	
..	..	12,65,148	Direction.	
..	2,522	69,38,729	Inspection.	
			Scholarships held in—	
1,36,979	81,865	5,86,444	Arts Colleges.	
12,647	7,335	1,37,929	Medical Colleges.	
9,761	18,296	1,73,103	Other Professional Colleges.	
64,425	59,239	10,74,821	Secondary Schools.	
823	6,259	2,77,322	Primary Schools.	
5,034	66,713	2,53,518	Medical Schools.	
5,138	18,492	1,17,184	Technical and Industrial Schools.	
4,742	7,298	1,14,909	Other Special Schools.	
3,92,487	42,21,841	1,32,14,273	Miscellaneous.	
10,96,786	60,00,437	2,99,15,751	TOTAL.	
16,91,738	1,07,24,357	5,08,16,509	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	
45,52,018	2,46,79,491	16,77,37,113	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	

GENERAL

Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans

Objects of Expenditure.		PUBLIC				
		Under Public Management.				
		Managed by Government.				
		Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.						
Arts Colleges.						
English	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.						
Teaching	Males	14,289	..	..	6,726	21,015
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	14,289	..	..	6,726	21,015
School Education, General.						
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for males		1,00,370	62,306	184	..	1,62,860
Middle Schools—English—for males		..	..	..	..	..
High Schools for females		69,833	29,301	931	..	1,00,065
Middle Schools—English—for females		18,435	2,998	..	..	21,433
	Total	1,88,638	94,605	1,115	..	2,84,358
Primary Schools.						
For males		..	..	..	..	..
For females		..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..
School Education, Special.						
Training Schools for Masters	Males	1,759	..	..	..	1,759
	Females	5,905	..	..	..	5,905
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	21,398	..	..	..	21,398
	Females	11,574	..	..	..	11,574
	Total	40,636	..	..	..	40,636
Total Direct Expenditure		2,43,563	94,605	1,115	6,726	3,46,009
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus		46,702	..	..	..	46,702
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		2,90,265	94,605	1,115	6,726	3,92,711

TABLE IV-A.

in British India for the official year 1920-21.

INSTITUTIONS.							
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.							
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
							UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
							Arts Colleges.
21,344	..	..	14,057	..	19,393	54,794	Males
14,011	..	..	17,215	..	7,177	38,403	Females } English.
							Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males
10,805	..	..	2,613	..	..	13,418	Females } Teaching.
46,160	..	..	33,885	..	26,570	1,06,615	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
							Secondary Schools.
7,22,010	..	2,400	7,03,331	1,12,313	3,50,490	18,90,544	High Schools for males.
2,96,869	1,015	5,500	92,566	13,073	2,18,300	6,27,323	Middle Schools—English—for males.
6,65,109	..	2,516	6,38,278	40,037	3,10,982	16,56,922	High Schools for females.
3,19,014	854	8,988	1,67,141	8,595	2,22,866	7,27,458	Middle Schools—English—for females.
20,03,002	1,869	19,404	16,01,816	1,74,018	11,02,638	49,02,247	TOTAL.
							Primary Schools.
84,582	..	1,496	47,015	4,130	68,862	2,03,085	For males.
89,762	..	4,752	48,480	5,523	69,253	2,17,770	For females.
1,74,344	..	6,248	95,495	9,653	1,38,115	4,23,855	TOTAL.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males
36,074	..	..	12,700	..	15,871	64,645	Females } Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
1,500	..	..	2,000	..	3,047	6,547	Males
7,565	..	..	3,200	..	..	10,765	Females } Technical and Industrial Schools.
2,300	..	..	..	..	14,280	16,580	Males
7,635	..	..	3,125	..	5,361	16,121	Females } Commercial Schools.
5,339	..	..	492	..	778	6,609	Males
5,380	..	..	2,731	..	4,934	13,045	Females } Other Schools.
65,793	..	..	24,248	..	44,271	1,34,312	TOTAL.
22,89,299	1,869	25,652	17,54,944	1,83,671	13,11,594	55,67,029	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
5,23,702	..	200	97,112	68,046	3,89,195	10,78,255	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
28,13,001	1,869	25,852	18,52,056	2,51,717	17,00,789	66,45,284	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*contd.*				TOTAL
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
	Unaided.				
	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.
1	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					
Arts Colleges.					
English . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	21,344
Females	..	..	..	..	14,011
Colleges for Professional Training.					
Teaching . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	14,289
Females	..	..	..	..	10,805
TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	60,449
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.					
Secondary Schools.					
High Schools for males	24,857	..	5,851	30,708	8,22,380
Middle Schools—English—for males	21,510	..	33,091	54,601	2,96,869
High Schools for females	4,470	..	..	4,470	7,34,942
Middle Schools—English—for females	6,400	..	561	6,961	3,37,449
TOTAL .	57,287	..	39,503	96,740	21,91,640
Primary Schools.					
For males	352	..	1,440	1,792	84,582
For females	171	..	820	991	89,762
TOTAL	523	..	2,260	2,783	1,74,344
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.					
Training Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	1,759
Females	..	..	..	..	41,979
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	1,500
Females	..	..	..	..	7,565
Commercial Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	2,300
Females	..	..	..	..	7,635
Other Schools . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	26,737
Females	..	..	..	..	16,954
TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	1,06,429
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE .	57,760	..	41,763	99,523	25,32,862
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus	39,717	8,600	11,687	60,004	5,70,404
Inspection	..	..	..	..	84,892
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	18,305
Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	1,075
Other Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	7,418
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	88,788
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	12,594
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	3,603
Other Special Schools	..	..	..	..	5,230
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	9,27,385
TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	11,48,720
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE .	39,717	8,600	11,687	60,004	17,19,124
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION .	97,477	8,600	53,450	1,59,527	42,51,986

TABLE IV-A—*contd.*

in British India for the official year 1920-21—contd.

EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
..	..	14,057	..	19,393	54,794	Males } English. *Arts Colleges.*
..	..	17,215	..	7,177	38,403	Females }
						Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	6,726	21,015	Males } Teaching.
..	..	2,613	..	..	13,418	Females }
..	..	33,885	..	33,296	1,27,630	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
						Secondary Schools.
..	2,400	8,05,173	1,12,497	3,69,440	21,11,890	High Schools for males.
1,015	5,500	99,397	13,073	2,38,292	6,54,146	Middle Schools—English—for males.
..	2,516	6,72,049	40,938	3,10,982	17,61,457	High Schools for females.
854	8,988	1,76,539	8,595	2,23,427	7,55,852	Middle Schools—English—for females.
1,869	19,404	17,53,158	1,75,133	11,42,141	52,83,345	TOTAL.
						Primary Schools.
..	1,496	47,367	4,130	70,302	2,07,877	For males.
..	4,752	48,651	5,523	70,073	2,18,761	For females.
..	6,248	96,018	9,653	1,40,375	4,26,638	TOTAL.
						SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
..	..	..	..	..	1,759	Males } Training Schools.
..	..	12,700	..	15,871	70,550	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	2,000	..	3,047	6,547	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	3,200	..	..	10,765	Females }
..	..	..	..	14,280	16,580	Males } Commercial Schools.
..	..	3,125	..	5,361	16,121	Females }
..	..	492	..	778	28,007	Males } Other Schools.
..	..	2,731	..	4,934	24,619	Females }
..	..	24,248	..	44,271	1,74,948	TOTAL.
1,869	25,652	19,07,309	1,84,786	13,60,083	60,12,561	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
..	200	1,36,829	76,646	4,00,882	11,84,961	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	84,392	Inspection.
						Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	18,305	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	1,005	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	7,418	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	14,767	9,896	1,13,451	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	12,594	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	3,603	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	5,230	Other Special Schools.
..	..	21,32,276	96,817	14,09,483	45,65,961	Miscellaneous.
..	..	21,32,276	1,11,584	14,19,379	48,11,959	TOTAL.
..	200	22,69,105	1,88,230	18,20,261	59,96,920	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
1,869	25,852	41,76,414	3,73,016	31,80,344	1,20,09,481	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general

Class of School.		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
For Males.						
Government	English	357	87,382	32,912	50	32,962
	Vernacular	55	5,746	..	..	..
Local Fund	English	267	46,729	4,464	11	4,475
	Vernacular	1,693	187,633	..	..	..
Municipal Fund	English	205	42,674	7,479	3	7,482
	Vernacular	74	10,367	8	..	8
Aided	English	2,672	466,483	104,006	301	104,307
	Vernacular	1,362	100,710	170	3	173
Unaided	English	1,394	208,107	65,092	146	65,238
	Vernacular	27	1,519	..	..	..
	Total	8,106	1,157,353	214,131	514	214,645
For Females.						
Government	English	44	6,914	..	812	812
	Vernacular	66	6,562	..	..	..
Local Fund	English	3	631	..	9	9
	Vernacular	19	1,300	..	..	..
Municipal Fund	English	5	589	..	..	..
	Vernacular	70	5,661	..	..	..
Aided	English	384	50,610	4	3,809	3,813
	Vernacular	232	24,190	..	2	2
Unaided	English	15	1,422	10	179	189
	Vernacular	1	29	..	..	..
	Total	819	97,908	14	4,811	4,825
	Total Secondary Schools	8,925	1,255,261*	214,145	5,325	219,470
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
For Males.						
Government		1,070	48,527	..	..	..
Local Fund		42,336	2,246,430	..	..	..
Municipal Fund		2,757	284,235	..	..	..
Aided		78,092	2,657,466	..	..	..
Unaided		12,633	321,324	..	..	..
	Total	136,888	5,557,982	..	..	..
For Females.						
Government		554	43,608	..	..	..
Local Fund		3,155	138,691	..	..	..
Municipal Fund		986	79,564	..	..	..
Aided		15,048	447,936	..	..	..
Unaided		2,732	60,222	..	..	..
	Total	22,475	770,021	..	..	..
	Total Primary Schools	159,363	6,328,003	..	..	..
	Grand Total	168,288	7,583,264	214,145	5,325	219,470

* Includes scholars reading in different school stages in the colleges in Bangalore

TABLE V.

education in British India at the end of the official year 1920-21.

MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) Stage.			Total Secondary Stage.			Class of School.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
						SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	
						For Males.	
37,395	66	37,461	70,307	116	70,423	English	Government.
1,638	39	1,677	1,638	39	1,677	Vernacular	
20,007	106	20,113	24,471	117	24,588	English	Local Fund.
72,268	76	72,344	72,268	76	72,344	Vernacular	
22,146	19	22,165	29,625	22	29,647	English	Municipal Fund.
3,150	22	3,172	3,158	22	3,180	Vernacular	
168,239	1,479	169,718	272,245	1,780	274,025	English	Aided.
11,731	954	12,685	11,901	957	12,858	Vernacular	
62,601	253	62,854	127,693	399	128,092	English	Unaided.
489	..	489	489	..	489	Vernacular	
399,664	3,014	402,678	613,795	3,528	617,323	Total.	
						For Females.	
..	1,616	1,616	..	2,428	2,428	English	Government.
..	354	354	..	354	354	Vernacular	
..	82	82	..	91	91	English	Local Fund.
..	68	68	..	68	68	Vernacular	
..	61	61	..	61	61	English	Municipal Fund.
..	657	657	..	657	657	Vernacular	
199	10,661	10,860	203	14,470	14,673	English	Aided.
332	1,690	2,022	332	1,692	2,024	Vernacular	
34	543	577	44	722	766	English	Unaided.
..	4	4	..	4	4	Vernacular	
565	15,736	16,301	579	20,547	21,126	Total.	
400,229	18,750	418,979	614,374	24,075	638,449	Total Secondary Schools.	
						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	
						For Males.	
205	5	210	205	5	210	Government.	
5,357	105	5,462	5,357	105	5,462	Local Fund.	
741	22	763	741	22	763	Municipal Fund.	
6,612	326	6,938	6,612	326	6,938	Aided.	
59	12	71	59	12	71	Unaided.	
12,974	470	13,444	12,974	470	13,444	Total.	
						For Females.	
..	901	901	..	901	901	Government.	
..	125	125	..	125	125	Local Fund.	
..	56	56	..	56	56	Municipal Fund.	
35	2,579	2,614	35	2,579	2,614	Aided.	
..	97	97	..	97	97	Unaided.	
35	3,758	3,793	35	3,758	3,793	Total.	
13,009	4,228	17,237	13,009	4,228	17,237	Total Primary Schools.	
413,238	22,978	436,216	627,383	28,303	655,686	GRAND TOTAL.	

who are shown in tables III and III-A under colleges (*vide* footnote on page 10).

Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general

Class of School.	UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond					
				Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Males.									
Government . . English	10,814	89	10,903	5,683	149	5,832	220	4	224
Government . . Vernacular	995	38	1,033	2,866	109	2,475	537	24	561
Local Fund . . English	7,472	94	7,566	13,949	302	14,251	321	3	324
Local Fund . . Vernacular	18,456	202	18,658	88,101	1,913	90,014	6,428	189	6,617
Municipal Fund . . English	3,830	13	3,843	9,007	49	9,056	126	2	128
Municipal Fund . . Vernacular	1,176	78	1,254	5,127	414	5,541	392	..	392
Aided . . . English	82,305	1,567	83,872	99,212	3,190	102,402	5,723	464	6,187
Aided . . . Vernacular	15,428	3,499	18,927	45,515	20,987	66,502	2,396	27	2,423
Unaided . . . English	39,147	31	39,178	38,397	195	38,592	2,190	55	2,245
Unaided . . . Vernacular	257	..	257	516	1	517	254	2	256
Total .	179,880	5,611	185,491	307,873	27,309	335,182	18,587	770	19,357
For Females.									
Government . . English	..	869	869	129	2,888	3,017	37	563	600
Government . . Vernacular	1	653	654	4	3,942	3,946	..	1,608	1,608
Local Fund . . English	..	97	97	26	417	443	..	..	..
Local Fund . . Vernacular	..	117	117	..	614	614	..	501	501
Municipal Fund . . English	..	66	66	20	385	405	..	57	57
Municipal Fund . . Vernacular	4	944	948	125	3,572	3,697	..	359	359
Aided . . . English	610	7,670	8,280	4,621	19,186	23,807	835	3,014	3,849
Aided . . . Vernacular	750	2,700	3,450	2,788	13,501	16,289	76	2,351	2,427
Unaided . . . English	41	189	230	66	223	289	47	90	137
Unaided . . . Vernacular	..	3	3	..	22	22	..	..	..
Total .	1,406	13,308	14,714	7,779	44,750	52,529	995	8,543	9,538
Total Secondary Schools .	181,286	18,919	200,205	315,652	72,059	387,711	19,582	9,313	28,895
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Males.									
Government	4,482	53	4,535	28,182	1,568	29.750	12,196	1,836	14,032
Local Fund	209,857	2,100	211,957	1,341,341	83,945	1,425,286	541,232	62,493	603,725
Municipal Fund	26,204	140	26,344	191,114	7,719	198,833	53,959	4,336	58,295
Aided	80,731	6,979	87,710	1,434,199	164,903	1,599,102	853,107	110,514	963,621
Unaided	2,119	49	2,168	154,245	9,348	163,593	139,969	15,523	155,492
Total .	323,393	9,321	332,714	3,149,081	267,483	3,416,564	1,600,463	194,702	1,795,165
For Females.									
Government	..	2,233	2,233	321	31,042	31,363	181	8,930	9,111
Local Fund	9	4,681	4,690	883	83,752	89,585	503	43,788	44,291
Municipal Fund	3	3,789	3,792	353	56,232	56,585	157	18,974	19,131
Aided	1,488	10,402	11,890	19,939	205 136	225,075	5,681	202,607	208,288
Unaided	13	558	571	567	16,804	17,371	775	41,408	42,183
Total .	1,513	21,663	23,176	22,013	397,966	419,979	7,297	315,707	323,004
Total Primary Schools .	324,906	30,984	355,890	3,171,094	665,449	3,836,543	1,607,760	510,409	2,118,169
GRAND TOTAL .	506,192	49,903	556,095	3,486,746	737,508	4,224,254	1,627,342	519,722	2,147,064

(a) Excluding one girl reading in special class in the United

TABLE V—*contd.*

education in British India at the end of the official year 1920-21—contd.

STAGE.									
THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			TOTAL PRIMARY STAGE.			GRAND TOTAL.			CLASS OF SCHOOL.
TOTAL.									
Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
									SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
									FOR MALES.
5,903	153	6,056	16,717	242	16,959	87,024	358	87,382	English } Government.
2,903	133	3,036	3,898	171	4,069	5,536	210	5,746	Vernacular }
14,270	305	14,575	21,742	399	22,141	46,213	516	46,729	English } Local Fund.
94,529	2,102	96,631	112,985	2,304	115,289	185,253	2,380	187,633	Vernacular }
9,133	51	9,184	12,963	64	13,027	42,588	86	42,674	English } Municipal Fund.
5,519	414	5,933	6,695	492	7,187	9,853	514	10,367	Vernacular }
104,935	3,654	108,589	187,240	5,221	192,461	459,485	7,001	466,486	English } Aided.
47,911	21,014	68,925	63,339	24,513	87,852	75,240	25,470	100,710	Vernacular }
40,587	250	40,837	79,734	281	80,015	207,427	680	208,107	English } Unaided.
770	3	773	1,027	3	1,030	1,516	3	1,519	Vernacular }
326,460	28,079	354,539	506,340	33,690	540,030	1,120,135	37,218	1,157,353	TOTAL.
									FOR FEMALES.
166	3,451	3,617	166	4,320	4,486	166	6,748	6,914	English } Government.
4	5,550	5,554	5	6,203	6,208	5	6,557	6,562	Vernacular }
26	417	443	26	514	540	26	605	631	English } Local Fund.
..	1,115	1,115	..	1,232	1,232	..	1,300	1,300	Vernacular }
20	442	462	20	508	528	20	569	589	English } Municipal Fund.
125	3,931	4,056	129	4,875	5,004	129	5,532	5,661	Vernacular }
5,456	22,200	27,656	6,066	29,870	35,936	6,269	44,340	50,609	English } Aided.
2,864	15,852	18,716	3,614	18,552	22,166	3,946	20,244	24,190	Vernacular }
113	313	426	154	502	656	198	1,224	1,422	English } Unaided.
..	22	22	..	25	25	..	29	29	Vernacular }
8,774	53,293	62,067	10,180	66,601	76,781	10,759	87,148	97,907	TOTAL.
335,234	81,372	416,606	516,520	100,291	616,811	1,130,894	124,366	1,255,260	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
									PRIMARY SCHOOLS
									FOR MALES.
40,378	3,404	43,782	44,860	3,457	48,317	45,065	3,462	48,527	Government.
1,882,573	146,438	2,029,011	2,092,430	148,538	2,240,968	2,097,787	148,643	2,246,430	Local Fund.
245,073	12,055	257,128	271,277	12,195	283,472	272,018	12,217	284,235	Municipal Fund.
2,287,306	275,417	2,562,723	2,368,037	282,396	2,650,433	2,374,649	282,722	2,657,371	Aided.
294,214	24,871	319,085	296,333	24,920	321,253	296,392	24,932	321,324	Unaided.
4,749,544	462,185	5,211,729	5,072,937	471,506	5,544,443	5,085,911	471,976	5,557,887	TOTAL.
									FOR FEMALES.
502	39,972	40,474	502	42,205	42,707	502	43,106	43,608	Government.
1,336	132,540	133,876	1,345	137,221	138,566	1,345	137,346	138,691	Local Fund.
510	75,206	75,716	513	78,995	79,508	513	79,051	79,564	Municipal Fund.
25,620	407,743	433,363	27,108	418,145	445,253	27,143	420,724	447,867	Aided.
1,342	58,212	59,554	1,355	58,770	60,125	1,355	58,867	60,222	Unaided.
29,310	713,673	742,983	30,823	735,336	766,159	30,858	739,094	769,952	TOTAL.
4,778,854	1,175,858	5,954,712	5,103,760	1,206,842	6,310,602	5,116,769	1,211,070	6,327,839	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
5,114,088	1,257,230	6,371,318	5,620,280	1,307,133	6,927,413	6,247,663	1,335,436	(a) 7,583,099	GRAND TOTAL.

Provinces and 164 boys reading purely classical languages in Assam.

Table showing the number of pupils in each stage of instruction,

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	
1		2	3	4	5	6
College stage	Males	303	1,604	21,217	27,209	6,852
	Females	209	374	119	272	13
High stage	Males	1,769	4,978	61,214	104,160	33,098
	Females	1,277	1,554	508	1,032	81
Middle stage	Males	4,625	13,151	93,267	192,039	74,083
	Females	4,254	7,629	1,813	4,724	832
Upper primary stage	Males	3,896	12,666	91,710	253,996	81,458
	Females	3,872	8,285	5,504	14,709	4,236
Lower primary stage	Males	10,845	112,134	469,318	2,640,355	1,252,829
	Females	10,839	72,844	147,959	557,416	302,622
Special schools	Males	677	3,554	32,858	25,406	45,142
	Females	669	3,512	1,573	1,780	2,138
Private institutions	Males	76	5,331	30,500	131,337	158,658
	Females	76	2,487	3,396	12,677	41,827
GRAND TOTAL	Males	22,191	153,418	800,084	3,374,502	1,652,120
	Females	21,196	96,685	160,872	592,610	351,749
	Total	43,387	250,103	960,956	3,967,112	2,003,869

* Excluding 164 boys reading
(*a*) Figures defective in the

TABLE V-A

classified according to sex, race or creed.

Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total of columns 2-9.	Depressed classes.	Total of columns 10-11.	—	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
231	781	1,026	59,223	290	59,513	Males	College stage.
6	52	28	1,073	2	1,075	Females	
1,162	2,352	2,784	211,517	2,628	214,145	Males	High stage.
81	618	135	5,286	39	5,325	Females	
12,214	2,452	14,679	406,510	6,728	413,238	Males	Middle stage.
1,585	1,288	409	22,534	444	22,978	Females	
33,544	628	11,798	489,696	16,496	506,192	Males	Upper primary stage.
9,770	530	1,760	48,666	1,287	49,903	Females	
152,693	3,778	90,001	4,731,953	381,559	5,113,512	Males	Lower primary stage.
87,992	3,634	15,569	1,198,875	58,114	1,256,989	Females	
9,765	413	829	118,644	1,696	120,340	Males	Special schools.
505	130	115	10,422	410	(a) 10,832	Females	
193,342	61	6,421	525,726	10,737	536,463	Males	Private institutions.
2,937	6	1,005	64,411	1,586	65,997	Females	
402,951	10,465	127,538	6,543,269	420,134	6,963,403	MALES	GRAND TOTAL.
102,876	6,258	19,021	1,351,267	61,832	1,413,099	FEMALES	
505,827	16,723	146,559	7,894,536	481,966	8,376,502*	TOTAL	

purely classical languages in Assam.
nited Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arts Colleges.												
Doctor of Philosophy	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Science	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Arts	Males	14	22	8	44	179	245	60	740	1,224	114	140
	Females	1	2	..	3	1	2	..	4	7	1	1
Master of Science	Males	8	9	2	19	83	27	18	88	216	59	12
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	Males	17	23	9	49	346	600	172	39	1,157	305	469
	Females	3	4	..	7	12	17	..	4	33	9	15
Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Part I	Males	1	2	..	3	54	69	..	1	124	49	57
Bachelor of Arts (pass)	Males	23	36	13	72	1,146	2,514	2,167	1,019	6,846	734	1,357
	Females	2	7	..	9	12	40	..	18	70	10	31
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I	Males	4	9	..	13	251	1,014	..	2,249	3,514	128	460
	Females	1	1	..	2	23	15	..	21	59	16	14
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part II.	Males	4	9	..	13	253	991	..	1,310	2,554	145	493
	Females	1	1	..	2	21	15	..	18	54	19	6
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	Males	8	4	7	19	124	67	27	13	231	97	54
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Science (pass)	Males	18	17	8	43	274	334	214	72	894	178	208
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Arts	Males	34	69	23	126	2,015	5,296	2,670	5,907	15,888	1,200	2,816
	Females	4	11	1	16	76	90	3	23	192	63	73
Intermediate in Science	Males	22	26	10	58	888	1,371	1,160	94	3,513	658	832
	Females	..	3	..	3	..	20	..	..	10	..	8
Intermediate in Arts Part I	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Arts Part II	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Colleges.												
Master of Oriental Learning	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate, Oriental Faculty	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade. — Sanskrit	Males	7	85	696	788	243	475	2,984	305	4,007	94	152
	Females	..	..	4	4	..	..	12	6	18	..	..
Vidvan	Males	1	4	..	5	1	16	..	6	23	..	12
Arabic	Males	3	10		13	3	53	..	67	123	2	29
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	Males	2	4	..	6	6	40	..	144	190	3	21
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pashto	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pali	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Information in regard to race or creed (cols. 16 to 23)

TABLE VI.

British India during the official year 1920-21.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											ARTS COLLEGES.
..	6	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	Males — Doctor of Philosophy.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Doctor of Philosophy.
..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	Males — Doctor of Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Doctor of Science.
52	444	750	1	13	254	383	88	..	5	11	Males — Master of Arts.
..	3	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	Females — Master of Arts.
18	47	136	..	1	36	87	5	..	2	5	Males — Master of Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Master of Science.
133	26	(a)933	1	14	135	569	70	3	20	15	Males — Bachelor of Arts (Honours).
..	4	28	4	7	1	14	..	..	2	..	Females — Bachelor of Arts (Honours).
..	1	(a)107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males. Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Part I.
1,475	480	4,046	8	59	984	2,291	556	41	23	84	Males — Bachelor of Arts (pass).
..	13	54	10	16	1	22	1	1	3	..	Females — Bachelor of Arts (pass).
..	638	(a)1,226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I.
..	13	(a)13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I.
..	405	(a)1,043	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part II.
..	7	(a)32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part II.
17	8	176	..	1	29	135	3	1	1	6	Males — Bachelor of Science (Honours).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Bachelor of Science (Honours).
151	26	563	3	8	129	357	28	10	12	16	Males — Bachelor of Science (pass).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Bachelor of Science (pass).
1,640	1,420	(a)7,076	31	105	1,218	2,935	735	30	45	66	Males — Intermediate in Arts.
3	16	(a)155	7	32	13	48	3	..	3	1	Females — Intermediate in Arts.
755	42	2,287	17	23	625	1,344	141	14	24	99	Males — Intermediate in Science.
..	..	8	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	1	Females — Intermediate in Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Intermediate in Arts Part I.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Intermediate in Arts Part I.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Intermediate in Arts Part II.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Intermediate in Arts Part II.
											ORIENTAL COLLEGES.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Master of Oriental Learning.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Master of Oriental Learning.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Bachelor of Oriental Learning.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Bachelor of Oriental Learning.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Intermediate, Oriental Faculty.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Intermediate, Oriental Faculty.
1,202	90	1,538	..	..	1,351	182	5	..	..	..	Males — Sanskrit.
4	..	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	Females — Sanskrit.
..	3	15	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	Males. Vidvan
..	34	65	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	Males — Arabic.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Arabic.
..	65	89	..	..	..	6	83	..	..	..	Males — Persian.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Persian.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males. Pashto.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Pali.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Pali.
..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Hindi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Hindi.
..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	Males — Urdu.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Urdu.

Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade.

of some students in Madras is not available

Results of the prescribed examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Oriental Colleges—*contd.*											
Title examinations, conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade. Punjabi Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	31	..	..
Punjabi Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Gurmukhi Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurmukhi Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengali Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengali Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law.											
Doctor of Law Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Law Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Law Males	1	..	..	1	31	..	..	10	41	12	..
Master of Law Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law Males	8	..	11	19	2,262	..	1,190	407	3,859	1,160	..
Bachelor of Law Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce Males	1	..	..	1	59	..	..	..	59	23	..
Medicine.											
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery Males	2	..	..	2	10	..	..	1	11	4	..
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Hygiene Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Hygiene Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Surgery Males	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	4	..	..
Master of Surgery Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Obstetrics Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Master of Obstetrics Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery Males	7	..	..	7	754	..	..	1	755	403	..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery Females	1	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	24	14	..
First M. B. Examination Males	3	2	..	5	320	176	..	3	499	173	95
First M. B. Examination Females	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	..
Bachelor of Hygiene Males	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	5	2	..
Bachelor of Hygiene Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Final Membership Males	1	..	..	1	35	..	..	..	35	16	..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine. Males	1	4	..	5	41	61	..	..	102	25	15
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine. Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery Males	1	..	..	1	29	..	..	..	29	12	..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery Females	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Engineering.											
Master of Civil Engineering Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Civil Engineering Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering Males	3	..	..	3	103	..	..	..	103	81	..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. Males	2	..	..	2	33	..	..	..	33	21	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering Males	1	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	25	20	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Examinations not conducted by Universities for—											
Civil Engineers Males	2	..	..	2	37	..	..	..	37	37	..
Civil Engineers Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineers Males	1	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	8	8	..
Electrical Engineers Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Engineers Males	2	..	..	2	26	..	..	..	26	26	..
Upper Subordinates Males	1	..	..	1	74	..	..	..	74	74	..
Upper Subordinates Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Subordinates Males	2	..	..	2	108	..	..	..	108	107	..
Lower Subordinates Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. W. D. Accountants Males	7	..	..	7	41	..	..	..	41	6	..
Teaching.											
Post-graduate degrees or licences Males	8	..	1	9	249	..	39	189	527	291	..
Post-graduate degrees or licences Females	3	1	..	4	14	7	..	7	28	13	5
Under-graduate licences or diplomas Males	7	2	..	9	195	27	..	60	282	164	22
Under-graduate licences or diplomas Females	..	2	..	2	1	16	..	2	19	1	16

(*a*) Information in regard to race or creed (cols. 16 to 23).

TABLE VI—*contd.*

in British India during the official year 1920-21—contd.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											ORIENTAL COLLEGES—*contd.*
..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Males / Females } Punjabi } Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Gurmukhi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Bengali
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
											COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.
											Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Doctor of Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Master of Law.
..	3	15	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Bachelor of Law.
651	223	(a)2,034	1	12	504	949	170	11	16	21	Males. Bachelor of Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	23	..	..	..	17	..	..	6	..	
											Medicine.
..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	Males / Females } Doctor of Medicine or Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Doctor of Hygiene.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Master of Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Master of Obstetrics.
..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males. Bachelor of Hygiene.
..	1	404	1	21	65	265	15	3	24	10	Males. Final Membership.
..	..	14	6	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	Males / Females } Bachelor of Sanitary Science.
..	2	270	..	..	71	176	17	..	..	6	Males / Females } Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine.
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	16	..	..	1	4	9	2	..	..	*Engineering.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Master of Civil Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
..	..	40	..	..	10	29	1	..	..	..	Males. Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	12	..	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Licentiate of Civil Engineering.
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
											EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	37	3	1	11	22	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Civil Engineers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Electrical Engineers.
..	..	8	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	Males. Mechanical Engineers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males / Females } Upper Subordinates.
..	..	26	..	6	14	5	..	..	..	1	Males / Females } Lower Subordinates.
..	..	74	6	..	34	33	1	..	..	..	Males. P. W. D. Accountants.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	107	..	1	61	42	2	..	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	6	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	
											Teaching.
28	79	(x)398	2	3	97	121	43	2	..	7	Males / Females } Post-graduate degrees or licences.
..	5	(a)23	2	8	..	5	..	..	2	..	Males / Females } Under-graduate licences or diplomas.
..	35	221	7	2	33	100	48	..	..	31	
..	2	19	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	

of some students in Madras is not available.

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agriculture.												
Master of Agriculture	Males	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	4	3	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	Males	4	..	..	4	86	..	..	..	86	77	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture	Males	2	..	..	2	52	..	..	..	52	41	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations	Males	4	..	..	4	205	..	..	..	205	157	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Examinations	Males	2	8	37	47	46	89	716	70	921	36	26
	Females	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	..	4	..	..
Technological Examinations	Males	..	5	..	5	..	63	..	..	63	..	57
Schools for General Education.												
Matriculation	Males	139	529	492	1,160	4,444	11,985	12,785	1,675	30,887	3,225	8,551
	Females	9	21	..	30	50	131	..	57	238	45	91
School final or leaving certificate	Males	218	449	37	704	6,278	14,661	1,051	1,101	23,091	4,331	11,029
	Females	8	50	4	62	64	323	42	7	436	53	260
Elementary School Certificates. Examination for Europeans	Males	..	10	..	10	..	108	..	..	108	..	78
	Females	..	13	2	15	..	79	4	..	83	..	66
'B' Final examination	Males	5	..	..	5	43	..	..	..	43	21	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supplementary class Final Examination for Europeans	Males	..	4	..	4	..	16	..	..	16	..	12
	Females	..	7	..	7	..	21	..	..	21	..	11
Vernacular high examination in Burma.	Males	5	15	..	20	65	50	..	91	206	58	35
	Females	..	1	..	1	..	16	..	10	26	..	11
High school examination for Europeans.	Males	4	29	..	33	38	256	..	1	295	31	184
	Females	3	48	..	51	18	244	..	3	265	15	203
Cambridge higher examination	Males	..	3	..	3	..	6	..	2	8	..	..
	Females	..	3	..	3	..	11	..	1	12	..	5
Cambridge senior examination	Males	3	40	6	49	9	280	57	64	410	4	188
	Females	1	42	3	46	3	153	5	1	162	3	86
Cambridge junior examination	Males	1	43	2	46	8	415	6	..	429	4	234
	Females	2	61	3	66	8	308	11	..	327	8	182
Cambridge preliminary examination	Males	..	33	5	38	..	351	17	..	368	..	223
	Females	1	43	2	46	1	226	18	..	245	1	149
High School scholarship and Entrance Examination.	Males	92	41	3	136	1,908	489	29	..	2,426	1,118	280
	Females	4	2	..	6	10	12	..	..	22	7	7
Anglo-vernacular middle examination.	Males	257	1,788	1,090	3,135	5,788	27,992	19,064	163	53,007	4,454	20,644
	Females	13	91	3	107	185	870	58	..	1,113	135	701
Anglo-vernacular Lower Standard Examination	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular final or middle examination.	Males	2,479	758	157	3,394	21,215	3,366	863	5,189	30,633	13,246	1,730
	Females	70	122	..	192	311	433	..	356	1,100	201	270
Middle examination for Europeans	Males	4	36	..	40	86	431	..	..	517	58	282
	Females	3	70	..	73	31	373	..	..	404	28	306
English Middle Examination	Females	1	31	1	33	3	188	3	24	218	1	118
Lower Secondary Examination	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper primary examination	Males	12,116	9,434	1,170	22,720	81,462	53,933	19,563	118	155,076	53,888	41,076
	Females	381	841	7	1,229	1,584	3,301	27	51	4,913	1,033	2,482
Lower primary examination	Males	11,533	37,974	2,263	51,820	69,911	144,082	15,809	19	229,821	44,150	103,374
	Females	957	4,436	150	5,543	4,845	13,128	273	2	18,248	3,098	9,568

(a) Information in regard to race or creed (cols. 16 to 23)

TABLE VI—*contd.*

British India during the official year 1920-21—contd.

PASSED			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL	Europeans and Anglo Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											Agriculture.
..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	Males } Master of Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	77	..	1	8	57	7	1	2	1	Males } Bachelor of Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	41	..	1	2	24	8	..	..	6	Males } Licentiate of Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	157	..	8	34	42	62	..	..	11	Males } *Veterinary Examinations.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
215	14	291	4	18	94	112	10	1	48	4	Males } *Commercial Examinations.*
1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	57	..	10	15	13	2	..	12	5	Males. *Technological Examinations.*
		(a)									SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
8,621	773	21,170	..	185	4,969	11,157	3,918	150	6	781	Males } Matriculation.
..	34	170	..	71	19	67	5	1	1	6	Females }
577	626	16,563	14	968	7,028	7,028	1,203	89	186	47	Males } School final or leaving certificate.
15	3	331	2	204	19	68	4	12	20	2	Females }
..	..	78	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Elementary School Certificate
4	..	70	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Examination for Europeans.
..	..	21	..	..	7	11	3	..	..	..	Males } 'B' Final examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Supplementary class
..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Final Examination for Europeans.
..	29	122	..	..	..	..	1	121	..	..	Males } Vernacular high examination in
..	7	18	..	..	..	1	1	16	..	..	Females } Burma.
..	..	215	194	3	1	13	..	..	3	1	Males } High school examination for
..	3	221	202	5	..	9	..	..	2	3	Females } Europeans.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males }
..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Cambridge higher examination.
28	20	190	154	2	5	18	3	..	2	6	Males } Cambridge senior examination.
3	..	92	78	1	1	1	..	..	7	4	Females }
2	..	240	228	1	1	4	..	..	4	2	Males } Cambridge junior examination.
2	..	192	175	7	1	..	..	..	5	4	Females }
9	..	232	220	1	2	..	3	..	4	2	Males } Cambridge preliminary examina-
13	..	163	127	26	..	1	1	..	8	..	Females } tion.
16	..	1,414	..	21	689	524	155	4	4	17	Males } High School Scholarship and
..	..	14	..	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	Females } Entrance Examination.
15,381	66	40,545	20	848	9,434	21,684	7,167	626	468	298	Males } Anglo-vernacular middle examina-
54	..	890	35	269	71	222	24	59	142	68	Females } tion.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Anglo-vernacular Lower
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females } Standard Examination.
466	1,506	16,948	..	108	4,630	7,778	3,049	883	19	481	Males } Vernacular final or middle
..	140	611	..	109	69	233	89	65	..	46	Females } examination.
..	..	340	323	3	1	9	..	3	1	..	Males } Middle examination for Europeans.
..	..	334	315	4	1	9	..	5	..	..	Females }
2	15	136	..	104	9	13	10	..	..	..	Females English Middle Examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Lower Secondary Examinations.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
16,386	100	111,400	29	2,647	22,087	57,529	17,624	8,949	77	2,458	Males } Upper primary examination.
18	36	3,574	6	782	471	1,120	198	908	3	86	Females }
12,447	21	159,992	25	3,636	20,214	73,953	36,094	23,773	297	2,000	Males } Lower primary examination.
165	2	12,333	6	982	1,858	4,852	2,014	2,884	126	111	Females }

of some students in Madras is not available.

Results of the prescribed examinations in

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number	
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Schools for Special Instruction.												
Training school examinations for masters—												
Secondary		55	12	..	67	1,358	99	..	591	2,048	1,084	59
Primary		814	22	4	840	13,953	1,016	16	2,484	17,469	9,866	473
Training school examinations for mistresses—												
Secondary		10	25	..	35	77	109	..	24	210	56	100
Primary		48	51	..	99	1,021	719	..	27	1,767	739	419
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.	Males	19	60	3	82	26	85	3	11	125	16	37
	Females	1	14	..	15	1	27	..	..	28	..	25
School of Art examinations	Males	459	430	56	945	3,190	2,729	318	3,652	9,889	1,579	1,253
	Females	18	68	14	100	117	377	49	6	549	41	157
Engineering school examinations	Males	3	17	..	20	151	148	..	..	299	109	64
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer examinations	Males	3	..	..	3	83	..	..	..	83	69	..
Examination in Surveying	Males	1	1	..	2	10	8	..	..	18	9	8
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Overseer examination	Males	1	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	16	11	..
Lower Subordinate examinations	Males	4	..	..	4	68	..	..	..	68	37	..
Industrial school examination	Males	18	8	..	26	291	365	..	335	991	255	266
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial school examination	Males	1	3	4	8	12	109	105	1	227	6	90
	Females	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	..	7	..	4
Agricultural school examination	Males	1	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	23	19	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade. — Sanskrit	Males	7	263	354	624	179	1,142	1,583	544	3,398	88	431
	Females	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
— Arabic	Males	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	2	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Persian	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Pali	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other school examinations	Males	71	419	157	647	784	1,729	455	674	6,442	2,163	971
	Females	5	3	..	8	32	15	..	2	49	18	8

TABLE VI—*concld.*

British India during the official year 1920-21—concld.

PASSED.			RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								NATURE OF EXAMINATION.
					HINDUS.						
Other institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.
..	272	1,415	..	37	484	510	302	41	..	41	Training school examinations for masters—Secondary
14	1,152	11,505	4	475	3,692	4,089	2,191	2	2	150	Primary.
..	12	168	33	87	10	20	12	4	..	2	Training school examinations for mistresses—Secondary.
..	11	1,169	43	560	186	264	95	1	..	20	Primary.
1	2	56	3	7	10	10	4	19	..	3	Males } Teachers examinations for those who are not students of a training school.
..	..	25	12	9	..	..	..	..	4	..	Females }
105	2,159	5,036	110	576	1,739	2,149	390	1	90	11	Males } School of Art examinations.
23	1	222	47	45	32	30	5	..	63	..	Females }
..	..	173	13	9	34	65	19	21	..	12	Males } Engineering school examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	69	9	..	17	38	5	..	..	..	Males Overseer examinations.
..	..	17	..	..	3	13	1	..	..	..	Males } Examination in Surveying.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	11	..	..	4	5	2	..	..	..	Males Sub-Overseer examinations.
..	..	37	..	..	10	25	2	..	..	..	Males Lower Subordinate examinations.
..	286	807	36	158	100	326	166	3	4	14	Males } Industrial school examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
53	1	150	2	10	18	96	18	5	..	1	Males } Commercial school examination.
..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	10	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	7	Males } Agricultural school examination.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
443	67	1,029	..	..	973	56	..	..	..	..	Males } Sanskrit .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	Males } Arabic .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Persian .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Pali .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
236	366	3,736	12	31	1,145	1,825	569	123	..	31	Males } Other school examinations.
2	2	30	..	13	1	10	6	..	..	..	Females }

Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL						
		IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED						
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Fund.	Municipal Grants.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.								
English	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental	Males	1	66	66	62	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..		..	..	..
Engineering	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..		..	..
Agriculture	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		1	66	66	62	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males		69	20,543	20,446	17,870	1,39,388	1,82,329	2,501
Middle Schools for males	English	193	26,186	25,523	21,986	2,20,382	2,13,942	4,189
	Vernacular	1,692	187,526	186,068	150,615	12,58,967	13,13,877	12,674
High Schools for females		1	135	137	103	2,800	9,360	..
Middle Schools for females	English	2	496	469	361	2,916	9,825	..
	Vernacular	20	1,351	1,399	932	6,669	14,775	450
TOTAL		1,982	236,237	234,042	191,867	16,31,122	17,43,608	19,814
Primary Schools.								
For males		42,336	2,246,430	2,115,879	1,610,050	1,28,50,454	56,42,258	55,416
For females		3,155	138,691	132,912	99,562	9,00,007	6,72,926	9,957
TOTAL		45,491	2,385,121	2,248,791	1,709,612	1,37,50,461	63,15,184	65,373

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1920-21.

BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY LOCAL BOARDS.			TOTAL.	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Local Boards' expenditure on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	17,800	17,800	Males — English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — English.
..	8,369	180	8,549	..	..	250	250	Males — Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Oriental.
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering.
..	..	..	..	1,988	..	..	1,088	Males — Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agriculture.
..	8,369	180	8,549	1,988	..	18,050	20,038	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
4,50,125	1,289	2,775	7,78,407	4	10,184	36,791	2,29,308	High Schools for males.
2,94,914	5,059	11,033	7,49,519	2,186	18,128	2,02,533	4,36,789	English — Middle Schools for males.
3,29,294	3,715	30,045	29,48,072	300	4,515	3,93,207	17,11,399	Vernacular — Middle Schools for males.
828	1,760	..	14,748	..	..	..	9,360	High Schools for females.
657	..	..	13,398	..	180	4,008	14,013	English — Middle Schools for females.
58	..	..	21,952	327	636	42,954	58,692	Vernacular — Middle Schools for females.
10,75,876	11,823	43,853	45,26,096	2,817	33,643	6,79,493	24,59,561	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
8,47,308	36,917	72,497	1,95,04,850	10,727	52,126	24,58,322	81,63,433	For males.
6,521	2,189	6,866	15,98,466	516	5,695	4,93,487	11,72,624	For females.
8,53,829	39,106	79,363	2,11,03,316	11,243	57,821	29,51,809	93,36,057	TOTAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL						
		In Institutions managed						
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Fund.	Municipal Grants.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, Special.								
Training Schools	Males	533	4,356	4,419	4,207	3,80,064	3,76,386	1,980
	Females	3	9	9	9	468	1,545	..
Schools of Art	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools.	Males	15	1,086	995	829	25,214	30,547	3,351
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	Males	5	176	176	142	512	3,721	..
	Females	1	40	40	29	..	157	..
Total		557	5,667	5,639	5,216	4,06,258	4,12,356	5,331
Total Direct Expenditure		48,031	2,627,091	2,488,538	1,906,757	1,57,87,841	84,71,148	90,518
Buildings, furniture and apparatus		..	..	..	..	15,27,629	28,18,644	2,493
University		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in—								
Arts Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Professional Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Special Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Indirect Expenditure		..	..	..	..	15,27,629	28,18,644	2,493
Grand Total		48,031	2,627,091	2,488,538	1,906,757	1,73,15,470	1,12,89,792	93,011

TABLE VII—*contd.*

on Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1920-21—contd.

BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY LOCAL BOARDS.			TOTAL.	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Local Boards' expenditure on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
5	..	1	7,58,436	91,931	..	1,407	4,69,724	Males } Training Schools.
..	..	..	2,013	11,697	..	..	13,242	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,180	1,180	Males } Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	1,699	..	..	1,699	Males } Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	550	550	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	950	950	Males } Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
833	4,572	5,677	70,199	973	4,732	8,287	44,539	Males } Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,352	6,352	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	360	..	..	360	Males } Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	4,233	2,244	57	46,795	52,917	Males } Other Schools.
..	..	5	162	..	..	991	1,148	Females }
843	4,572	5,683	8,35,043	1,09,004	4,789	66,512	5,92,661	TOTAL.
19 30,548	63,870	1,29,079	2,64,73,004	1,25,052	96,253	37,15,864	1,24,08,317	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
8,426	4,000	47,854	44,09,046	7,478	197	1,90,252	30,16,571	*Buildings, furniture and apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	University.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,09,652	Inspection.
								Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,564	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,839	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,412	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,36,545	Secondary Schools.
..		..	..	..	..	..	1,52,122	Primary Schools.
..		..	..	..	..	..	2,267	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,176	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,060	Other Special Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,25,805	Miscellaneous
8,426	4,000	47,854	44,09,046	7,478	197	1,90,252	42,04,083	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
19,38,974	67,870	1,76,933	3,08,82,050	1,32,530	96,450	39,06,116	1,66,12,405	GRAND TOTAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards							
	In Institutions managed							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English . . . . Males	2	220	207	203	5,475	7,823	..	19,595
English . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law . . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law . . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	2	220	207	203	5,475	7,823	..	19,595
School Education, General.								
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for males	65	23,361	23,433	20,334	1,72,360	1,99,523	10,184	5,24,105
Middle Schools for males . English	143	19,799	20,970	17,624	1,59,707	2,56,803	18,128	2,20,139
Middle Schools for males . Vernacular	72	9,988	10,062	8,327	48,495	1,05,528	4,515	22,404
High Schools for females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools for females . English	5	589	618	461	8,609	15,506	180	1,771
Middle Schools for females . Vernacular	49	5,610	5,311	4,199	32,069	1,06,193	636	2,091
Total .	334	59,347	60,394	50,945	4,21,240	6,83,556	33,643	7,70,510
Primary Schools.								
For males	2,757	284,235	272,112	211,796	15,40,845	28,02,251	52,126	1,68,423
For females	986	79,564	74,364	53,076	4,10,735	10,00,729	5,695	11,510
Total .	3,743	363,799	346,476	264,872	19,51,580	38,02,980	57,821	1,79,933

TABLE VII—*contd.*

Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1920-21—contd.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.			IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
1,205	..	34,098	2,416	..	21,989	32,228	50,028	Males } English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	600	600	850	Males } Oriental.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	1,250	1,250	1,250	Males } Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,988	Males } Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males } Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females }
1,205	..	34,098	2,416	..	23,839	34,078	54,116	TOTAL.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
1,668	10,350	9,18,190	7,058	2,501	1,22,386	3,31,468	5,60,776	High Schools for males.
7,060	4,532	6,66,312	..	4,189	60,760	3,21,695	7,58,484	English } Middle Schools for males.
116	3	1,81,061	..	12,674	1,23,375	2,46,577	19,57,976	Vernacular }
..	..	..	..	..	16,632	16,632	25,992	High Schools for females.
..	..	26,066	..	..	29,936	45,442	59,455	English } Middle Schools for females.
..	..	1,40,989	33	450	57,089	1,63,765	2,22,457	Vernacular }
8,784	14,885	19,32,618	7,091	19,814	4,15,118	11,25,579	35,85,140	TOTAL.
								Primary Schools.
13,798	12,637	45,90,080	..	55,416	4,60,352	33,18,019	1,14,81,452	For males.
5,928	2,576	14,37,173	56	9,957	2,37,715	12,48,457	24,21,081	For females.
19,726	15,213	60,27,253	56	65,373	6,98,067	45,67,476	1,39,02,533	TOTAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards							
	In Institutions managed							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
School Education, Special.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Training Schools . . . Males	10	69	69	64	1,000	14,579	..	..
Females	4	36	34	30	5,282	5,007	..	28
Schools of Art . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools Males	15	1,028	1,029	790	44,026	40,893	4,732	910
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . . Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . Males	13	408	416	295	7,669	7,060	57	346
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	42	1,541	1,548	1,179	57,977	67,539	4,789	1,284
Total Direct Expenditure	4,121	424,907	403,625	317,199	24,36,272	45,61,898	96,253	9,71,322
Buildings, furniture and apparatus . .	..	..	..	..	3,06,949	6,16,966	197	1,397
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in—								
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Professional Colleges . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Special Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Indirect Expenditure .	..	..	..	..	3,06,949	6,16,966	197	1,397
GRAND TOTAL .	4,121	424,907	403,625	317,199	27,43,221	51,78,864	96,450	9,72,719

TABLE VII—*concld.*

Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1920-21—concld.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.			IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL-
..	..	15,579	17,002	1,980	326	33,887	5,03,611	Males — Training Schools.
..	..	10,317	9,926	..	2,811	17,744	30,986	Females — Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,180	Males — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Schools of Art.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Law Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,699	Males — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	Females — Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	100	100	1,050	Males — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Engineering and Surveying Schools.
3,305	4,340	98,206	1,815	3,351	33,861	79,920	1,24,459	Males — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	982	982	7,334	Females — Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	2,400	2,400	2,400	Males — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Commercial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	Males — Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females — Agricultural Schools.
..	532	15,664	2,800	..	24,983	84,843	87,760	Males — Other Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	2,164	2,164	3,312	Females — Other Schools.
3,305	4,872	1,39,766	31,543	5,331	67,627	1,72,040	7,64,701	TOTAL.
33,020	34,970	81,33,735	41,106	90,518	12,04,651	58,98,178	1,83,06,490	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.
659	29,740	9,55,908	30	2,493	29,496	6,48,985	36,65,556	*Buildings, furniture and apparatus.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	University.
..	..	..	..	..	..	33,181	2,42,833	Inspection.
								Scholarships held in—
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,070	19,634	Arts Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	366	2,205	Medical Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,689	13,101	Other Professional Colleges.
..	..	..	..	..	..	37,182	2,73,727	Secondary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,866	1,64,988	Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,267	Medical Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,575	23,751	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,340	15,400	Other Special Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,211	6,51,016	Miscellaneous.
659	29,740	9,55,908	30	2,493	29,496	8,78,465	50,77,553	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.
33,679	64,710	90,89,643	41,136	93,011	12,34,147	67,71,638	2,33,84,043	GRAND TOTAL.

Attendance and expenditure in hostels

—	Number of		Number of boarders who are students			
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—						
Males	831	32,393	4,127	3,259	10,392	140
Females	65	2,128	177	94	845	113
MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—						
Males	1,333	26,399	70	..	21,881	1,785
Females	2	21	..	..	...	17
AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—						
Males	1,056	39,547	3,431	70	27,296	7,504
Females	295	(a) 17,867	238	79	10,641	5,940
UNAIDED—						
Males	1,126	42,692	7,297	969	25,606	6,491
Females	209	(b) 14,654	88	117	7,798	5,522
TOTAL—						
Males	4,346	141,031	14,925	4,298	85,175	15,920
Females	571	(c) 34,670	503	290	19,284	11,592
GRAND TOTAL	4,917	(c) 175,701	15,428	4,588	104,459	27,512

(a) Includes 13 girls who do not
(b) " 24 " " " "
(c) " 37 " " " "

TABLE VII.

or boarding houses for the official year 1920-21.

OF	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
Special-Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Fees.	TOTAL.	—
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—
14,475	2,13,903	6,846	2,682	22,577	31,112	2,77,120	Males.
899	77,319	..	..	..	..	77,319	Females.
							MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—
2,663	13,928	47,292	79	836	2,922	65,057	Males.
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Females.
							AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS—
1,246	2,85,114	19,401	57,273	2,66,378	4,57,823	10,85,989	Males.
956	1,37,484	550	33,655	1,50,760	3,72,092	6,94,541	Females.
							UNAIDED—
2,329	11,152	4,096	97,719	3,66,900	1,93,908	6,73,775	Males.
1,105	4,496	..	5,718	71,885	53,455	1,35,554	Females.
							TOTAL—
20,713	5,24,097	77,635	1,57,753	6,56,691	6,85,765	21,01,941	Males.
2,964	2,19,299	550	39,373	2,22,645	4,25,547	9,07,414	Females.
23,677	7,43,396	78,185	1,97,126	8,79,336	11,11,312	30,09,355	GRAND TOTAL.

attend School in the United Provinces.

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

GENERAL

Number and qualification of teachers in

			In Primary Schools.						In Middle Schools.					
			Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
In Schools for Indians.	Teachers of vernacular.	Trained	1,127	34,629	5,440	18,767	932	60,895	469	7,017	778	4,984	971	14,219
		Untrained	857	34,515	5,848	67,283	11,337	119,840	254	2,109	360	5,144	1,167	9,034
		Total	1,984	69,144	11,288	86,050	12,269	180,735	723	9,126	1,138	10,128	2,138	23,253
	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages.	Trained	1,434	12,160	2,088	10,371	449	26,502	402	659	281	1,648	95	3,085
		Untrained	506	5,905	653	27,850	3,614	38,528	333	490	549	4,818	1,941	8,131
		Total	1,940	18,065	2,741	38,221	4,063	65,030	735	1,149	830	6,466	2,036	11,216
		Possessing a degree	2	1	..	12	4	19	71	106	91	425	123	816
		Possessing no degree	1,938	18,064	2,741	38,209	4,059	65,011	664	1,043	739	6,041	1,913	10,400
		Total	1,940	18,065	2,741	38,221	4,063	65,030	735	1,149	830	6,466	2,036	11,216
In Schools for Europeans.	..	Trained	1	..	..	273	1	275	11	..	..	625	12	648
		Untrained	4	..	..	210	2	216	1	..	..	556	32	589
		Total	5	..	..	483	3	491	12	..	..	1,181	44	1,237
		Possessing a degree	..	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	63	13	77
		Possessing no degree	5	..	..	479	3	487	11	..	..	1,118	31	1,160
		Total	5	..	..	483	3	491	12	..	..	1,181	44	1,237
Grand total of all teachers			3,929	87,209	14,029	124,754	16,335	246,256	1,470	10,275	1,968	17,775	4,218	35,706

TABLE IX.

British India for the official year 1920-21.

In High Schools.						In Colleges.								
Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Grand Total.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	1	
493	67	128	1,453	698	2,839	1	..	..	..	..	1	77,954	Trained . .	Teachers of vernacular. — In Schools for Indians.
296	23	59	1,157	704	2,239	3	..	..	6	2	11	131,124	Untrained . .	
789	90	187	2,610	1,402	5,078	4	..	..	6	2	12	209,078	Total.	
2,025	646	483	4,179	254	7,587	117	2	2	205	45	371	37,545	Trained . .	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages. — In Schools for Indians.
1,851	276	397	8,533	6,695	17,752	691	11	13	1,190	563	2,468	66,879	Untrained . .	
3,876	922	880	12,712	6,949	25,339	808	13	15	1,395	608	2,839	104,424	Total . .	
1,755	245	293	4,266	2,333	8,892	753	2	13	1,110	555	2,433	92,160	Possessing a degree	
121	677	587	8,446	4,616	16,447	55	11	2	285	53	406	92,264	Possessing no degree	
3,876	922	880	12,712	6,949	25,339	808	13	15	1,395	608	2,839	104,424	Total.	
60	..	..	1,004	34	1,098	..	..	..	39	..	39	2,060	Trained . . .	.. — In Schools for Europeans.
11	..	..	763	46	820	..	..	..	17	..	17	1,642	Untrained . .	
71	..	..	1,767	80	1,918	..	..	..	56	..	56	3,702	Total . . .	
11	..	..	283	9	303	..	..	..	25	..	25	409	Possessing a degree	
60	..	..	1,484	71	1,615	..	..	..	31	..	31	3,293	Possessing no degree	
71	..	..	1,767	80	1,918	..	..	..	56	..	56	3,702	Total.	
4,736	1,012	1,067	17,089	8,431	32,335	812	13	15	1,457	610	2,907	317,204	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS.	

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GENERAL

Classification of pupils by ages in

Ages.	SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL									
	INFANTS.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
	A.	B.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL AGES	2,673,985	860,691	1,435,875	905,089	650,354	383,902	212,220	159,587	122,956	68,607

TABLE X.

British India for 1920-21.

EDUCATION.			ARTS COLLEGES.							GRAND TOTAL.	Ages.
IX.	X.	TOTAL.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year or Post Graduate Class.	TOTAL.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
54,265	53,352	7,580,888	14,340	14,582	6,958	9,771	688	415	*46,854	7,627,737	ALL AGES.

* Includes 100 pupils of the Oriental College, Lahore, in the Punjab.

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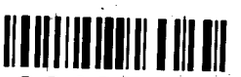
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